Statement exhibiting the
Moral and Material Progress
and Condition of India
1860-61

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# STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

# MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

# INDIA,

**During the Year 1860-61.**

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## PART I.

India Office,
14th May 1862.

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T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

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# STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION of INDIA, during the Year 1860-61.

## CHAPTER I.

## NARRATIVE OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION,
### During the Official Year 1860-61.

The Acts passed during this official year are Acts Nos. XXI. to LIII. of 1860; and Acts Nos. I. to XI. of 1861. They are noticed in numerical order.

Some miscellaneous business of an important character, which came before the Council during the year, is noticed under a separate head.

A list is appended showing the Bills introduced into the Council during the same period, and the stages at which they have severally arrived.

## ACTS PASSED.

### ACT XXI. of 1860 (An Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies).



MANY of the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 (for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the members thereof) being considered unnecessary, if not inapplicable, to Associations not having gain or profit for their object, this Act was passed for the promotion of societies of this class.

The Act contains some simple provisions for registry. A memorandum of association, containing the name of the society, its objects, and the names, addresses, and occupations of its governing body, together with a copy of the rules and regulations of the society, is to be filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies appointed under Act XIX. of 1857, and a list of the governing body, showing any changes which may have taken place since the preparation of the previous list, is to be filed annually.

The Act provides for the society suing or being sued in the name of the president, secretary, or other officer as determined by the rules; for the enforcement of judgment against the property of the society; for enabling the society to recover from the members penalties imposed by the rules or byelaws, and arrears of subscription; and for enabling the society to alter, extend, or abridge the purposes for which it was established, and to dissolve itself.

There are also provisions for enabling societies existing at the time of the Act coming into force to avail themselves of its provisions.

### ACT XXII. of 1860 (An Act to remove certain Tracts on the Eastern Border of the Chittagong District from the Jurisdiction of the Tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts).

The tract of country which this Act has separated from the administrative action of the ordinary laws consists of successive hill ranges and almost unimpenetrable forests, which had for several years been the scene of murderous raids by the wild border tribes, and it was considered extremely desirable by the Bengal Government that it should be enabled to provide for the trial of offences committed within that tract, and for the general management of the police and the other affairs of the frontier, without being obliged to have recourse to the ordinary courts and system of procedure in force in the district of Chittagong. This Act, therefore, in withdrawing the tract from the jurisdiction of the established civil, criminal, and revenue authorities, and from the scheme of procedure by which those authorities are guided, enables the Government to provide for the administration of the country by the appointment of certain officers, and to direct that appeals from the decisions of such officers may be heard by any of the regular courts of the district.

### ACT XXIII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XXI. of 1856, to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).

This Act has raised the excise duty on spirits manufactured at distilleries worked according to the English method from one to three rupees a gallon, thus equalizing it with the duty levied on

CHAP. I. Legislative Council.

imported spirits under the Sea Customs Act VII. of 1859. Another reason for the increase of the duty was that, under the authority vested in the Executive Government by Act XXI. of 1856, the duty leviable within the Nuddea division on Doasta, that is, on a country spirit much inferior to Bengal rum, had been lately fixed at one rupee four annas the gallon.

The Act also permits the withdrawal, without payment of duty, of spirits from any licensed distillery under bond for the payment of duty upon such portion as may not be exported within four months, or upon such portion as may be exported to any port in India not being a free port.

The Act further supplies a defect in Act XXI. of 1856, which contained no express provision for the imprisonment of an offender in default of payment of fine.

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## ACT XXIV. of 1860 (An Act for the Solemnization of Marriages in India by ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland).

By the 58 Geo. 3. c. 85. marriages could only be solemnized by such of the ordained ministers of the established Church of Scotland as were appointed by the East India Company as chaplains. As this restriction affected the functions of those ordained ministers of the Church of Scotland who reside as missionaries in India, as well as of the military chaplains recently appointed to Scotch regiments by the Secretary of State, this Act was passed for the purpose of removing the restriction which was no longer applicable to this country.

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## ACT XXV. of 1860 (An Act for the Levy of Port Dues in the Port of Bassein).

This Act provides for the levy of port dues in the port of Bassein, as required by the Ports Act XXII. of 1855.

It prescribes a maximum rate of four annas per ton in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of 10 tons and upwards entering the port.

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## ACT XXVI. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1855, relating to the Office and Duties of Administrator-General).

The object of this Act is threefold. First, it provides for the administration of small military estates under 500 rupees. Next, it enables creditors to administer to small estates in cases in which the next of kin to the deceased may omit, and the Administrator-General may decline to do so. Lastly, it empowers the Government to make temporary provision for the performance of the Administrator-General's duties when that officer may be absent on leave.

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## ACT XXVII. of 1860 (An Act for facilitating the Collection of Debts on Successions, and for the Security of Parties paying Debts to the Representatives of deceased Persons).

This Act was passed to remove doubts which had arisen as to the operation of Act XX. of 1841 (for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), and of that Act as modified by Act X. of 1851, in those parts of British India which have been acquired since 1841.

The Act provides for the grant of certificates of administration of the personal estates of deceased persons by a "District Court," which it defines as the principal court of original jurisdiction of the district or zillah. In districts to which the jurisdiction of the Sudder Court does not extend, the appeal from the order of the District Court will lie to the highest civil court of appeal.

In making this modification of the existing law, the opportunity was taken to consolidate and to make some verbal amendments in the laws in force relating to the collection of debts on successions, and to the grant of certificates of administration of personal estates.

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## ACT XXVIII. of 1860 (An Act for the Establishment and Maintenance of Boundary Marks, and for facilitating the Settlement of Boundary Disputes in the Presidency of Fort St. George).

(Introduced 14th April, and passed 23d June 1860.)

This Act is in amendment of Act XX. of 1855, and the following are the amendments effected by it. It substitutes arbitration for the Punchayet system, which was found ill suited to the settlement of rival claims to land made by the officers of Government and by zemindars. It contains provision for compelling the attendance of parties during the measurement and classification of their lands, gives authority to the survey and settlement officers to enter on the lands of parties in the discharge of their public duties, and authorizes the settlement officers, being sub-collectors, to act under Regulation IX. of 1822 of the Madras Code, although not holding a separate charge.

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## ACT XXIX. of 1860 (An Act to continue in force Act XXVIII. of 1857).

(Introduced and passed on 30th June 1860.)

By Act XXVI. of 1859, as explained in the Narrative for 1859–60, the operation of Act XXVIII. of 1857 (relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same) was continued till the 30th June 1860, so as to allow ample time for a full discussion and consideration of the expediency of making the law perpetual, as was proposed to be done by a Bill then before the Council. Further time being required before that Bill could become law, this Act was passed on the 30th June 1860, continuing Act XXVIII. of 1857 in force for one month from that date.

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## ACT XXX. of 1860 (An Act to remove the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Calpee in Zillah Jaloun from the operation of the General Regulations).

The Pergunnahs of Koonch and Calpee were formerly included within the limits of the district of Humeerpore in the province of Bundelkund, and were, equally with the rest of that district, subject to the regulations of the Bengal Code. In 1853 the two Pergunnahs in question were transferred from the district of Humeerpore to the district of Jaloun. But Jaloun is what is called a non-regulation district, and in order that the entire district might be placed on the same footing in this respect, this Act was passed, removing Koonch and Calpee from the operation of the general regulations, or in other words making them also non-regulation. The Act is framed upon the model of Act XXXVIII. of 1858, relating to the Delhi territory.

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## ACT XXXI. of 1860 (An Act relating to the Manufacture, Importation, and Sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the Right to keep and use the same, and to give Power of disarming in certain Cases).

This Act is in supersession of Act XXVIII. of 1857 (relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same), which was originally passed for a period of two years only, but which had from time to time been re-enacted, pending the completion of the new law. The most essential difference between the two Acts is that, whereas no part of the former law took effect, except by a special order of Government, and then only within the limits named in such order, the new law will, for the most part, take effect absolutely throughout the British territories in India, unless any part or parts of any district shall be specially withdrawn from its operation under the authority vested in the Executive Government.

The following are the chief points provided for by the present Act:—

1st. It prohibits, except under the authority of Government, the manufacture in India of any cannon, and also the possession of any cannon, without the permission of Government.

2d. It prohibits the manufacture or sale without licence of arms, percussion caps, sulphur, gunpowder, and other ammunition. It also prohibits the purchase of arms, &c., from an unlicensed dealer.

3d. It prohibits the importation of cannon, arms, percussion caps, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, and other ammunition, except under a licence.

4th. It empowers the Government at any time to seize and detain sulphur, except sulphur kept for medicinal purposes.

5th. It empowers the Government to prohibit the transport from one place to another in India of military stores, arms, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, and any other ammunition, and to regulate such transport, if allowed.

6th. It empowers magistrates and other police officers to disarm any person carrying arms without a licence if deemed advisable for the public peace.

7th. It empowers a magistrate to search any house or premises for arms, &c., whenever he may have reason to believe that it is advisable for the public peace to do so, first recording the grounds of his belief.

8th. It empowers the Government, whenever it shall appear necessary for the public safety, to order, by notice in the Gazette, a province or district to be disarmed, whereupon it will be unlawful for any person in such province or district to have in his possession any arms or ammunition whatever, without a licence, and it will be lawful for the magistrate or other authorized officer to search any house in which he may believe that any arms or ammunition are concealed.

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## ACT XXXII. of 1860 (An Act for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).

This Act imposes duties of 3 and 1 per cent. on property and profits classed under four schedules. The first schedule comprises land and houses in India. The second schedule comprises generally the profits from any kind of property, trade, or profession received by a person resident in India, or accruing in India. The third schedule comprises interest and the like payable out of any public revenue in India. The fourth schedule comprises salaries of any public office in India and pensions received in India.

The Act exempts from taxation persons the aggregate amount of whose annual income or profits is less than 200 rupees, while those the aggregate amount of whose annual income or profits is less

than 500 rupees will be liable only to a duty of 2 per cent. The Act further exempts from taxation all Government property, officers and soldiers of any military or police force whose pay and allowances are less than those of a captain of infantry, naval and marine officers not above the rank of lieutenant, public officers in respect of travelling and other similar allowances, ryots and other occupiers of land for agricultural purposes paying rent to the amount of less than 600 rupees annually, and persons occupying houses at a rackrent. It allows a deduction on account of repairs of houses, and for payments towards life assurances in order to secure a deferred annuity to the party himself or to his widow or a provision to his children after his death; and it authorizes Government to exempt wholly or partially property used for religious or charitable public purposes.

The 3 per cent. duty will be applicable to general purposes, while the 1 per cent. duty will be appropriated to the local governments for the execution of roads, canals, or other reproductive public works in the proportion in which each Presidency or place shall contribute to the whole amount of duty raised under this Act.

The Act prescribes rules relative to the mode of payment and assessment, and imposes penalties for a contravention of any of its provisions.

The Act will continue in force for five years ending 31st July 1865.

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## ACT XXXIII. of 1860 (An Act relating to Emigration to the British Colony of Natal).

(Introduced 23d June, and passed 21st July 1860.)

This Act authorizes emigration to the British colony of Natal upon the same terms as those upon which emigration is allowed to the colonies of St. Lucia, Grenada, and St. Vincent, except as to the period of voyage, which is reduced to 12 weeks from Calcutta, and to 10 weeks from Madras and Bombay, and except as to the limitation of the season of the year in which vessels may sail.

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## ACT XXXIV. of 1860 (An Act to indemnify Officers of Government and other Persons in respect of Fines and Contributions levied and Acts done by them during the late Disturbances).

Fines and penalties had been imposed and levied by officers of Government in respect of acts committed during the late disturbances, and assessments and contributions had been made and collected for the reconstruction or repairs of public buildings destroyed or injured during the same period, and for other purposes. As some of these acts were done without the authority of law, it was considered expedient to pass this Act indemnifying all officers of Government, and other persons acting under the authority of officers of Government, from any penalties or proceedings to which they might have rendered themselves liable since the 10th May 1857 in respect of those acts, as well as of any other acts done by them which have been or shall be ratified by the Executive Government, and confirming and making valid the levy of all such fines, penalties assessments, and contributions.

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## Act XXXV. of 1860 (An Act relating to the Transportation of Convicts).

This Act provides that, in cases in which sentence of transportation is passed, the court passing the sentence shall not in its sentence specify the particular place to which the prisoner shall be transported, and leaves that point to be determined by the Governor-General of India in Council. This was already the law in the Presidency of Bengal, except as to sentences of transportation passed by the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and the expediency of making such a provision of law general throughout India was noticed by the Secretary of State for India.

The Act further declares that persons sentenced to transportation shall, until they are transported, be dealt with as if sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and that, during the term of such imprisonment, such persons shall be held to have been undergoing their sentence of transportation.

The Act also provides that, when sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Government to order the removal of the convict from the place where he is undergoing transportation. The necessity for some provision of this nature became apparent from a correspondence which passed between the Governments of Bombay and of the Straits' Settlement, relative to a convict transported from Bombay to the Straits' Settlement, who, while undergoing his previous sentence, was ordered, for another offence, to be transported back to Bombay.

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## Act XXXVI. of 1860 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties).

The main object of the introduction of this Act was to derive an increased revenue from stamp duties.

Before the passing of the Act, stamp duties were not leviable in the towns of Madras and Bombay; and although they were leviable within the town of Calcutta, the law was more optional

than imperative, as in actions tried by the Supreme Court unstamped instruments were not held to be inadmissible as evidence. The first general principle involved in the Act was to extend the use of stamps on conveyances and other deeds and instruments throughout all India. Accordingly in the Presidency towns stamp duties are universally imposed.

This Act contains two schedules, viz.: schedule A., specifying the deeds, instruments, and writings which require to be stamped; and schedule B., specifying the duties chargeable on law papers. As regards the former, the duties leviable in the three Presidencies are assimilated, and the result is that the stamps most commonly in use have been raised in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and that in some instances the rate formerly in force in Bengal has been increased. Perhaps the most novel portion in the schedule is the lowering of the stamp duty on receipts and orders for money payable to bearer or order on demand to half an anna for sums not exceeding 50 rupees, and one anna for higher sums.

With regard to schedule B., it continues the exemption heretofore allowed to cases tried in the Supreme Courts from the use of stamps. It extends the exemption from the use of stamps (which was formerly allowed in favour of petitions and applications in cases of unbailable offences only) to all petitions, applications, charges, and informations respecting crimes and offences. It imposes a duty on copies of decrees in suits valued at 50 rupees, whereas formerly such copies in suits not exceeding 150 rupees were exempt.

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## ACT XXXVII. of 1860 (An Act to repeal Act XVI. of 1859).

(Introduced and passed on 11th August 1860.)

As explained in the Narrative for 1859-60, Act XVI. of 1859 was passed to declare that the intention of the Legislature in passing Act XXX. of 1858 was to provide for the payment only of the legitimate debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic. It enacted that no debt contracted by Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor during the minority of the late Nabob should be deemed a debt or claim within the meaning of Act XXX. of 1858, "unless it shall be proved that it was necessary "and proper that such debt should be incurred on behalf or for the use of the said Nabob, and that "the same was so contracted." The Secretary of State, however, was of opinion that Act XVI. of 1859, although it professed to be only a declaratory Act, in reality introduced a new element of proof. With reference to the words above quoted, he thought that they might be so construed as to render proof, especially after many years, extremely difficult, and to exclude from the operation of the former Act persons who might actually and rightfully have considered their cases provided for by it, as having *bonâ fide* lent their money for the Nabob's use to the Regent as the legal representative duly authorized by the British Government to act on behalf of the Nabob.

For these reasons the Secretary of State in Council having, under the authority vested in him by law, disallowed Act XVI. of 1859, this Act was passed, in pursuance of the 3 & 4 Will. 4., to repeal the disallowed Act.

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## ACT XXXVIII. of 1860 (An Act to explain Act XXX. of 1858, to provide for the Administration of the Estate, and for the Payment of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic).

(Introduced and passed 11th August 1860.)

In disallowing Act XVI. of 1859, which was repealed by Act XXXVII. of 1860, as has already been above explained, the Secretary of State suggested the passing of another Act explanatory of Act XXX. of 1858, and providing that no debt contracted by the Regent during the minority of the Nabob should be deemed a debt or claim within the meaning of Act XXX. of 1858, unless such debt was incurred by the Nabob himself, or by the Regent actually and *bonâ fide* on behalf and for the use of the Nabob. In accordance with the above suggestion this Act was passed.

No objection having been taken to the other provisions of Act XVI. of 1859, relative to the power of the Court to award costs, and to the saving of an appeal to Her Majesty in Council, they were repeated in this Act.

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## ACT XXXIX. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).

(Introduced 11th, and passed 18th August 1860.)

The first respect in which this Act amends Act XXXII. of 1860 is in providing for the levy of duties on salaries of public officers under appointment from the Government of India in foreign territories. It then declares the effect of postponement of the operation of that Act in any part of India by the Governor-General of India in Council. It renders valid and gives indemnity for any assessments made by any ex-officio assessors before they took the oath of secrecy prescribed by that Act. It takes away from officers and other military servants in civil employment exemption from the income tax, and provides a more complete definition than was afforded by the former Act of the officers in the marine department who are to be exempted from the tax.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

## ACT XL. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860).

(Introduced 1st, and passed 8th September 1860.)

Owing to the want of adhesive stamps, and the impossibility of procuring them in India, it became necessary to pass this Act postponing the operation until 1st January 1861, or until such subsequent date as the Governor-General in Council might, by an order in the "Gazette," prescribe, of so much of Act XXXVI. of 1860 as relates to documents (such as bills of exchange, letters of credit, drafts, cheques on bankers or others, promissory notes, hoondies, &c.) for which adhesive stamps of greater value than one anna are required.

This Act also imposes a penalty for the use, as an adhesive stamp on any draft, order, &c., of a postage stamp which has been used on a letter, and *vice versâ*.

It prescribes the use of adhesive stamps on transfers of shares from the 1st January 1861, and provides, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring special adhesive stamps, that in the meanwhile transfers of shares shall be accompanied by a deed or memorandum of transfer bearing the requisite stamp, without which the transaction will not be valid.

The Act further provides that Act XXXVI. of 1860 shall not extend to the Straits' Settlement, it being considered unadvisable to include that Settlement in any new measures, especially financial measures, passed by this Council, as the question of removing that Settlement from the control of the Government of India was under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

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## ACT XLI. of 1860 (An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers to the British Colony of Saint Kitts).

This Act authorizes the emigration of Indian labourers to the British colony of Saint Kitts on the same terms as emigration is allowed to the colonies of Saint Lucia, Grenada, and Saint Vincent.

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## ACT XLII. of 1860 (An Act for the Establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local Limits of the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter).

(Introduced 30th October 1858, and passed 6th October 1860.)

The subject of establishing Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil has been under the consideration of the Legislature since 1854. In that year a Bill "for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts "and Demands" was drawn up by Messrs. Mills and Harington when engaged in the preparation of a Code of Civil Procedure for the use of the Courts of the East India Company in the three Presidencies; and the principle which they advocated was the gradual establishment of Courts of Small Causes as fitting instruments could be found for occupying the post of judge in them, those places being selected in the first instance in which the want of such courts was most felt, such as the Sudder stations of the different districts and the large towns and countries in the interior. That Bill, after having been read a first and second time in the former Legislature, was transferred to the present Legislature on its constitution in 1854. The Select Committee, however, to whom the Bill was referred, recommended (and their recommendation was adopted by a Committee of the whole Council) that every Moonsiff's Court in each of the three Presidencies should be constituted a Court of Small Causes for the trial of summary actions and should exercise summary jurisdiction. The Bill, as thus amended, did not proceed at once to a third reading according to the usual course, but was ordered to be republished for general information and with a view to elicit the opinions of the public upon the alterations made in Committee. The result of the republication of the Bill was in favour of the view entertained by Messrs. Mills and Harington, and against the amendment proposed by the Select Committee and adopted by the Committee of the whole Council, and the Bill, as amended by a Committee of the whole Council, seems to have been dropped in consequence.

The present Act empowers the Executive Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to constitute Courts of Small Causes very much after the model of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and invested with similar jurisdiction, wherever there may be sufficient work for Courts of that description.

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## ACT XLIII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859, for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

(Introduced 3d, and passed 6th October 1860.)

This Act followed naturally on the passing of the preceding Act for establishing Courts of Small Causes beyond the Presidency towns, of which it originally formed a part. It provides that no special appeal shall lie to the Sudder Court in any action of debt and the like in which the amount or value of the property in dispute does not exceed 500 rupees. It also provides for the Lower Court stating a case for the opinion of the Sudder Court whenever any question of law or of usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case, shall arise in respect to which the presiding officer may entertain reasonable doubts. In consequence of the peculiarity of the system prevailing in Bombay, the Act contains a special declaration that it shall not extend to any decision or order passed on regular appeal by any assistant judge in that Presidency.

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## ACT XLIV. of 1860 (An Act for providing for the Exercise of certain Powers by the Governor-General during his Absence from his Council).

(Introduced and passed on 6th October 1860.)

This was a temporary Act passed for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor-General during his absence from his Council on the occasion of his late visit to the North-western Provinces.

The duration of the Act was limited to three months.

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## ACT XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).

(Introduced 20th December 1856, and passed 6th October 1860.)

The question of enacting a general Penal Code for India had long been under consideration. In 1835 the preparation of it was entrusted to the Indian Law Commissioners, by whom it was completed and submitted to Government in 1837. In 1851 a revised edition of the Code was prepared by Mr. Bethune. On the 3d June 1854 the Code prepared by the Commissioners was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council for consideration and revision. On the 7th of the following month, the Committee, in reference to a despatch from the Court of Directors, made a special report in which they recorded their opinion that the Code, as originally prepared, should form the basis of a system of penal law for the whole of the British territories in India. The Code, as revised by the Committee, was introduced into the Council on the 20th December 1856. It was in due course again referred to a Select Committee for further revision after considering the observations and suggestions which might be elicited by the publication of the Code. The Code, as then further revised, was brought up for final consideration, and was at length passed into law on the 6th October 1860. It was provided that it should take effect from the 1st May 1861 throughout the whole of Her Majesty's territories in India embraced by the Statute 21 and 22 Vict. c. 106., except the Straits' Settlements, and be applicable alike to the Supreme Courts and to the Mofussil Courts. By providing a uniform system of Criminal law throughout India, it will supersede the Mahomedan law; and by defining offences and punishments, it will render unnecessary the employment of Mahomedan law officers in the Mofussil Courts. The copious use of illustrations is a striking peculiarity in the framing of the Code, which is thus at once a Statute book and a collection of decided cases. The illustrations, however, are not intended to supply any omission in or to put a strain on the written law, but merely to be instances of the practical application of the written law to the affairs of mankind.

On the third reading of the Code, its history and principles were reviewed in a speech by Sir Barnes Peacock, the Vice-President.

It will be observed that subsequently, by Act VI. of 1861, the time for the Code to take effect was postponed till the 1st January 1862.

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## ACT XLVI. of 1860 (An Act to authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers to the French Colonies).

(Introduced 8th September, and passed 6th October 1860.)

The Act was passed to give effect to two conventions negotiated between the British and French Governments with the view of authorizing the free emigration of Native labourers to the French colonies, so as to enable the French Government to put an end to the formerly subsisting contracts for the supply of labourers, which had led to traffic scarcely distinguishable from the slave trade. The first was a general convention; the signing of which was deferred until the Indian Legislature approved of the terms proposed, and passed a law to give effect to them. The other was a special convention which had already been signed, provided for the immediate emigration of 6,000 Coolies to Reunion, with reference to the great want of labourers in that island.

The Act legalizes the terms of the conventions, and applies to the French colonies all such provisions of the law relating to emigration to the British colonies as were applicable to foreign colonies.

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## ACT XLVII. of 1860 (An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857).

This Act is intended to supply an omission in the Acts (II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857) constituting the universities in the three Presidency towns. The number and character of the degrees which the governing bodies of those universities were competent to confer were strictly limited by the Acts in question. It being found desirable, however, to enable the universities to grant other degrees, authority is given to them by this Act to grant such degrees, diplomas, or licences as they may appoint, subject to the approval of the Government of India as regards the university of Calcutta, or of the Governments of Madras and Bombay as regards the universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

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CHAP. I. Legislative Council.

## ACT XLVIII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XIII. for 1856, for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca).

(Introduced 19th March 1859, and passed 15th December 1860.)

This Act amends the Metropolitan Police Act XIII. of 1856 in several respects in which it had practically been found to be defective. The following are the principal amendments:—

The present Act restores the provisions of the law of 1852, by which the keepers of all lodging and eating houses were required to take out licences from the police, instead of requiring, as provided by Section L., Act XIII. of 1856, only the keepers of houses wherein spirituous or fermented liquors are sold or consumed to have such licence.

It extends the summary jurisdiction of police magistrates, in cases where a material witness is about to leave the country, to cutting and wounding, and other offences under Section V., Act XXXI. of 1838.

It raises from 20 to 50 rupees the penalty imposed by Act XIII. of 1856 for certain offences committed in the public roads or streets, and imposes a penalty of 100 rupees on any person who, in any place, may exercise cruelty to animals.

It authorizes magistrates to issue an order for the attendance of witnesses confined in the civil gaol, as they were competent to do under the existing law with regard to witnesses confined in the criminal gaol, and extends to police magistrates the protection given to magistrates in England by the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 44.

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## ACT XLIX. of 1860 (An Act relating to Vessels carrying Emigrant Passengers to the British Colonies).

The object of this Act is simply to allow a reduction of one-third in the quantity of fresh water to be carried by such emigrant vessels as adopt the use of Normandy's apparatus for distilling sea water.

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## ACT L. of 1860 (An Act to amend the Law relating to Vacations in the Civil Courts within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).

This Act repeals the regulations prescribing the observance of the Mohurrum and Dusserah vacations in the civil courts in Bengal, and requires an annual list of the days to be observed as close holidays by the civil courts to be published by the Sudder Courts, subject to the revision of Government.

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## ACT LI. of 1860 (An Act further to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860).

(Introduced and passed 22d December 1860.)

This Act suspends the operation of the Stamp Act No. XXXVI. of 1860 in regard to foreign bills of exchange drawn out of India, until such time as the Governor-General in Council may, by an order in the "Gazette," prescribe, the adhesive stamps for those documents having not yet been received from England.

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## ACT LII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XVIII. of 1854, relating to Railways in India).

This Act empowers police magistrates in the Presidency towns to punish with imprisonment not exceeding six months any person convicted of an offence under Section XXVII. or Section XXVIII. of Act XVIII. of 1854, in all cases in which they may consider that that extent of punishment will be sufficient, and in which they may believe that owing to the absence of a material witness the prosecution of the offender by indictment in the Supreme Court will be ineffectual. The former section referred to provides for the misconduct of the servants of railway companies, and the latter for the commission by any person of an act likely to endanger the safety of railway passengers and others.

According to Act XVIII. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a magistrate) all offences requiring the punishment of imprisonment must be tried by the Supreme Court, unless special jurisdiction is given to justices of the peace, as has been done by this Act.

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## ACT LIII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act X. of 1859).

The effect of Section XXX., Act X. of 1859, has been to reduce the period for the limitation of suits under that Act generally from 12 years to one year, commencing from the date of the accruing of the cause of action. It happened, however, in some cases that the period of one year thus allowed had elapsed before the Act came into operation, *i.e.*, before the 1st of August 1859. This Act was accordingly passed, allowing any such suit to be instituted within two years from that date (or reckoning from the passing of this Act) within a period equal to the period of limitation from the institution of the suit that remained unexpired at that date, not extending, however, beyond the 31st July 1861.

The Act also provides for the revival of suits or appeals dismissed or rejected on the ground above referred to, by petition presented within four months from the passing of this Act to the court by which they were dismissed or rejected.

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## ACT I. of 1861 (An Act for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice and Despatch of Business in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay).

(Introduced 15th December 1860, and passed 5th January 1861.)

This Act authorizes the judges of the Supreme Court in Bombay to sit separately but simultaneously for the despatch of business on the civil side of the court, in like manner as Act XXI. of 1847 authorizes them to sit for the despatch of business on the criminal side. The Act was proposed merely as a temporary palliative for the public inconvenience arising from an accumulation of arrears in the court.

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## ACT II. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act VI. of 1857, for the Acquisition of Land for public Purposes).

The first respect in which this Act amends Act VI. of 1857, is by substituting the commissioner of police for the magistrate as the executive officer when, in the Presidency towns or in the Straits' Settlement, the collector is impeded or opposed in taking land for public purposes.

The Act next authorizes the temporary occupation and use of adjacent land, with a view to facilitate the making of temporary railroads as well as ordinary roads, and of roads or railroads leading to rivers as well as public roads.

The Act also provides for the temporary occupation and use of land beyond the limits fixed in the above section, and for enabling the owner in such cases to require the land temporarily taken to be permanently occupied.

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## ACT III. of 1861 (An Act to provide for the Collection of Duty of Customs on Pepper exported by Sea from the British Port of Cochin).

Serious affrays having occurred in attempts to smuggle pepper, the produce of the states of Travancore and Cochin, in consequence of the monopoly which was maintained in that article, the Rajahs of those states declared their willingness to abandon the monopoly, and to substitute a system of export duty if the British Government would so far assist in the prevention of smuggling as to collect on behalf of the two states the same rate of duty on all pepper exported from Cochin, being the produce of either state, as may be collected at the ports of the states. This Act accordingly authorizes the collection of a duty of 15 rupees a candy on all pepper exported from Cochin excepting such as may have been originally imported from any British possession, and provides that the total amount collected shall, after payment of all expenses, be made over to the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, in such proportions as the Government of Madras may determine to be right after a consideration of the amount of revenue derived by such state from the present monopoly.

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## ACT IV. of 1861 (An Act for the Levy of Port Dues at Calingapatam and Munsoorcottah within the Presidency of Fort St. George).

This Act provides for the levy of port dues at Calingapatam and Munsoorcottah, two ports in the province of Ganjam in the Presidency of Fort St. George, in accordance with the provisions of the Ports Act XXII. of 1855. It prescribes a maximum rate of one anna a ton in respect of all sea-going vessels of the burden of 20 tons and upwards (other than Dhonies and country vessels employed in the coasting trade) entering either of those ports.

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## ACT V. of 1861 (An Act for the Regulation of Police).

This Act provides for the re-organization of the police of India, in accordance with the views of the commission which was lately appointed by the Government of India for the purpose of making "a comprehensive inquiry into the existing constitution of the police establishments "throughout British India, with the view of ascertaining in what way they may be most effectu- "ally improved, and also whether in any part of India the present expenditure on police is "susceptible of reduction."

The Act (following the principle of a complete severance of executive police and judicial functions) provides for the formation of a civil constabulary formed on the model of the English and Irish constabulary, and placed under the superintendence of the executive Government. The administration of the police is vested in an inspector-general under each Government, assisted by deputies and other subordinates. Hereditary and village police officers are exempted from the operation of the Act unless enrolled under it. The Act will not take effect in any Presidency or place unless extended thereto by the Government of India.

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CHAP. I. Legislative Council.

## ACT VI. of 1861 (An Act to alter the Time from which the Indian Penal Code shall take effect.)

(Introduced and passed 6th April 1861.)

This Act postpones the operation of the Indian Penal Code from the 1st May 1861 to the 1st January 1862, so as to allow sufficient time for completing the translations of that Code, and for passing into law and preparing the translations of the Code of Criminal Procedure with a view to a uniform system being simultaneously adopted throughout India.

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## ACT VII. of 1861 (An Act to empower the Governor-General in Council to increase the Rate of Duty leviable on Salt manufactured in, or imported into, any Part of the Presidency of Bombay).

(Introduced and passed 20th April 1861.)

This Act raises from 1 rupee to 1 rupee 8 annas per maund, the limit up to which the Governor-General in Council may order the levy of excise and import duties on salt in the Bombay Presidency. The duties on salt having already been increased in the other Presidency, it was manifestly desirable that Bombay should, in this respect, be placed more nearly on the same footing with the other parts of the country.

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## ACT VIII. of 1861 (An Act for the Levy of Port Dues in the Port of Amherst).

This Act provides for the levy of port dues at a rate not exceeding 2 annas a ton, on all vessels entering the port of Amherst, in accordance with the provisions of the Ports Act XXII. of 1855. The Act has been framed on the model and may be regarded as a continuation of Act XXV. of 1857 (for the levy of port dues in the ports of Moulmein, Rangoon, Kyouk Phyoo, Akyab, and Chittagong) and Act XXV. of 1860 (for the levy of port dues in the Port of Bassein).

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## ACT IX. of 1861 (An Act to amend the Law relating to Minors).

The object of this Act is to afford relatives and friends of minors laying claim to their custody or guardianship a more speedy and summary mode of enforcing their claims than they possessed under the existing law. It allows of the presentation of an application by petition to the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in the district, and requires the court, if satisfied that there is ground for proceeding, to give notice of the application to the person stated as having the custody or being in possession of the minor, and to fix an early day for the hearing of the case. It empowers the court to direct the production of the minor on or before the day so fixed, and to make order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor. After hearing the statements of both parties, the court will make order as to the custody or guardianship of the minor and the costs of the case. An appeal will lie to the Sudder Court from orders passed under this Act.

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## ACT X. of 1861 (An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

(Introduced 14th May 1859, and passed 27th April 1861.)

This Act is intended as a supplement to Act VIII. of 1859, generally known as the Code of Civil Procedure. The last section of the latter Act declares that from the time it "shall come "into operation in any parts of the British territories in India, the procedure of the civil courts "in such part of the said territories shall be regulated by this Act, and except as otherwise pro- "vided by the Act, by no other law or regulation." This Act was accordingly passed for the repeal of all Regulations and Acts, and parts of Regulations and Acts, which are superseded by the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859.

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## ACT XI. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859, to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

(Introduced 27th, and passed 30th April 1861.)

The operation of Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits) was not to commence till two years after its passing, *i.e.*, till the 5th May 1861. The Calcutta Trades Association, however (in a petition presented to the Council on the 27th April 1861, praying that the period of limitation for trade debts might be changed from three years to six years), represented that it had only recently come to their knowledge that the law would seriously affect their rights. It was not considered advisable to amend a law of this nature without the fullest consideration, and as it appeared that some of the parties to whom the law applied were not aware until very recently that they would be affected by it, this Act was passed to suspend the operation of the law till the 1st January 1862.

# MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

## MYSORE GRANTS.

On the 8th December 1860 a petition was presented to the Council, which was signed by 885 inhabitants and tax-payers of Calcutta, relating to the finances of India. Before moving that the petition be printed, Mr. Sconce put certain questions to the Honourable the President of the Council of the Governor-General on matters connected with the subject of the petition.

At the following meeting of the Council, on the 15th December 1860, Sir Barnes Peacock proposed a formal motion in the following terms:—

"That the Government of India be requested to lay before this Council a copy of the account in which the stipends which have from time to time been paid to the descendants of Tippoo Sultan are debited, or such an abstract thereof as will show the total amounts paid and credited in each year, from the year 1799 to the present time.

"Also a copy of any resolution or order of Government by which the stipends now payable to such descendants were fixed, and of any correspondence between the Government of India and the late Honourable Court of Directors, or the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, in consequence of which the same was passed.

"And also a copy of any despatch or despatches received during the present year from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by which any sum of money has been ordered to be paid or secured to any of the descendants of the said Tippoo Sultan, and of any document or documents showing the grounds on which such order was made.

"And further, that the said Government of India be requested to inform this Council whether any sums of money so ordered to be paid to the descendants of Tippoo Sultan are included in the estimate for the year 1860-61."

It was contended by the members of Government and other members of the Council, that the Council was exceeding its constitutional powers in thus addressing the Executive Government, but the motion was carried on a division.

Subsequently the following message was received by the Council:—

"In reply to the message from the Legislative Council, No. 182, the President in Council, with the concurrence of his Excellency the Governor-General, informs the Legislative Council that the interests of the public service forbid his ordering that the papers asked for by the resolution, which accompanied the message, should be laid before the Legislative Council, with the exception of the account specified in the first clause of the resolution, which will be prepared and furnished to the Council as soon as practicable.

"The other papers specified in the resolution relate to a correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, which is yet incomplete; and the President in Council does not therefore feel that he would be justified in transmitting them to the Legislative Council.

"The request of the Legislative Council will, however, at once be made known to the Secretary of State.

"The President in Council has the honour to inform the Legislative Council, in reply to the concluding clause of the resolution, that no payment beyond what has been usual of late years to the family of the late Tippoo Sultan is provided for in any account or estimate of which the results have hitherto been laid before the Legislative Council."

## PRISON AT THE NEILGHERIES.

On the 9th March 1861, Sir Charles Jackson inquired as to the progress made in erecting a prison at the Neilgheries, and what accommodation such prison would afford for European and American convicts sentenced to penal servitude. The members of the Executive Government declined to answer the questions, as being unconnected with legislative measures before the Council. Sir Charles Jackson then put his questions in the form of the following motion:—

"That a message be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, requesting his Lordship in Council to inform this Council what progress has been made in erecting a prison at the Neilgheries, and what accommodation such prison will afford for European and American convicts sentenced to penal servitude."

After a debate the motion was carried.

Subsequently the following message was received by the Council:—

"The Governor-General in Council has the honour to inform the Legislative Council, in reply to the request conveyed in message No. 190, that the Secretary to Government, in the Home Department, has been directed to furnish the Clerk of the Council with a memorandum containing the information asked for in the message."

## FINANCES OF INDIA.

On the 27th April 1861, Mr. Laing made his financial statement to the Council, embodying the Indian budget for 1861-62.

CHAP. I. Legislative Council.

## PAPER CURRENCY.

The Bill "to provide for a Government Paper Currency," which was introduced last year by the late Right Honourable Mr. Wilson, was during the present official year reported on by the Select Committee to which it had been referred for consideration, and passed through a Committee of the whole Council. Further proceedings have been suspended to allow the Bill, as settled, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India.

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## BILLS INTRODUCED DURING 1860-61,

### AND THE STAGES AT WHICH THEY HAVE SEVERALLY ARRIVED.

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| A Bill "for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857." | Passed as Act XLVII. of 1860. |
| A Bill "relating to emigration to the British Colony of Natal." | Passed as Act XXXIII. of 1860. |
| A Bill "relating to vessels carrying emigrant passengers to the British Colonies." | Passed as Act XLIX. of 1860. |
| A Bill "to continue in force Act XXVIII. of 1857." | Passed as Act XXIX. of 1860. |
| A Bill "for facilitating arrangements between debtors and creditors." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 21st July 1860. |
| A Bill "to amend Act XVIII. of 1854 (relating to railways in India)." | Passed as Act LII. of 1860. |
| A Bill "for the preservation of property recovered from wrecked boats." | Referred back from a Committee of the whole Council to a Select Committee on the 2d March 1861. |
| A Bill "to amend Act VI. of 1857 (for the acquisition of land for public purposes)." | Passed as Act II. of 1861. |
| A Bill "to amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices)." | Passed as Act XXXIX. of 1860. |
| A Bill "to repeal Act XVI. of 1859." | Passed as Act XXXVII. of 1860. |
| A Bill "to explain Act XXX. of 1858 (to provide for the administration of the estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic)." | Passed as Act XXXVIII. of 1860. |
| A Bill "to amend the law relating to vacations in the civil courts within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal." | Passed as Act L. of 1860. |
| A Bill "to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties)." | Passed as Act XL. of 1860. |
| A Bill "to authorize and regulate the emigration of native labourers to the French Colonies." | Passed as Act XLVI. of 1860. |
| A Bill "to amend Act X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.)" | Passed as Act LIII. of 1860. |
| A Bill "for licensing and regulating stage carriages." | Report of Select Committee presented on the 6th April 1861. |
| A Bill "to alter the customs duty on pepper exported by sea from the British port of Cochin." | Passed as Act III. of 1861. |
| A Bill "for the regulation of police within any parts of the British territories in India to which it may please the Governor-General in Council to extend its provisions." | Passed as Act V. of 1861. |
| A Bill "for the levy of port dues at Calingapatam and Munsoorcottah in the Presidency of Fort St. George." | Passed as Act IV. of 1861. |
| A Bill "to amend Act VIII. of 1859 (for simplifying the procedure of the courts of civil judicature not established by royal charter)." | Passed as Act XLIII. of 1860. |
| A Bill "for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor-General during his absence from his council." | Passed as Act XLIV. of 1860. |
| A Bill "to amend the law relating to minors." | Passed as Act IX. of 1861. |
| A Bill "for the levy of port dues in the port of Amherst." | Passed as Act VIII. of 1861. |
| A Bill "to provide for the punishment of flogging in certain cases." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 5th January 1861. |
| A Bill "to remove certain tracts of country in the Rohilcund division from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general regulations and Acts." | Before a Committee of the whole Council since the 6th April 1861. |
| A Bill "for the improvement of the administration of justice and despatch of business in the Supreme Court of judicature in Bombay." | Passed as Act I. of 1861. |
| A Bill "further to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties)." | Passed as Act LI. of 1860. |

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| A Bill "to amend Act VIII. of 1859 (for simplifying the procedure of the courts of civil judicature not established by royal charter)." | Referred to a Select Committee on 12th January 1861. |
| A Bill "for the levy of port dues in the ports of the Concan." | Report of Select Committee presented on the 20th April 1861. |
| A Bill "to extend the provisions of Act I. of 1859 (for the amendment of the law relating to merchant seamen)." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 12th January 1861. |
| A Bill "for extending certain provisions of Acts XIV. and XXV. of 1856 to the town and suburbs of Rangoon, and to the towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, and for appointing municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the said towns." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 19th January 1861. |
| A Bill "to regulate the administration of affairs at Port Blair." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 2d February 1861. |
| A Bill "to regulate the occupation of land in the settlement of Malacca." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 2d February 1861. |
| A Bill "to provide for the punishment of breach of contract for the cultivation, production, gathering, provision, manufacture, carriage, and delivery of agricultural produce." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 16th March 1861, with an instruction to submit a preliminary Report. |
| A Bill "to amend Act XLII. of 1860 (for the establishment of courts of small causes beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of judicature established by royal charter)." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 16th March 1861, with an instruction to submit a preliminary Report, which was presented on the 20th April 1861. |
| A Bill "to amend Act X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 30th March 1861. |
| A Bill "to provide for the registration and for the better enforcement of engagements for the cultivation and delivery of agricultural produce." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 30th March 1861, with an instruction to submit a preliminary Report. |
| A Bill "to amend Act XIV. of 1843 (for regulating the customs duties in the North-western Provinces)." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 30th March 1861. |
| A Bill "to regulate the manufacture of saltpetre, and of salt educed in the manufacture thereof." | Read a first time on the 30th March 1861. |
| A Bill "to alter the time from which the Indian Penal Code shall take effect." | Passed as Act VI. of 1861. |
| A Bill "for securing certain grants of immoveable property made by the state." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 20th April 1861, with an instruction to submit a preliminary Report. |
| A Bill "to amend Act III. of 1857 (relating to trespasses by cattle)." | Referred to a Select Committee on the 27th April 1861. |
| A Bill "to empower the Governor-General in Council to increase the rate of duty leviable on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any part of the Bombay Presidency." | Passed as Act VII. of 1861. |
| A Bill "to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits)." | Passed as Act XI. of 1861. |

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# CHAPTER II.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## ANNUAL REPORT on the TRANSACTIONS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in the FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, in 1860–61.

CHAP. II. Financial.

### ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Acts affecting the public income have been passed by the Legislative Council in the course of the year:—

Act XXIII. of 1860.—To amend Act XXI. of 1856, for the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the Abkarry revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Act XXXII. of 1860, commonly called the "Income Tax Act," which came into effect on the 1st of August 1860.

Act XXXIX. of 1860, in amendment of Act XXXII. of 1860.

Act XXXVI. of 1860, which consolidates and amends all the previous laws relating to stamp duties, and brings within its scope many descriptions of instruments and writings, which under the former laws required no stamps.

Act XL. of 1860, which provides for certain amendments of the above-mentioned Stamp Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Act LI. of 1860, which further amends the Stamp Act XXXVI. of 1860, and repeals a portion of Act XL. of 1860.

Act III. of 1861, which provides for the collection of customs duty on pepper exported by sea from the British port of Cochin.

Act VII. of 1861, entitled an Act to empower the Governor-General in Council to increase the rate of duty leviable on salt manufactured in or imported into any part of the Presidency of Bombay.

The following Draft Bills affecting the public income were under consideration, but had not passed into law until after the close of the year:—

A Bill to provide for a Government paper currency.

A Bill for the licensing of arts, trades and professions.

### DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.

As noticed in last year's report, this duty was raised from 400 to 500 rupees per chest from the 1st July 1859, and it was decided that no further change should take place before the expiry of a year.

On the expiration of that period, the continued decline in the supply of Bengal opium, and the high prices still maintained, led to the question of the rate of duty levied on Malwa opium exported from Bombay being again brought under consideration, and it was resolved that from the 1st September 1860, the pass duty on Malwa opium should be fixed at rupees 600 per chest.

### TREASURY BILLS.

With reference to the intimation given in Notification No. 33 of the 27th April 1860, (as stated in the last Administration Report,) the holders of Government Treasury Bills were informed by Notification No. 36, dated 8th May 1860, that the Government would be prepared to receive tenders on or before the 1st of June following, for the conversion of all such Bills outstanding into other stock; a paper containing the minimum rates of conversion, which would be accepted by Government, being sealed up and placed in the hands of one of the Directors of each of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The measure was completely successful, nearly the whole of the bills being converted at or above the minimum rates.

It was further notified that the Treasury Bills issued under Notification No. 6, dated 26th January 1859, which bore interest at the rate of three pie per day for each 100 rupees, would be paid off under the terms of the said notification.

### *Publication of certain Accounts in the "Calcutta Gazette."*

In order to meet the wishes of the mercantile community of Calcutta, as to the publication of fuller information in respect to the financial position of India, the members of some of the leading firms were invited to suggest what accounts and returns of the public revenue and expenditure it was of real importance to the monetary and commercial interests to have regularly published, and at what intervals.

The gentlemen alluded to suggested,—

1st. That the cash balances in the Indian treasuries be published monthly instead of quarterly.

2nd. That an anticipatory estimate, and such subsequent estimates as may be prepared of income and expenditure, be published annually, and be followed up by quarterly statements of actual income and expenditure under the same heads, to be hereafter ranged in a form of comparison with the results of corresponding quarters of previous years.

3rd. That a comparative statement be published quarterly of balances in the hands of the Home Government of India, distinguishing the funds belonging to the different Railway Companies.

4th. That the aggregate amount of returns to the Income Tax, and of collections under it, and the new Stamp Act, be periodically made public.

The first suggestion was complied with.

The second was adopted on the understanding that the publication should commence with the anticipation estimate for 1861-62, and that the quarterly returns should be given when the new system of audit and account had been introduced.

In regard to the third statement which could not be prepared from the returns at present received from England, Her Majesty's Government was requested to supply the necessary information as far as it could be afforded.

The fourth suggestion was complied with, but it was stated that no distinction was possible in the accounts between receipts from stamps under the old law, and those from stamps authorized for the first time by Act XXXVI. of 1860.

## SAVINGS' BANKS.

The substitution of Regimental Savings' Bank for the military branch of the Government Savings' Bank at Calcutta, having been authorized with effect from the 1st May 1860, it was subsequently found that as the accounts of the Regimental Banks had to be audited and adjusted, the substitution could not be completely carried out by the date fixed, the measure was therefore deferred for one year, *i.e.* to the 1st May 1861.

### *Introduction of the System of Budget Audit and Account, and the Measures taken for the Reduction of Civil and Military Expenditure.*

The great measure of the year in connexion with Indian finance has been the establishment of a system, whereby a budget of Imperial income and expenditure will be prepared annually, so that the financial estimates for each year may be arranged, considered, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government of India before the year commences.

The objects and importance of the scheme were clearly expounded in the financial resolution of the 7th April 1860, which was adverted to in the last report, and which was published in the *Gazette* for general information.

Before the commencement of each official year, the Supreme Government will require careful estimates to be framed of the anticipated income, and the proposed expenditure of the empire for the coming year. And after considering the various objects to be accomplished in relation to the means and resources for such accomplishment, after comparing the past with the proposed expenditure, after weighing the recommendations of the several Executive Governments and the Heads of Departments, the Supreme Government will allot and appropriate to each branch of the service, and to the several detailed heads within each branch specified sums. The several Executive Governments and the Departments will be charged with the due application of the sums assigned by the above act of appropriation, which sums must on no account be exceeded. But if unforeseen emergency shall necessitate extraordinary expenditure, the Executive Government or the Local Authority must represent the case to the Supreme Government, without whose sanction no additional expenditure must take place, unless under circumstances of such emergency that application for prior sanction is not possible.

Before the passing of the Resolution of the 7th April 1860, a Military Finance Commission appointed by the Military Department of the Government of India on the 29th June 1859, to sift out the military accounts with a view to the introduction of economical reforms, had been sitting for nearly a twelvemonth. It was therefore ordered in the Resolution of the 7th April, that the whole of the accounts of the various departments of the army, after examination at the several Presidencies, should be transmitted to the Military Finance Commission, and that the Commission should transmit the aggregates (without the details) to the Audit Board for ultimate and appropriation audit.

The Commission was subsequently reconstituted, and designated the Military Finance Department, and by a resolution recorded in the Military Department of the Government of India on the 6th July 1860, detailed instructions were issued for the guidance of the Military Finance Department on the working of the new system.

In the Civil Department, a Committee was appointed under financial resolution of the 11th May 1860, who were specially requested to consider and report on the manner in which the specific sum sanctioned in the budget should be placed at the credit of the various expending departments; the mode in which such expenditure should be accounted for to the local accountants; the mode in which the local accountants should account to the Audit Department in Calcutta, the manner in which the audit should be constituted, and the rules by which it should be guided in the execution of its functions.

The appointment of the above Budget and Audit Committee was followed by the appointment, on the 6th July 1860, of a Commission called the "Civil Finance Commission" for the purpose of investigating, as closely as possible, all civil charges excepting the charges of covenanted and commissioned officers, the civil and military police and public works, with a view to the suggestion of any reductions that could be properly made.

In prosecution of the orders of the 11th May 1860, the Budget and Audit Committee submitted on the 30th July 1860, a comprehensive report, in which after giving a succinct description of and comparison between the existing systems of England and India, and after expressing their opinion that the principal question was the means by which an "appropriation audit" could best be introduced, they submitted for the consideration of Government two plans for the attainment of that end.

The plan* approved by the Government retains every advantage of the present Indian system, and superadds some of the advantages of the English system, probably all of the latter that are applicable to India at present. By this plan the duties of Auditor-General under the English system are allotted to the Accountant-General to the Government of India, and the local accountants are placed under him for the detailed audit of the local accounts.

A copy of the budget for all India will be forwarded to him, with instructions to see that the disbursements under every head of service are properly supervised. The local accountants will become local auditors for the check and adjustment of accounts in accordance with existing rules, with the additional duty of supplying the Auditor-General with abstract returns for final audit. They will all be subordinate to the Auditor-General. The preliminary "detailed audit" will be conducted by them, and the final "appropriation audit" by the Auditor-General. The present civil auditors will become paymasters to their respective local Governments, continuing to pass charges either before or after payment according to the existing practice of the civil auditors, but with the further duty of regulating the movement of funds to meet the requirements of the several treasuries.

In a report dated the 15th October, the Committee communicated their views respecting the system under which the audit of the accounts of the Marine, Post Office, and Electric Telegraph departments could best be disposed of. Their proposals were approved of, generally, and the Committee were desired to furnish Government with the detailed propositions necessary to give effect to their plan.

As respects the Marine Department, no final arrangement was made for it until after the expiration of the year under review; but in order to complete this paper, it may here be mentioned that the department has undergone great changes. It has been much reduced in size; the appointment and the office establishment of the Superintendent of Marine are abolished, and that part of his duties necessary to be retained has been transferred to the newly-created office of "Naval Secretary and Controller of Marine Affairs." With reference to these changes the Committee believed that a special examiner of marine accounts, as at first proposed, would not be required, and it has been settled that the whole of the marine charges and accounts under the Government of India will be subjected to the examination and audit of the Military Finance Department, while those which remain under the Government of Bengal continue to be passed in the civil department.

As regards Post Office and Electric Telegraph accounts, it has been determined, upon the Committee's recommendation, to allow the Director-General of each of those two departments to have under him a compiler of accounts, who shall be distinctly recognized as departmental examiner and sub-auditor, responsible for not permitting unauthorized expenditure. The compilers are to transmit their accounts *in extenso*, with vouchers to an independent examiner acting under the Imperial Audit Board.

On the 27th October 1860, the Committee laid before Government a classified set of the Budget Estimate forms to be observed under the new system. These forms were approved under orders of the 14th November following, and were circulated to all the departments of the Government of India (except the Military Department), and to the several local Governments; their special attention being drawn at the same time to the instructions of the Committee regarding the manner in which the sums to be entered in the budget estimates are to be calculated.

On the 2nd November the Committee submitted a report relative to the division of heads of branches of service which can best be adopted for the allotment and specific appropriation of the expenditure. With certain modifications the classification proposed by the Committee was sanctioned.

It was at this stage of the Committee's labours that the Government, deeming their plans for carrying the new system into effect were sufficiently organized and matured, appointed the Imperial Audit Board, consisting of two members, viz., the Auditor-General for India and the Chief of the Military Finance Department.

Both these functionaries are to act together in all matters of general organization, policy, and economy, as affecting estimates, budget, audit and accounts, and are to determine together any important questions that may arise in connexion with the final appropriation, audit, and other arrangements of a general nature. In all other respects they are, as heads of the Civil and Military Finance Departments, to exercise independent jurisdiction over their respective divisions of the service.

The advantages of the new system sketched out in the foregoing paragraphs are manifold and obvious, but they may be briefly recapitulated here in the terms in which they were foreshadowed in the resolution of the 7th April 1860.

*First.* The system ensures a complete review beforehand of the income to be expected and the expenditure to be incurred in the year, such a review being one of provision and not of experience, the reviewing authority being the arbiter of schemes which have not yet become accomplished facts. Thus the control is practically operative and effectively complete.

*Secondly.* It ensures a scrutiny of expenditure which would not otherwise be originated.

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* *Vide* Financial Resolution dated 18th August 1861.

*Thirdly.* It causes the ways and means of meeting such expenditure to be brought into immediate comparison with the expenditure itself; and such a balancing of future outlay and income is sure to produce severe economy.

*Fourthly.* The system promotes the formation of imperial accounts, and a consequent care and regularity in the public expenditure.

*Fifth and lastly.* It lays the foundation of a real and true method of imperial audit. A definite standard will be laid down by the budget. Then an imperial audit will try every branch of the public expenditure by that standard, will ascertain whether the prescribed authority for every item is produced, and will observe whether the fixed definite limit on the expenditure has been transgressed. As the budget will prescribe a really workable rule, recurring just *before* the period of expenditure, so the audit coming not after an interval too late for amendment, but continuously, and at the moment when alteration is possible, will ensure the rule being worked out.

The new system has now fairly been introduced, and is progressing satisfactorily, though it cannot, of course, be expected to be perfected without a further experience of one or two years.

Government paper currency.

Her Majesty's Government having, as mentioned in last year's report, expressed their approval generally of the scheme proposed by Mr. Wilson for the introduction of a Government paper currency for India, a bill embodying Mr. Wilson's plan was introduced and read for the first time on the 3rd of March 1860.

The leading features of Mr. Wilson's scheme consisted in the issue at various circles into which India was to be divided, and through the agency of an independent body of Commissioners of a paper circulation of notes from 5 to 1,000 rupees, based on a reserve partly of specie, and partly of securities in a proportion which might fluctuate from time to time, but was in no case to fall below that of one-third of specie to two-thirds of securities.

Mr. Wilson's successor, Mr. Laing, objected to the principle on which the bill was founded, of issuing notes against a fluctuating reserve of securities, preferring a principle sanctioned by experience, and by a great preponderance of authority in England which, while it secures a paper currency absolutely identical beyond a certain safe limit with the metallic currency which it displaces, is free from those risks which attend an extensive issue by the Government of promissory notes based on a large proportion of securities, and which in times of difficulty might be almost inconvertible.

In this view Mr. Laing had the strong support of the Secretary of State for India. The original bill was accordingly amended by the introduction of a clause declaring that all issues of notes shall be made against actual coin or bullion, with the exception of an amount, in no case to exceed four crores of rupees, which may be issued against securities.

This fundamental change in the principle of the issue of notes made several changes desirable in the machinery of the bill. Foremost among these was the alteration of the arrangement for the issue and payment of notes. The new principle of issue adopted being one which requires no attempt at self-regulating adjustment by constant sales and purchases of securities, the necessity for a costly and complicated machinery of semi-independent Commissioners of Issue, according to Mr. Wilson's plan, no longer existed. It appeared to Mr. Laing that the best agency for issuing and paying the notes would generally be that of the existing banks, provided they would undertake the business on reasonable terms and give proper security.

Mr. Laing's amendment had likewise for its object the raising of the lowest denomination of the new notes from 5 to 10 rupees.

His other amendments were merely matters of detail.

The amended bill was forwarded for approval on the 8th March 1861 to the Secretary of State for India. In the meanwhile, and in anticipation of the amended bill receiving the sanction of the Home Government, the proposal to use the agency of the banks received close attention, resulting in a determination to adopt the plan. Formal notice was served on the 11th February last on the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to the effect that their powers and authorities would, from and after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the receipt of the notice, be modified by withdrawal from them of the privilege of issuing notes.

The details of so important a measure required careful deliberation. After much discussion an arrangement has been made with the Directors of the Bank of Bengal under which it has been agreed:

That an agency of issue shall be established at the principal office of the Bank of Bengal as the agency for the circle of issue (of Calcutta), and that that bank shall act as agents for the Government of India in and for the issue to the public, and the circulation of the Government currency notes, and in the payment and cashing of such notes, and in all things required to be done by such agents.

That all demands for the issue of Government currency notes that shall be made in the circle of issue of Calcutta may be made at the agency at the principal office of the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, and that the bank shall and will from time to time issue and deliver from and at such agency such amount of the Government currency notes as may be demanded or applied for, and shall and will for that purpose from time to time apply to the Head Commissioner of the department of issue for such Government currency notes of such denominations as shall be necessary to enable the bank to make such issue and delivery.

That whenever the bank shall issue and deliver at and from such agency any Government currency notes in exchange for standard silver bullion or foreign silver coin, or in exchange for foreign gold coin or gold bullion, the bank shall and will, before such issue and delivery, require the production by the person tendering such coin or bullion, of a certificate signed by the master of the Calcutta Mint, that such coin or bullion has been weighed and assayed, and has been deposited in the mint to the full amount in value of the notes so issued, or shall otherwise satisfy themselves that such bullion or coin to the amount in value of the notes so issued has been deposited with the department of issue to the satisfaction of the Head Commissioner.

That whenever the bank shall issue and deliver notes in exchange for current silver coin of the Government of India, or for other notes of the Government of India, it shall carry the amount received by it in exchange for the note so issued to the credit of the issue department.

That the bank shall not issue or deliver any of the Government currency notes provided and supplied to it by the Head Commissioner for the purpose of being issued, except to such person or persons or body or bodies corporate as shall be entitled to demand the same, according to the provisions of the law.

That the bank shall pay on demand to the holders the amount of all Government currency notes duly issued, which shall be presented for payment or conversion into cash at the principal office of the bank in Calcutta.

That a settlement shall take place at least twice in every week, and if required by the bank or by the Head Commissioner of the issue department daily at the office of the bank in Calcutta between the bank and the department of issue in respect of the notes issued, the bullion or coin and notes in exchange for which the same have been issued, and the notes cashed or converted by the bank, and the difference in Government currency notes, or in cash and bullion (as the case may be), shall on such settlement be adjusted, transferred, and paid.

That so much of the business of the issue department as shall from time to time be carried on at the bank office shall be under the direct control and inspection of the Head Commissioner of the department of issue.

That the bank shall, if required by the officer in charge of the Government issue department so to do, provide and keep a separate strong room or strong box for the reception and safe keeping of all currency notes and bullion belonging to the issue department, and such room or box shall be under the separate control of the issue department, and its contents shall always be kept separate from the currency funds and property, and shall be at the exclusive risk of the Government of India, except in case of loss through the neglect, default, or misconduct of the bank, or any of its officers or servants.

That the bank shall, at any time during the continuance of this agreement, when and if required by the Governor-General in Council, but not otherwise, provide a sufficient and convenient office for the department of issue at Calcutta, and for the Head Commissioner of the department upon the premises of the bank in Calcutta, at which office the Head Commissioner shall and may conduct the whole or any such part of the department of issue as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct, and that the bank shall and will provide the necessary accommodation and establishment of clerks and servants for carrying out the current duties of the office.

That the whole responsibility for loss or damage that may be occasioned by, or arise in respect of the theft or loss of any Government currency notes, and for any loss or damage that may be occasioned in respect of the wrongful payment, exchange, or satisfaction through mistake or otherwise, or of any forged or spurious notes, shall rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by the bank, who shall have no claim for compensation or indemnity for and in respect of any such loss.

That as and by way of remuneration to the bank for their conducting the agency for the issue of the Government paper currency, and for cashing and converting such notes after issue, the bank shall be entitled to charge the Government of India a commission calculated at the rate of three-fourths per cent. per annum on the daily average amount of Government currency notes outstanding, and in circulation through the agency of the bank at Calcutta.

That in case a separate office shall be provided by the bank for the Head Commissioner of issue, the bank shall also be paid the cost of providing such separate office and of any special establishment that may be provided for, and any special expense incurred by the bank in respect of the same.

That if at any time, during the continuance of the agreement, the bank should establish a branch office at any town or place other than Calcutta, and shall undertake the business of bankers to the Government of India for the district or locality within which such branch shall be established, or the business of issuing and circulating the Government paper currency within such district or locality, then and in every such case the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the bank shall be carried on under and subject to the provisions of this agreement, and on the basis of the clauses cited in the margin, being the 3rd and 5th paragraphs of the Government memorandum of the 20th of March 1861, relating to the establishment of such branch bank, except in so far as the provision of this agreement or of the said clauses may be modified or altered by any special agreement which the Secretary of State in Council, through the Governor-General of India in Council, may from time to time enter into with the bank in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular branch bank.

3. As regards the establishment of banks, the Government will in each Presidency prefer dealing with the Presidency banks when the ground is unoccupied. But when other banks have been established before the Presidency bank thinks fit to establish a branch, the Government considers that they will have a preferable claim on equal terms and finding proper security.

5. If it be clear that the interest on the average cash balance at such place is not enough to make a fair contribution towards the expenses of the branch bank, the Government will give such fixed annual payment as may be agreed upon in each case, not exceeding the saving of cost to the Government at such place by the bank taking its business.

That this agreement shall continue for the term of five years, at the expiration of which time the same may be renewed with or without any modification as may be agreed on between the Governor-General in Council and the Directors.

With modifications suited to local circumstances, the same general conditions will be observed in respect to the changes in the constitution of the banks at Madras and Bombay.

The above arrangements were not finally concluded until after the expiration of the year, when Sir C. Wood's despatch (No. 75, dated the 2nd May) was received. In that despatch Sir C. Wood approved entirely of the changes made from the provisions of the Bill as originally introduced,

as regards the principle by which the amount of notes to be issued on security and on bullion respectively is to be determined. He was opposed, however, to the proposal to raise the lowest denomination of the notes from 5 to 10 rupees, and desired that Mr. Wilson's limit of 5 rupees should be adhered to. This motion was negatived by the Legislative Council at the final reading of the bill, but sundry other amendments were admitted, which, without affecting its general principles, met the wishes of Sir C. Wood in respect of some of the details.

The bill was passed into law on the 13th July 1861, as Act XIX. of 1861.

### ABOLITION OF THE GENERAL TREASURY.

Intimately connected with the important measure sketched in the preceding paragraphs is the arrangement for transferring to the bank the whole of the business now conducted by the general treasury, in respect to the receipt and disbursement of money on behalf of Government.

The agreement provides that the cash balance now in the general treasury shall be deposited with the Bank of Bengal, who shall also hereafter receive and hold for the Government all monies and balances which would have been received or held by the general treasury, and that the bank shall transact all such business for the Government as is usually transacted by bankers for their customers.

That the Government shall pay to the bank the cost and expenses of packing and shipping specie remittances, as also the yearly sum of rupees 43,606 in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the bank of the establishment of clerks and servants necessary for the carrying on of the Government banking account and business, the bank not charging any interest or commission on the said account, except under such arrangement as the following:—

That so long as the average cash balance for any month in the hands of the bank, on the Government account, shall not exceed 70 lacs of rupees, the bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such balance. And that when the monthly average of such cash balance shall exceed 70 lacs of rupees, the bank shall forthwith either set aside such excess or surplus in cash to be kept in reserve on account of the Government of India, or, at the option of the bank directors, invest such excess or surplus on account of the Government of India, either in the purchase of Government securities or railway debentures guaranteed by Government, or in the discount of Government acceptances or other claims against the Government, and so that such surplus shall be withdrawn from employment as part of the general funds of the bank. And the bank shall at all times be answerable and accountable to the Government for the surplus cash balance so set apart or invested; but shall be entitled to apply the interest or dividends arising therefrom to their own use. But when the cash balance shall appear to have been less than 50 lacs of rupees, then in addition to the profit which the bank may acquire by the employment of such balance, free from interest as aforesaid, compensation shall be made to the bank by the payment of interest on the difference between the amount of the actual balance of Government and the sum of 50 lacs.

That the accounts and minutes of proceedings of the bank, relating as well to the Government banking account and business as to the general accounts and business of the bank, shall from time to time be submitted to the examination and audit of a Government officer or officers, and the report of such officer or officers shall first be laid before the directors of the bank, to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, whose order and decision shall be binding and conclusive on the bank.

These fundamental changes in the constitution of the banks as regards their relation towards the Government, will, it is believed, allow of their profits being maintained at their present standard, and at the same time impose no greater restriction than are necessary for the interests of Government.

## CALCUTTA MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE.

The mint has been steadily at work during the whole of the past year, the stamping department having been kept on extra half time during 122 days out of the 275 working days of the year.

The quantity of bullion received into the mint during the last year, and the three preceding years, was as follows:—

| Years. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Government Assay. | Individual's value. | Government Assay. | Individual's value. |
| | | R. | | R. |
| 1857–58 | 2,263 | 4,86,577 | 88,37,245 | 6,05,49,693 |
| 1858–59 | 408 | 11,88,668 | 5,85,599 | 3,45,40,585 |
| 1859–60 | 3,109 | 9,61,124 | 4,05,51,240 | 2,66,89,869 |
| 1860–61 | 10 | 4,89,890 | 11,04,219 | 1,84,97,595 |

The total value of Government and merchants' silver bullion was rupees 1,96,01,814, being less than one-third of the amount received in the previous year.

The total number of pieces coined during the year of all descriptions, was 10,87,54,043, as shown in the following table, in value rupees 2,88,01,622 14 8½, which is less by 1,54,09,722 in

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pieces, and rupees 3,32,04,151 0 2 in value than the coinage of 1859–60. This decrease is owing to the small quantity of silver bullion having been imported during the year, which occasionally interrupted the silver coinage. But the mint was at such times fully occupied in coining copper.

CALCUTTA MINT.—Out-turn of the Coining Department for 1860–61.

| | | 1860. | | | | | | | | 1861. | | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | May. | June. | July. | August. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | |
| Gold | | - - | 8,319 | 9,162 | - - | 11,297 | - - | - - | - - | 14,581 | - - | - - | - - | 43,359 |
| Silver. | Whole rupees | 46,79,267 | 40,59,518 | 44,85,686 | 20,16,850 | 12,10,175 | 10,91,576 | 1,06,276 | 27,405 | 18,23,353 | 10,82,050 | 20,60,032 | 22,54,724 | 2,48,96,912 |
| | Half „ | - - | - - | - - | 5,60,350 | 11,195 | - - | - - | - - | 1,21,512 | 5,55,655 | - - | - - | 12,48,712 |
| | Quarter „ | 55,219 | 3,00,589 | 9,41,049 | 8,96,492 | 4,23,941 | 88,636 | 2,09,776 | - - | - - | 31,478 | 1,37,330 | 6,26,127 | 42,10,937 |
| | Eighth „ | 3,24,535 | 4,94,580 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 17,824 | 9,48,655 | 9,87,674 | - - | - - | 5,24,759 | 32,98,027 |
| Copper. | Double pice | 1,92,763 | - - | - - | - - | 35,200 | 4,77,660 | 28,412 | - - | - - | - - | 8,06,233 | 23,19,104 | 38,59,372 |
| | Single „ | 63,61,332 | 74,53,480 | 74,55,832 | 73,35,380 | 66,69,990 | 35,61,963 | 43,39,130 | 44,66,176 | 28,65,692 | 37,77,188 | 21,97,579 | 6,32,963 | 5,71,16,105 |
| | Half „ | 7,15,310 | - - | 2,69,545 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2,36,173 | 11,66,923 | 27,97,237 | 23,125 | 52,08,913 |
| | Pie | 1,88,673 | - - | 5,75,244 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3,32,204 | 15,[illegible],033 | 27,80,154 |
| Whole cents | | - - | - - | - - | 3,24,327 | 11,07,592 | - - | - - | 12,04,293 | 3,63,789 | - - | - - | - - | 30,00,001 |
| Half „ | | - - | - - | 6,86,344 | 3,69,822 | - - | - - | - - | 1,38,638 | 9,02,651 | - - | - - | - - | 20,97,455 |
| Quarter „ | | - - | - - | - - | 5,85,115 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,14,400 | 1,74,581 | - - | - - | 11,74,096 |
| | | 1,25,17,099 | 1,28,16,486 | 1,44,22,862 | 1,20,88,336 | 94,69,390 | 52,19,835 | 47,01,418 | 67,85,167 | 77,30,125 | 67,87,875 | 83,30,615 | 78,81,833 | 10,67,54,043 |

The number of small silver coins struck during the year was 87,57,676, being 96,04,217 less than that coined in 1859–60. This deficiency is attributable to the demand for them made by the sub-treasurer having been limited to the extent coined.

The copper coinage numbered 7,50,56,096 pieces, being 2,59,37,779 more than was coined in 1859–60.

In connexion with the assay office, Dr. Callum was deputed from Bombay to acquaint himself thoroughly with the humid analytical process of assaying, and to introduce the process into the Bombay mint, which has since been done. In respect to the system of taking musters by granulation, alluded to in page 9 of the last Administration report, the assay master, after another year's experience, pronounces it to be "as perfect a system as could be devised, which with premelting "are the safeguards to the mint against error." He says that "gold assays are made with such "exactitude that reports are now made to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a carat grain, they could even with safety be "reported to $\frac{1}{16}$th of a carat grain. With regard to silver, so long as assays were made by the "cupellation process, the allowance called 'remedy' was essential, because no certainty could "be placed on the results arrived at, and a margin was therefore necessary. The introduction, "however, of the humid process in the Indian mints renders a change desirable, because uncer-"tainty has been changed into certainty, and reports can be relied upon to a demi-millieme, or "$\frac{2}{3}$th grain in the lb. troy."

The following is a statement of the gold assayed during 1860–61:—

| Remittance on Government Account. | Merchants'. | Value Standard Melting. | Value coined. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. A. P. | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. |
| 10 5 0 | 4,89,890 10 0 | Unknown. | 6,50,385 0 0 |

The quantity of silver received and coined during the last four years is as follows:—

| Year. | Remittance on Government Account. | Merchants'. | Value Standard Melting. | Value coined. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1857–58 | 88,37,244 8 2 | 6,05,49,693 2 0 | 12,19,00,790 9 0 | 7,30,93,307 0 0 |
| 1858–59 | 5,85,599 7 3 | 3,45,40,281 11 4 | 6,37,63,640 0 0 | 3,84,31,476 4 0 |
| 1859–60 | 4,05,51,239 12 7 | 2,66,89,868 14 8 | 10,71,79,133 0 6 | 6,06,01,157 2 0 |
| 1860–61 | 11,04,219 8 6 | 1,84,97,595 0 11 | 4,33,23,070 15 9 | 2,69,86,455 10 0 |
| | 5,10,78,303 4 6 | 14,02,77,438 12 11 | 33,61,66,634 9 3 | 19,91,12,396 0 0 |

The total and daily average number of assays during the last and the present year were as follows:—

| | | 1860. | | | | | | | | 1861. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. |
| Total No. of assays | 1859–60 | 2,920 | 3,494 | 2,308 | 1,434 | 1,458 | 1,016 | 1,566 | 1,738 | 1,531 | 1,481 | 1,313 | 1,354 |
| | 1860–61 | 1,700 | 1,642 | 968 | 821 | 800 | 293 | 282 | 603 | 1,004 | 1,204 | 916 | 982 |
| Average No. of do. | 1859–60 | 117 | 151 | 96 | 57 | 60 | 78 | 71 | 66 | 63 | 64 | 58 | 64 |
| | 1860–61 | 68 | 71 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 19 | 17 | 25 | 38 | 54 | 45 | 40 |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The half-yearly report published by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal shows that the amount of unemployed capital on hand, and the depressed state of trade which marked the close of the bank's operations for the half-year ending 30th June 1860, continued throughout the 12 months ending 30th June 1861.

The dividend declared by the bank for the half-year ending 31st December 1860 was only 6-8 per cent. free of income tax.

The last published report states that towards the close of 1860, "a demand for accommodation, "chiefly in connexion with a rapidly augmented trade in cotton, sprang up in the Bombay "market, and no inconsiderable portion of unemployed capital was thereby attracted to that "Presidency from this side of India. To that cause mainly is to be ascribed the marked "decrease in the amount of deposits and in the bank's cash balance which followed early in "1861. On the 24th January the directors raised the loan rates of interest from $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per "cent. to 5 and 6 per cent.; although from the above date the cash on hand continued steadily "to decline, the directors did not deem it expedient to make any further alterations until "the 3rd April following, when, owing to increased local demands, which, however, proved to "be of a temporary character, the extreme limit of note circulation allowed by the charter "was reached. Then the rates were again raised one per cent.; no further change has since "taken place."

The prolonged famine in the North-western Provinces has diverted capital from its ordinary channels to extensive local speculations in grain, to the detriment of the trade and the commercial interests of Calcutta. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, however, the bank has been enabled to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending June 1861, and to maintain their reserve fund at nearly the same amount at which it stood on the 30th June 1860.

# CHAPTER III.

## ANNUAL REPORT of the OPERATIONS of the POST OFFICE OF INDIA, for 1860-61.

CHAP. III. Post Office.

(No. 1621.)

From G. PATON, Esq., Director-General of the Post Office in India, to W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

SIR, Calcutta, 8th October 1861.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the administration of the Post Office during the official year ending with April 1861. I regret exceedingly that I have not been in a position to submit it on an earlier date, owing to the non-receipt in my office of a report from the Postmaster-General of Bombay till the 21st August, and a portion of the financial statement of the Madras post offices, till the 13th ultimo.

2. The subjoined table shows the number of new post offices and letter boxes which were opened during the year. The total number is 60. The increase, as compared with last year, is 34:—

| PRESIDENCY. | Post Offices. | | Letter Boxes. | | Total. | | Increase over the year 1859-60. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Opened in 1859-60. | Opened in 1860-61. | Opened in 1859-60. | Opened in 1860-61. | Opened in 1859-60. | Opened in 1860-61. | |
| Bengal - - - | 9 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 24 | 13 |
| Madras - - - | 1 | 1 | 3* | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Bombay - - | 6 | 14 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 16 |
| North-western Provinces | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| Total - - | 17 | 37 | 9 | 23 | 26 | 60 | 34 |

3. The total number of post offices and receiving houses is 914, as exhibited in the following statement:—

| PRESIDENCY. | No. of Post Offices. | No. of Receiving Houses. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal - - - - - - | 258 | 13 | 271 |
| Madras - - - - - - | 140 | 22 | 162 |
| Bombay - - - - - - | 190 | 11 | 201 |
| North-western Provinces - - - - | 260 | 20 | 280 |
| Total - - - | 848 | 66 | 914 |

4. The following statement shows the number of inspecting postmasters' divisions in each of the four Presidencies on the 30th April 1861:—

| Bengal. | Madras. | Bombay. | North-western Provinces. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Burdwan. | 1. Bangalore. | 1. Berar. | 1. Agra. |
| 2. Bhaugulpore. | 2. Bellary. | 2. Deccan. | 2. Bareilly. |
| 3. Cuttack. | 3. Canara. | 3. Goozrat. | 3. Benares. |
| 4. Chittagong. | 4. Cuddapah. | 4. Malwah. | 4. Ajmere. |
| 5. Dacca. | 5. Hydrabad. | 5. Nagpore. | 5. Cawnpore. |
| 6. Nuddea. | 6. Northern. | 6. North Concan. | 6. Delhie. |
| 7. Patna. | 7. Ootacamund. | 7. Khandeish. | 7. Futtehgurh. |
| 8. Rajshahye. | 8. St. Thomas' Mount | 8. Oodeypore. | 8. Fyzabad. |
| 9. Tirhoot. | 9. Tinnevelly. | 9. Scinde. | 9. Jeypore. |
| 10. Burmah Provinces. | 10. Trichinopoly. | 10 S. M. Country. | 10. Lahore. |
| | | 11. South Concan. | 11. Meerut. |
| | | | 12. Mooltan. |
| | | | 13. Rawul Pindee. |
| | | | 14. Saugor. |
| | | | 15. Umballah. |

5. The Postmaster-General of Bengal has been relieved of the responsibility of the post offices in the Burmah provinces by the transfer of those offices to the inspector there. That official is

now designated chief inspector of the post offices in those provinces, and is vested with the powers of postmaster general (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 1,458, dated 31st January 1861).

6. The subjoined table shows the distance over which the mails were conveyed throughout India by railway, mail cart, horses, runners, and boats. The total number of miles of mail road in India is 43,570:—

| PRESIDENCY. | Railway. | Mail Cart and on Horseback. | Runners and Boats. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Bengal - - - - | 248½ | 411 | 11,592 | 1,225½ |
| Madras - - - - | 224 | 796 | 8,586 | 9,606 |
| Bombay - - - - | 447¾ | 2,256 | 6,680½* | 9,384¼ |
| North-western Provinces - - | 126 | 2,277 | 9,926 | 12,329 |
| Total - | 1,046¼ | 5,740 | 36,784½ | 43,570¾ |

* 496 by steam.

7. The average cost per mile of carrying the mails in the several Presidencies was as shown below:—

| PRESIDENCY. | Foot Lines. | Horse Lines. | Mail Cart Lines. | Boats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per mile. | Average cost per mile. |
| Bengal - - - - | 1 12 0 | - - | 18 8 0 | 1 10 10 |
| Madras - - - - | 2 2 4 | - - | 18 9 8 | — |
| Bombay - - - - | 2 4 0 | 15 15 4 | 26 5 4 | 15 7 6 |
| North-western Provinces - - | 1 7 8 | - - | 22 4 8 | — |
| Average Total - | 1 14 6 | 15 15 4 | 21 6 11 | 8 9 2 |

8. From the above table it will be seen that the cost in the conveyance of mails by mail cart has increased, except in Madras and Bombay, where the rates differ very little, as compared with those of the last year. The increase is attributable to the high price of grain. There has been a very slight reduction in the cost of the foot lines in all the Presidencies, except Bombay, where a slight increase has been apparent. The increase in the cost of the horse lines in Bombay is chiefly owing to the additional rate allowed to the contractor for the conveyance of the mail between Poona and Nagpore, in consequence of the increased weight of the Overland Mails for Calcutta.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

9. Before referring to the correspondence passing through the Post Office during the year under review, it seems to be incumbent on me to point out the errors which had crept into the statement entered below the 6th para. of the last Annual Report. It appears that my predecessor, in contrasting the results of 1859-60 with those of the previous years, included, through inadvertence, the Banghy parcels and books. I have therefore corrected the statement for 1859-60.

10. The following statement is in continuation of that given in the last year's Report, being an estimate of the correspondence in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and North-western Provinces, from the year 1854-55 (when the new system, or half anna rate, of postage came into operation,) to 1860-61. The results of the years 1854-55 to 1859-60 were ascertained by calculation from the returns of one month of each year, while those of 1860-61 have been ascertained from returns for each month of the year. The latter may therefore be accepted as a closer approximation to accuracy.

| PRESIDENCY. | One Year prior to the Introduction of the ½ Anna Postage in 1854-55. | 1854-55. | 1855-56. | 1856-57. | 1857-58. | 1858-59. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal - - - - | 46,07,316 | 58,90,380 | 68,16,144 | 75,38,496 | 84,23,448 | 93,00,504 | 91,77,492 | 90,54,810 |
| Madras - - - - | 39,54,564 | 54,66,672 | 57,07,464 | 71,29,044 | 77,73,720 | 81,08,191 | 82,64,857 | 89,37,423 |
| Bombay - - - - | 35,11,056 | 63,04,260 | 71,01,768 | 87,09,828 | 1,16,07,168 | 1,51,45,272 | 1,29,78,684 | 1,23,75,436 |
| North-western Provinces - | 70,09,740 | 1,11,36,288 | 1,26,76,584 | 1,38,83,052 | 1,45,03,644 | 1,84,24,068 | 1,73,67,072 | 1,67,09,741 |
| Total - - | 1,90,82,676 | 2,87,97,600 | 3,23,01,960 | 3,72,60,420 | 4,23,07,980 | 5,09,78,035 | 4,77,88,105 | 4,70,77,410 |

11. It is to be borne in mind that the comparison of the results of the past year with those of previous years is scarcely fair, seeing that the annual total given above from 1854-55 to 1859-60 was obtained by multiplying by 12 the actual number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in one month.

12. From the above statement it will be perceived that the falling off in the correspondence of the year, as compared with 1859-60, is apparent in all the Presidencies, except in Madras, where

the increase is 672·566, or 8·13 per cent. The decrease is, I think, chiefly owing to the withdrawal of European troops from India. The result, however, cannot be considered as unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it shows an increase of 9,816,990, or 26·34 per cent. over 1856-57, of 14,775,450, or 45·74 per cent. over 1855-56, and of 18,279,810, or 63·47 per cent. over 1854-55.

13. The table given below exhibits the total number of chargeable letters passing through the Post Offices in one month of each year.

| PRESIDENCY. | One Month in 1855-56. | | | One Month in 1856-57. | | | One Month in 1857-58. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paid. | Unpaid. | Total. | Paid. | Unpaid. | Total. | Paid. | Unpaid. | Total. |
| Bengal - - | 2,59,849 | 1,39,816 | 3,99,665 | 2,77,580 | 1,77,608 | 4,55,188 | 3,01,116 | 2,00,214 | 5,01,330 |
| Madras - - | 2,73,840 | 73,394 | 3,47,234 | 3,15,542 | 1,07,442 | 4,22,984 | 3,37,102 | 1,22,158 | 4,59,260 |
| Bombay - - | 3,36,397 | 78,605 | 4,15,002 | 3,62,675 | 1,28,411 | 4,91,086 | 4,65,845 | 2,00,492 | 6,66,337 |
| North-western Provinces | 4,58,988 | 3,39,885 | 7,98,873 | 4,50,338 | 4,23,410 | 8,73,748 | 4,22,853 | 4,11,901 | 8,34,754 |
| Total - | 13,29,074 | 6,31,700 | 19,60,774 | 14,06,135 | 8,36,871 | 22,43,006 | 15,26,916 | 9,34,765 | 24,61,681 |
| Estimate for one year - | 1,59,48,888 | 75,80,400 | 2,35,29,288 | 1,68,73,620 | 1,00,42,452 | 2,69,16,072 | 1,83,22,992 | 1,12,17,180 | 2,95,40,172 |

(*continued.*)

| PRESIDENCY. | One Month in 1858-59. | | | One Month in 1859-60. | | | One Month in 1860-61. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paid. | Unpaid. | Total. | Paid. | Unpaid. | Total. | Paid. | Unpaid. | Total. |
| Bengal - - | 3,26,765 | 2,32,136 | 5,58,901 | 3,00,322 | 2,29,518 | 5,29,840 | 2,93,527 | 2,47,514 | 5,41,041 |
| Madras - - | 3,75,665 | 1,46,973 | 5,22,638 | 3,48,135 | 1,27,145 | 4,75,280 | 3,68,487 | 1,33,869 | 5,02,356 |
| Bombay - - | 5,56,784 | 2,68,256 | 8,25,040 | 5,04,002 | 2,51,741 | 7,55,743 | 4,77,598 | 2,46,109 | 7,23,707 |
| North-western Provinces - | 5,57,842 | 5,71,972 | 11,29,814 | 4,96,600 | 5,66,589 | 10,63,189 | 4,92,840 | 5,44,662 | 10,37,502 |
| Total - | 18,17,056 | 12,19,337 | 30,36,393 | 16,49,059 | 11,74,993 | 18,24,052 | 16,32,452 | 11,72,154 | 28,04,606 |
| Estimate for one year - | 2,18,04,672 | 1,46,32,044 | 3,64,36,716 | 1,97,88,708 | 1,40,99,916 | 3,38,88,624 | 1,95,89,424 | 1,40,65,848 | 3,36,55,272 |

14. In 1849–50, the chargeable letters passing through the Post Office in India were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid letters - - - | 4,310,597 |
| Bearing do. - - - - | 5,808,166 |
| | 10,118,763 |

It will be observed that the chargeable letters in 1855–56 and 1860–61, when compared with 1849–50, have increased 132·53 per cent. and 232·60 per cent. respectively. If the result of 1860–61 be compared with that before the introduction of the low and uniform rate of postage, the increase will be 21,482,400, or 176·47 per cent.

15. The following statement shows the progressive increase in the chargeable and service covers, including newspapers, from 1854–55 to 1858–59. The cause of the falling off in the last two years is, in some degree, explained in the 12th paragraph of this Report. In the first year of the new, or half anna rate of postage, the increase in the chargeable covers was 72·17 per cent. In the following four years it was as given in margin.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2nd year 12·22 per cent. | In the United Kingdom the increase was as follows: |
| 3rd do. 14·82 do. | 1st year 122½ per cent. |
| 4th do. 13·45 do. | 2d do. 16½ do. |
| 5th do. 23·22 do. | 3rd do. 6 do. |
| | 4th do. 5¾ do. |
| | 5th do. 4¾ do. |

| One Month prior to the Introduction of the Half Anna Postage in 1854-55. | | | One Month in 1854-55. | | | One Month in 1855-56. | | | One Month in 1856-57. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paid and Bearing Letters. | Paid and Bearing Newspapers. | Service Covers. | Paid and Bearing Letters. | Paid and Bearing Newspapers. | Service Covers. | Paid and Bearing Letters. | Paid and Bearing Newspapers. | Service Covers. | Paid and Bearing Letters. | Paid and Bearing Newspapers. | Service Covers. |
| 10,14,406 | 1,26,387 | 4,49,430 | 17,64,328 | 1,99,801 | 4,35,671 | 19,60,774 | 2,43,452 | 4,87,604 | 22,43,006 | 2,87,984 | 5,74,045 |

(*continued.*)

| One Month in 1857-58. | | | One Month in 1858-59. | | | One Month in 1859-60. | | | One Month in 1860-61. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paid and Bearing Letters. | Paid and Bearing Newspapers. | Service Covers. | Paid and Bearing Letters. | Paid and Bearing Newspapers. | Service Covers. | Paid and Bearing Letters. | Paid and Bearing Newspapers. | Service Covers. | Paid and Bearing Letters. | Paid and Bearing Newspapers. | Service Covers. |
| 24,61,681 | 4,09,890 | 6,54,094 | 30,36,393 | 5,01,998 | 7,59,701 | 28,24,052 | 3,98,669 | 7,21,806 | 204,60 | 3,58,557 | 7,64,955 |

16. I give in the subjoined table the proportion of unpaid to paid letters received for delivery in each Presidency, in one month of the year, from 1854–55 to 1860–61. It shows that, notwithstanding the penalty of double postage, the habit of non-payment is still increasing.

| PRESIDENCY. | Proportion previous to the Introduction of the New System. | Proportion in 1854-55. | Proportion in 1855-56. | Proportion in 1856-57. | Proportion in 1857-58. | Proportion in 1858-59. | Proportion in 1859-60. | Proportion in 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Bengal | 68½ | 21½ | 35 | 39 | 40 | 41½ | 43¼ | 45½ |
| Madras | 44 | 16 | 21 | 25½ | 26½ | 28 | 26 | 26½ |
| Bombay | 67 | 13 | 19 | 26 | 30 | 32½ | 33 | 34 |
| North-western Provinces | 68½ | 25¼ | 42½ | 48¼ | 49¼ | 50 | 53 | 52½ |

17. The posting of letters bearing postage is almost entirely confined to the Native population and may, in some degree, but certainly not wholly, be attributed to distrust in the Post Office. By the Natives it is commonly believed, and not without reason, that a letter bearing postage is more secure, and more speedily delivered, than a paid letter. This will not appear strange when it is recollected that letters bearing postage must be delivered, or be brought back to the Post Office, as the postage must be accounted for by the postman. But it is to be borne in mind that Natives not unfrequently send their letters *bearing postage*, as they write the object of them outside, and do not desire that the addressees should receive or pay the postage on them. All such letters are, therefore, ignored or refused by the addressees.

18. Pre-payment, no doubt, for obvious reasons, lessens the chance of security, not only *before*, but also after, letters are posted. But the chief cause of insecurity is the difficulty of ensuring delivery by the native postmen, as, if inclined, they may, and no doubt from interested reasons, occasionally delay the delivery of, or from sheer indolence altogether fail to deliver, paid letters. As the postmen perform the chief part of their work out of sight of the postmaster, it is difficult to watch or control them. They know well that their countrymen seldom or never make complaints, and that in the event of inquiry being made, the posting, despatch, transit, receipt, or delivery of an ordinary or unregistered letter can seldom or never be proved.

19. The number of chargeable newspapers in each Presidency is exhibited in the following statement. It will be observed that the number had risen from 1,500,000 in 1854-55, to 6,000,000 in 1858-59. The falling off which has taken place in the number of newspapers may be attributed to the reduction of European Troops in the country, the increase of charge on newspapers received from England *viâ* Southampton, and the compulsory pre-payment on newspapers, especially as regards the Native Press.

| PRESIDENCY. | One Month prior to the Introduction of the ½ Anna Postage in 1854-55. | One Month in 1854-55. | One Month in 1855-56. | One Month in 1856-57. | One Month in 1857-58. | One Month in 1858-59. | One Month in 1859-60. | One Month in 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 36,151 | 47,290 | 66,092 | 78,035 | 106,748 | 111,307 | 85,782 | 84,553 |
| Madras | 21,862 | 42,738 | 48,283 | 59,971 | 77,587 | 79,372 | 82,092 | 72,724 |
| Bombay | 35,810 | 40,629 | 45,583 | 65,654 | 97,135 | 167,819 | 107,123 | 92,657 |
| North-western Provinces | 32,564 | 69,144 | 83,494 | 84,324 | 128,420 | 143,500 | 123,672 | 103,623 |
| Total | 126,387 | 199,801 | 243,452 | 287,984 | 409,890 | 501,998 | 398,669 | 353,557 |
| Estimates for one year | 1,516,644 | 2,397,612 | 2,921,424 | 3,455,808 | 4,918,680 | 6,023,976 | 4,784,028 | 4,242,684 |

20. From the subjoined table it will be perceived that the number of official letters in one month of 1860-61 is on the increase in all the Presidencies, except in the North-western Provinces, as compared with one month of 1859-60.

| PRESIDENCY. | One Month in 1854-55. | One Month prior to the Introduction of the ½ Anna postage in 1854-55. | One Month in 1854-55. | One Month in 1855-56. | One Month in 1856-57. | One Month in 1857-58. | One Month in 1858-59. | One Month in 1859-60. | One Month in 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 72,888 | 87,972 | 88,858 | 94,680 | 88,062 | 91,077 | 101,458 | 110,731 | 124,591 |
| Madras | 73,106 | 73,474 | 68,423 | 78,327 | 108,773 | 106,223 | 118,076 | 121,246 | 161,261 |
| Bombay | 64,041 | 96,529 | 106,833 | 128,837 | 162,142 | 199,796 | 265,347 | 203,779 | 208,000 |
| North-western Provinces | 147,770 | 165,767 | 152,242 | 168,116 | 188,661 | 227,551 | 249,580 | 246,155 | 236,971 |
| Total | 357,805 | 423,742 | 416,356 | 469,960 | 547,638 | 624,647 | 734,461 | 681,911 | 730,823 |
| Estimate for one year | 4,293,660 | 5,084,904 | 4,996,272 | 5,639,520 | 6,571,656 | 7,495,764 | 8,813,532 | 8,182,932 | 8,769,876 |

21. I regret to find that the returns of service letters are not correct, inasmuch as the practice referred to at para. 85 of my Report for 1855-56, and my circular, No. 406, of 7th July 1856, annexed thereto, appears to have been permitted in the Calcutta Post Office. I am not in a position to state whether the practice has been prevailing in the other Presidency Post Offices, but if such has been the case, the number of covers shown in the returns has been exaggerated. I shall take measures for preventing a recurrence of such mistakes.

22. I do not find that any explanation of the increase of service covers has been attempted to be given since my Report of 1855-56, in which I pointed to "the increase in the number of public

"departments, and the remarkable degree of impetus lately given to the working or supervision, "and consequently to the correspondence, of all departments." Some additional explanation, however, has become necessary, as the impression given by the returns would otherwise be erroneous.

23. When the new Post Office Act came into force in 1854, it was anticipated that a large reduction in the number of service covers would follow the prohibition of the franking of Sepoys' letters. The privilege of franking was, however, a few months afterwards very much restored, inasmuch as Sepoys' family remittances, and all correspondence referring thereto, as pointed out in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of para. 189 of the Post Office Manual, are permitted to be sent through the Post Office under a frank. Sepoys' letters have always been chiefly confined to their family remittances, so that there has not been that reduction in such covers as was anticipated.

24. During the mutiny the correspondence of the Madras Troops, with their wives and families, serving in the North-Western Provinces, was permitted to be franked. The same privilege was conceded, and is still continued, to the Punjaub regiments serving out of their own country, and lately all native troops serving in China had the privilege extended to them.

25. All letters for European soldiers, of which there is a vast number, *when re-directed*, are not charged with postage, and are returned in the accounts of the Post Office as *service* covers.

26. There has been a vast increase of service letters by the large number of offices formed in consequence of the annexation of the provinces of Nagpore and Oude, the extension of the educational department, the formation of the civil and military finance commissions, and the introduction of the budget system and income tax.

27. The formation of the telegraph department, and its progressive extension, give rise to a large amount of official correspondence, more especially as a copy of almost every service message is sent by post, owing to the uncertainty of the communication by telegraph.

28. There is a very large increase of service covers by the vast number of officials, civil and military, who have to move about in the performance of their duty, especially by those who hold their offices during the hot season in the sanitaria or hill stations. The officers conducting their duty in the hills usually have their head-quarters or offices in the plains, to which their correspondence is directed, so that in reaching them, the covers have to be re-directed or forwarded from, and eventually returned to, the office in the plains. The multiplication of service covers that thus results by each re-directed cover being treated as a fresh despatch is very great.

29. Amongst the chief causes of the increase in the number of service covers, I have to include the re-organization of the postal department in 1854. This has arisen chiefly by the large number of new offices by the appointment of inspecting postmasters, but also in other ways.

30. Prior to the Post Office Act of 1854, the working of the Dead Letter Office was almost *nil*. A large and increasing number of unclaimed paid covers are now returned to the senders, and as they are sent back under *service* covers, we have an explanation of a considerable increase in the number of so-called service covers.

31. There were very few letters registered prior to 1854. The returns now show a large and increasing number, and as the original receipt is returned to the office of despatch, under a *service* cover, we have therein also an explanation of a considerable increase in the number of service letters.

32. In 1854, the system of fines in force in the Post Office of the North-western Provinces, in checking the mis-sending of letters, &c., &c., was extended to the other Presidencies. The receipts for mis-sent letters or packets were returned to the detecting offices under *service* covers. The mis-sending of covers (a certain per-centage is unavoidable in every post office) has increased with the correspondence of the country. The system of fines is no longer in force, as it has been superseded by a more simple one, which, I trust, will be equally effective in checking the mis-sending of letters and packets without the disadvantage of burdening the mail by increasing the number of service covers.

33. From the preceding paragraphs it is obvious that the number of service covers shown in the Post Office Returns is no criterion of the actual number of letters *written* on the public service only. It is not practicable, however, without a new system of accounts, to ascertain what proportion the latter (including the number re-directed) bear to the covers not on the public service, but that are forwarded *free* of charge, and shown under the head of service covers in the returns of the Post Office.

34. The Postal Department has no means of checking the number, weight, or bulk of official correspondence, beyond what originates with itself, but it can, and must, set the example, and so soon as the hearty co-operation of all departments will have been obtained, there can be no doubt the reduction that is feasible in respect to weight and bulk will probably be not less than 50 per cent.

35. Any reduction that can be made in the official correspondence without interfering with efficiency of supervision or control, may be accepted as confined to *weight* and *bulk*, and must rest entirely with the officials empowered with the privilege of franking, but more especially with the heads of departments, as they have the power of checking any abuse of the franking privilege by the facilities possessed by them of comparing the postage incurred by their subordinates, and requiring explanation when it appears excessive with respect to that of others holding similar appointments. In short, the heads of departments may, in the exercise of their discretion, have the official correspondence expanded beyond, or contracted below, the degree necessary for supervision and control.

36. I have had no reason to think that the privilege of franking is abused, excepting by inattention to weight and bulk of official correspondence. The imperative necessity of *minimising* the weight and bulk of official correspondence in India has not, as far as I am aware, ever been properly or prominently pointed out,—when fully recognized, the desired result will doubtless be

attained, more especially if those who needlessly burden the mail be held responsible for the postage unnecessarily incurred. I shall shortly submit a report, in which I shall point out how easily the heads of departments may exercise the necessary check on the weight and bulk, and also on the number of official covers sent through the Post Office by their subordinates.

37. It is almost incredible the enormous quantity of enclosures or annexures unnecessarily sent through the Post Office by all, but chiefly by large, offices, especially in the vernacular departments. There can be no doubt that there would be no such waste of stationery and clerical labour, if the correspondence in all public offices was conducted on the principles by which banking and mercantile firms are regulated in such matters.

38. I incline to the opinion that the service of Government would be equally well performed, if a little more than half the quantity of stationery heretofore authorized for correspondence be withheld; but in order that such a reform take effect, the system of correspondence by *docket* on all trivial or important matters, would have to be introduced throughout India, as has been successfully done in the Punjab, and rules to the following effect, in view to the saving of weight and bulk, would have to be promulgated.

1st. Thick foolscap should not be used when a light kind will answer, nor should light foolscap be used, when bath post, or light country paper will answer equally well.

2nd. A half sheet of paper should not be used when a quarter sheet will suffice; nor should a sheet of paper be used, when half a sheet will answer the purpose.

3rd. All correspondence of an ephemeral character should be written on the lightest kind of Europe or country paper.

4th. Communications of a trivial nature, which can be expressed concisely in a few words, may always be written on a quarter sheet of paper, in the form of *docket*, and need not exceed a ½ tola in weight, or single rate of postage.

5th. Letters or reports should be complete in themselves, or clearly and fully set forth every fact necessary for the ready understanding of the case, whereby it will seldom be necessary, excepting in special cases, to submit annexures or enclosures.

6th. English and also vernacular letters written only on one side, or not more than half of the *reverse*, should be folded and addressed in the same manner as a private letter.

7th. Vernacular correspondence should be conducted after the English practice; no compliments should be permitted; and the writing should be in a closer and more condensed form than is customary.

8th. The habit of using an envelope for each letter should be checked.

9th. Envelopes may be ordinarily dispensed with, unless important enclosures have to be forwarded.

10th. A set of envelopes of various sizes, and kinds of paper, should be made up according to the dimension and importance of papers despatched, so that one of an unnecessary *size or weight* may not be made use of.

11th. A double envelope must not be used, and wax cloth should never be had recourse to, unless as a special case, or where the enclosures are of great importance.

12th. Periodical returns and all documents of a similar nature may, generally, be put in wrappers like covers to a newspaper, open at both ends.

13th. All letters of the same date, to the same address, should, when practicable, be put into one cover.

14th. Inattention to *any* of the above rules, whereby the number of covers passing through the Post Office, or the weight and bulk of the mail, is unnecessarily increased, will render the official who despatches them liable to be *debited with the postage that may be found to be unnecessarily incurred.*

39. I do not think there is any necessity for nine-tenths of service letters exceeding a quarter tola in weight. The Postal Commissioners calculated the average weight of service covers at 2·018 tolas, which I cannot but think too low an estimate. At present it would be difficult to find one, excepting the notices of "advice" sent by one treasury to another, under quarter tola. When it is remembered that of 43,570 miles of post roads in India, the mails are carried over 32,448 miles on the backs of men, and that *weight is the great element of cost*, the necessity for stringent rules in view to the reduction of weight will be apparent.

40. The following statement shows the number of chargeable and service parcels sent through the post offices in India, in one month of 1849–50 to 1860–61. I apprehend that the diminution in the number of *private* parcels is owing to the extension of the railway, which stands as a bar to the Post Office in undertaking the duty of conveying such parcels to and from stations between which there is a daily communication by rail.

| PRESIDENCY. | 1850. | | August 1854. | | April 1855. | | April 1856. | | April 1857. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chargeable. | Service. | Chargeable. | Service. | Chargeable. | Service. | Chargeable. | Service. | Chargeable. | Service. |
| Bengal - | 3,417 | 2,226 | 6,510 | 3,045 | 6,150 | 4,603 | 6,373 | 4,173 | 5,878 | 4,109 |
| Madras - | 2,839 | 1,520 | 3,787 | 1,200 | 4,878 | 1,393 | 4,983 | 1,975 | 5,121 | 2,120 |
| Bombay - | 2,132 | 1,087 | 2,597 | 769 | 3,519 | 2,637 | 3,774 | 3,035 | 4,183 | 3,884 |
| N. W. Provinces - | 3,316 | 1,678 | 3,947 | 2,840 | 10,029 | 5,421 | 9,793 | 5,673 | 9,529 | 6,203 |
| Total - | 11,704 | 6,461 | 16,841 | 7,854 | 24,576 | 14,054 | 24,923 | 14,856 | 24,711 | 16,316 |
| Estimate for one year | 1,40,448 | 77,532 | 2,02,092 | 94,248 | 2,94,912 | 1,68,648 | 2,99,076 | 1,78,272 | 2,96,532 | 1,95,792 |

(continued.)

(*continued.*)

| PRESIDENCY. | April 1858. | | April 1859. | | April 1860. | | Monthly Average of 1860-61. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chargeable. | Service. | Chargeable. | Service. | Chargeable. | Service. | Chargeable. | Service. |
| Bengal | 5,963 | 7,547 | 7,058 | 7,506 | 6,532 | 6,798 | 5,918 | 7,479 |
| Madras | 4,778 | 2,180 | 5,658 | 2,177 | 4,840 | 2,048 | 5,188 | 2,278 |
| Bombay | 5,082 | 3,767 | 5,781 | 3,901 | 4,528 | 4,283 | 4,198 | 3,975 |
| N.W. Provinces | 9,728 | 5,393 | 14,509 | 5,516 | 11,915 | 6,067 | 11,127 | 6,810 |
| Total | 25,551 | 18,887 | 33,006 | 19,100 | 27,815 | 19,191 | 26,431 | 20,542 |
| Estimate for one year | 3,06,612 | 2,26,644 | 3,96,072 | 2,29,200 | 3,33,780 | 2,30,292 | 3,17,172 | 2,46,504 |

41. From the above it will be seen, that service parcels are steadily on the increase. I give in the margin the per-centage of increase since the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854. The increase may be chiefly attributed to the number of stamps and forms in connexion with the income tax and budget system that have been transmitted through the Post Office. I have reason to think that the forms supplied by the Allypore Gaol Press, and much of the stationery furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery for the use of public offices, might be transmitted by a less costly mode of conveyance than the parcel mail. If indents were timely made on those offices for one year, at the close of the rains, the forms and stationery need not, I think, ever be sent through the Post Office.

78·94
5·70
9·82
15·75
1·12
0·47
7·03

42. The following table shows the number of books, pamphlets, &c., sent by "Book Post" in one month, from 1854–55 to 1860–61. There has been progressive increase in the use of the book post during all the years for which reports were submitted, with the exception of the memorable year 1857–58, the circumstances attending which affected the transit of articles throughout the whole of India.

| PRESIDENCY. | One Month in 1854-55. | | | One Month in 1855-56. | | | One Month in 1856-57. | | | One Month in 1857-58. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Books posted in India. | Imported Book Post Packets. | Total. | Books posted in India. | Imported Book Post Packets. | Total. | Books posted in India. | Imported Book Post Packets. | Total. | Books posted in India. | Imported Book Post Packets. | Total. |
| Bengal | 2,306 | 385 | 2,691 | 2,943 | 606 | 3,549 | 3,359 | 593 | 3,952 | 3,392 | 414 | 3,806 |
| Madras | 1,809 | 463 | 2,272 | 2,393 | 710 | 3,103 | 2,746 | 817 | 3,563 | 3,195 | 1,187 | 4,382 |
| Bombay | 675 | 627 | 1,302 | 1,173 | 595 | 1,768 | 1,587 | 526 | 2,113 | 1,543 | 757 | 2,300 |
| N. W. Provinces | 3,365 | 1,497 | 4,862 | 4,616 | 1,356 | 5,972 | 3,984 | 875 | 4,859 | 3,226 | 1,051 | 4,277 |
| Total | 8,155 | 2,972 | 11,127 | 11,125 | 3,267 | 14,392 | 11,676 | 2,811 | 14,487 | 11,356 | 3,409 | 14,765 |
| Estimate for one year | 97,860 | 35,664 | 1,33,524 | 1,33,500 | 39,204 | 1,72,704 | 1,40,112 | 33,732 | 1,73,844 | 1,36,272 | 40,908 | 1,77,180 |

(*continued.*)

| PRESIDENCY. | One Month in 1858-59. | | | One Month in 1859-60. | | | One Month in 1860-61. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Books posted in India. | Imported Book Post Packets. | Total. | Books posted in India. | Imported Book Post Packets. | Total. | Books posted in India. | Imported Book Post Packets. | Total. |
| Bengal | 4,401 | 1,594 | 5,995 | 4,106 | 1,525 | 5,631 | 4,392 | 1,339 | 5,731 |
| Madras | 3,146 | 1,075 | 4,221 | Not shown separately. | | 3,492 | 3,549 | 1,493 | 5,042 |
| Bombay | 2,228 | 1,050 | 3,278 | 2,959 | 1,678 | 4,637 | 3,201 | 1,205 | 4,406 |
| N. W. Provinces | 4,945 | 1,829 | 6,774 | 6,472 | 2,151 | 8,623 | 7,153 | 2,048 | 9,201 |
| Total | 14,720 | 5,548 | 20,268 | 13,537 | 5,354 | 22,383 | 18,295 | 6,085 | 24,380 |
| Estimate for one year | 1,76,640 | 66,576 | 2,43,216 | 1,62,444 | 64,248 | 2,68,596 | 2,19,540 | 73,020 | 2,92,560 |

43. The statement given in the margin exhibits the number of registered letters posted in one month of each year from 1854–55 to 1860–61. The proportion of registered letters to the whole correspondence is 1·18 per cent. In the pos office at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the number of registered letters posted in one month of the year under review, amounts to 10,397, which is nearly equal to one-fourth of the whole number of registered letters posted in all the post offices of India. A large number of covers connected with the Post Office, on which no fee was

| PRESIDENCY. | April 1855. | April 1856. | April 1857. | April 1858. | April 1859. | April 1860. | April 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 6,505 | 10,271 | 12,058 | 12,055 | 13,977 | 17,444 | 16,662 |
| Madras | 3,994 | 5,470 | 5,931 | 7,951 | 9,265 | 9,076 | 8,690 |
| Bombay | 2,052 | 3,054 | 4,188 | 6,074 | 7,358 | 9,240 | 9,095 |
| North-western Provinces | 6,120 | 9,114 | 9,177 | 9,162 | 10,502 | 11,442 | 11,933 |
| Total | 18,671 | 27,909 | 31,354 | 35,242 | 41,102 | 47,202 | 46,380 |
| Estimate for one year | 224,052 | 334,908 | 376,248 | 422,904 | 493,224 | 566,424 | 556,560 |

paid, is included in the number of registered letters. Such covers will not appear again in the Returns, as postmasters are now prohibited from registering any cover connected with the management of the Post Office.

44. The practice of registering letters is shown by the above statement to be increasing. The same result is observed in every post office in Europe, where a low and uniform rate of postage is in force. A greater increase may still be anticipated, as registration is now authorized to many more countries than formerly.

45. The subjoined table exhibits the number of chargeable and service covers, including newspapers, sent for delivery through the district post during the year 1860–61 :—

| PRESIDENCY. | 1855-56. | | 1856-57. | | 1857-58. | | 1858-59. | | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers. | Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna. | Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers. | Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna. | Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers. | Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna. | Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers. | Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna. | Chargeable and Service Letters, and Newspapers, and paid Letters, sent from Thanna to Thanna. | Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers. |
| Bengal - - - | 3,45,931 | 38,498 | 3,90,108 | 56,316 | 3,99,984 | 53,321 | 5,05,212 | 42,743 | 5,34,540 | 5,83,255 |
| Madras - - - | 6,48,324 | 3,17,217 | 8,32,068 | 4,42,152 | 9,21,684 | 5,18,225 | 9,69,864 | 5,18,225 | 15,69,128 | 10,89,194 |
| Bombay - - - | 6,01,896 | 1,48,929 | No return. | | No return. | | — | — | 11,51,368 | 11,37,415 |
| North-western Provinces | 5,90,010 | 1,51,132 | 10,08,720 | 2,83,038 | 6,98,484 | 1,10,047 | 9,05,822 | 2,32,402 | 16,72,625 | 11,78,771 |
| Total - - | 21,86,161 | 6,55,776 | 22,30,896 | 7,81,506 | 20,20,152 | 6,81,593 | 23,80,898 | 7,93,375 | 49,27,661 | 39,88,635 |

46. That the utility of the district post is appreciated by the rural public is apparent from the circumstance of the increase in the number of covers. It cannot be doubted that the use of the district post would be more extensive, if amalgamated with the regular post office, and I incline to the opinion that the time has come for the gradual attainment of this object, wherever it may be practicable. If we look for great improvement by the expansion of correspondence, we must be prepared to lay out a considerable sum for re-organizing and improving the efficiency of the district post throughout India. I have no doubt the expense would soon be much more than covered by an increase in the revenue of the Post Office.

47. The following statement shows the number of unclaimed and refused letters received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and North-western Provinces, during the year 1860–61 :—

| | Bengal. | | Madras. | | Bombay. | | North-western Provinces. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of chargeable Letters unclaimed or refused during 1860–61. | Proportion. | Number of chargeable Letters unclaimed or refused in 1860–61. | Proportion. | Number of chargeable Letters unclaimed or refused in 1860–61. | Proportion. | Number of chargeable Letters unclaimed or refused in 1860–61. | Proportion. |
| The number of unclaimed *paid* letters returned to senders - | 18,375 | 45·63 | 21,170 | 90·16 | 10,082 | 71·79 | 16,442 | 63·66 |
| Ditto that cannot be disposed of - | 21,891 | 54·36 | 2,310 | 9·83 | 3,961 | 28·20 | 9,382 | 36·33 |
| Total - - | 40,266 | 99·99 | 23,480 | 99·99 | 14,043 | 99·99 | 25,824 | 99·99 |
| The number of unclaimed *bearing* letters returned to senders - | 53,812 | 36·37 | 67,415 | 89·73 | 38,381 | 52·92 | 28,008 | 23·47 |
| Ditto that cannot be disposed of - | 94,139 | 63·62 | 7,712 | 10·26 | 34,139 | 47·07 | 91,322 | 76·52 |
| Total - - | 147,951 | 99·99 | 75,127 | 99·99 | 72,520 | 99·99 | 1,19,330 | 99·99 |
| The number of refused *paid* letters returned to senders - | 238 | 16·62 | 174 | 17·14 | 229 | 77·36 | 147 | 60· |
| Ditto that cannot be disposed of - | 1,194 | 83·37 | 841 | 82·85 | 67 | 22·63 | 98 | 40· |
| Total - - | 1,432 | 99·99 | 1,015 | 99·99 | 296 | 99·99 | 245 | 100· |
| The number of refused *bearing* letters returned to senders - | 11,967 | 23·28 | 26,865 | 97·85 | 28,441 | 66·35 | 61,465 | 44·57 |
| Ditto that cannot be disposed of - | 39,427 | 76·71 | 589 | 2·14 | 14,418 | 33·64 | 76,417 | 55·42 |
| Total - - | 51,394 | 99·99 | 27,454 | 99·99 | 42,859 | 99·99 | 1,37,882 | 99·99 |

48. From the above it will be seen, that the results of the working of the Dead Letter Department are unsatisfactory. In view to improvement of this important department, I have drawn up and introduced a set of rules for guidance, which, if carefully and stringently carried out, and followed up by a closer degree of personal supervision by the Postmaster-General, I anticipate that much greater exertions will be made by postmasters, and also by inspecting postmasters, in effecting the delivery of letters and papers.

49. At the end of the official year 1860–61, the staff of officers, clerks, and others of the postal department in each presidency was as under. The Punjab and Scinde were formed into a separate division under a Postmaster-General in December 1860.

| | Bengal, Number. | Madras, Number. | Bombay, Number. | N.W.P. and Punjaub, Number. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Director-General of the Post Office | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Postmasters-General | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Inspecting Postmasters | 10 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 46 |
| Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters | 260 | 141 | 173 | 264 | 838 |
| Clerks (English) | 334 | 191 | 205 | 339 | 1,129 |
| Clerks (Vernacular) | 32 | | 28 | | |
| Postmen and other servants of the Post Office | 703 | 449 | 468 | 619 | 2,239 |
| Road Establishment, consisting of superintendent overseers, mutsuddees, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen, and others | 3,460 | 4,108 | 3,311 | 8,728 | 19,607 |
| Bullock train | 347 | 0 | 0 | 360 | 707 |
| Total | 5,148 | 4,900 | 4,197 | 10,327 | 24,572 |

## COMPLAINTS.

50. The table given below, shows the number of complaints of various description, made by the public, and recorded by the Postmasters-General. They are, more or less, connected with inquiries respecting missing or mis-sent letters, over-charge on covers, and delay in the delivery of them. In a large number of the cases no blame could be attached to the Post Office.

| PRESIDENCY. | Well founded. | Groundless. | Unsuccessful. | Under Inquiry. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 157 | 5 | 204 | 3 | 369 |
| Madras | 36 | 71 | 27 | 9 | 143 |
| Bombay | 185 | 109 | 111 | 1 | 406 |
| N.W. Provinces | 54 | 27 | 25 | 0 | 106 |
| Total | 432 | 212 | 367 | 13 | 1,024 |

51. In illustration of the nature of some of the groundless complaints against the Post Office, I quote the following paragraphs of the Report from the Postmaster-General of Bengal :—

"In August last, the addressee of a parcel complained that, instead of one-and-half gold mohur he received only one gold mohur, in a parcel delivered to him through the Monghyr post office; but on a reference being made to the sender, it was ascertained that only one gold mohur had actually been sent, and not one-and-half, as was complained of by the addressee."

"A service parcel to the address of the Commissioner of Patna, was despatched from Calcutta, but it was reported not to have been received by the addressee. On inquiry it was found that the parcel had been duly delivered; but through the carelessness of the Commissioner's clerk, the fact of delivery was unknown to the *Commissioner*."

"In May 1860, the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William reported the non-receipt of a Government promissory note, said to have been forwarded in a letter to his address, from the salt agent, Hidgelee, but on inquiry it was found that the promissory note had not been sent in the letter."

"In July 1860, Mr. C. Steer complained that two remittances from Chittagong had not been received by him, but it was afterwards found that they had been duly received."

52. The offences which have been committed by the officials of the Post Office during the year under review, are shown in the subjoined Table :—

| PRESIDENCY. | No. of ascertained Cases of Dishonesty on the Part of the Post Office Officials. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Legal Convictions. | No. of Cases Departmentally punished. | |
| Bengal | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Madras | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Bombay | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| North-western Provinces | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Total | 47 | 24 | 71 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal | 3 |
| Madras | 8 |
| Bombay | 27 |
| N.W. Provinces | 15 |
| | 53 |

53. I am happy to be able to state that the number of highway robberies is much less than that of the previous year. The number of cases is as given in margin, and of these, 33 took place in the foreign territory.

## DAWK BEARERS' DEPARTMENT.

54. The receipts and disbursements on account of dâk bearers during the two years 1859–60 and 1860–61, were as follows:

| PRESIDENCY. | 1859–60. | | | 1860–61. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Disbursements. | Surplus. | Receipts. | Disbursements. | Surplus. |
| Bengal - - | 75,824 7 8 | 69,817 7 3 | 6,007 0 5 | 56,115 0 0 | 59,298 11 6 | 4,816 4 6 |
| N.W. Provinces | 54,789 6 5 | 44,006 4 2 | 10,783 2 3 | 52,098 14 4 | 41,636 12 7 | 10,462 1 9 |
| Total - | 1,30,613 14 1 | 1,13,823 11 5 | 16,790 2 8 | 1,08,213 14 4 | 92,935 8 1 | 15,278 6 3 |

## STAGING BUNGALOW FUND.

55. The following table exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the Staging Bungalow Fund in Bengal and the North-western Provinces, during the last two years:—

| PRESIDENCY. | Receipts. | | Disbursements. | | Surplus. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
| Bengal - - | 22,101 13 7 | 22,756 7 5 | 17,664 14 10 | 19,036 12 8 | 4,436 14 9 | 3,719 10 9 |
| N.W. Provinces | 72,449 7 8 | 68,973 3 10 | 53,275 8 7 | 59,085 1 8 | 19,173 15 1 | 9,888 2 2 |
| Total - | 94,551 5 3 | 91,729 11 3 | 70,940 7 5 | 78,121 14 4 | 23,610 13 10 | 13,607 12 11 |

56. From the above, it will be seen that there is a decrease in the receipts in the North-western Provinces, which is owing to the discontinuance of the practice of crediting 10 per cent. on the receipt from travellers by mail-cart and vans to the head of "Staging Bungalow Fund." The increase in the charges in the North-western Provinces has been caused by the re-opening of staging bungalows. The surplus in Bengal cannot, it seems, be accurately ascertained, as the Postmaster-General reports that no return of charges connected with the repair and construction of bungalow could be obtained from the Public Works Department.

57. The total number of dâk bungalows in Bengal and the North-western Provinces was 88 on the 30th April 1861, as shown below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal - - - - | 37 | No. of dâk bungalows. |
| North-western Provinces - - | 51 | " " |



## MAIL CART AND PARCEL VAN.

58. The receipts derived from passengers proceeding by mail cart and parcel van during the year are shown below:—

| PRESIDENCY. | Fares from Mail Cart Passengers. | Fares from Parcel Van Passengers. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal - - - - | - - - | 10,130 4 0 | 10,130 4 0 |
| Madras - - - - | 4,315 5 6 | - - - | 4,315 5 6 |
| Bombay - - - - | 1,303 8 9 | - - - | 1,303 8 9 |
| North-western Provinces - - | 62,032 12 3 | 61,282 8 0 | 1,23,315 4 3 |
| Total - - | 67,651 10 6 | 71,412 12 0 | 1,39,064 6 6 |

## BULLOCK TRAIN.

59. The total number of miles of road in Bengal and the North-western Provinces, over which the Bullock Train runs, is, in Bengal 300, and the North-western Provinces 1,773,—total, 2,073 miles.

60. In the subjoined statement, receipts and charges of the Bullock Train Department, in Bengal and the North-western Provinces, for the past two years, are exhibited:—

| | RECEIPTS. | | DISBURSEMENTS. | | SURPLUS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
| Bengal - - - | 4,97,181 15 0 | 5,59,888 13 0 | 5,60,754 9 1 | 3,88,046 5 0 | Deficit. 63,572 10 1 | 1,71,842 8 0 |
| N. W. Provinces - | 9,44,788 2 9 | 9,15,462 7 10 | 4,75,246 2 4 | 6,58,382 15 11 | Surplus. 4,69,542 0 5 | 2,57,079 7 11 |
| Total - - | 14,41,970 1 9 | 14,75,351 4 10 | 10,36,000 11 5 | 10,46,429 4 11 | 4,05,969 6 4 | 4,28,921 15 11 |

CHAP. III. Post Office.

61. From the above it will be perceived that the surplus in 1860-61 exceeds that in 1859-60 by rupees 22,952 9 7; hence, it may be presumed, that the working of this department is satisfactory. I must here remark that the use of the bullock train in Bengal was given up entirely to the military department at different intervals; consequently, the continuous despatch of private goods was disturbed.

62. The Postmaster-General, North-western Provinces, gives the following reason for the decrease in the receipts in his division:—

"This is owing to fewer despatches of troops and military stores having been made during this than the previous year, consequent on the rebels having been driven out of the Provinces, and peace restored throughout the country."

"The discontinuance of the practice of receiving and despatching bullock train packages from one station to another, on the railway line, is another cause of the falling off observable in the receipts for the year under review."

"The receipts shown above also include the collection on account of bullock train on the Agra and Indore line, transferred to the Post Office Department on the 1st May 1860, so that the actual decrease in the North-western Provinces and Punjab is very nearly rupees 1,30,000."

63. The cause of increase of rupees 1,83,136 13 7 in the disbursement is attributable to the establishment of the new line from Agra to Indore, and partly to the necessity for the maintenance of the establishment of an express train to meet the special requirements of European travellers on the line of road between Lahore and Peshawur, and Lahore and Mooltan.

64. In Bengal and the North-western Provinces the number of bullock train robberies that occurred in 1860-61 was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal - - - - | 20 |
| North-western Provinces - | 26 |
| | 46 |

Out of 46, compensation was paid in 34 cases; in three instances, the implicated parties have been convicted and punished; the other cases are still pending.

65. The subjoined table shows the number of postage labels of each denomination, sold in each of the four Presidencies, and the amount realized thereon during the year 1860-61:—

| PRESIDENCY. | ½ Anna Labels. | 1 Anna Labels. | 2 Anna Labels. | 4 Anna Labels. | 8 Anna Labels. | ½ Anna Envelopes. | 1 Anna Envelopes. | ½ Anna Note Papers. | 8 Pie Labels. | VALUE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal - | 3,524,411 | 1,404,056 | 490,263 | 541,874 | 181,438 | 27,624 | 21,500 | 47,589 | 65,969 | 4,92,931 15 1 |
| Madras - | 5,064,419 | 670,427 | 217,926 | 287,476 | 33,407 | 28,160 | 7,640 | 18,048 | 64,778 | 3,21,160 4 10 |
| Bombay - | 5,528,066 | 868,731 | 273,683 | 378,360 | 97,344 | 38,194 | 13,641 | 20,115 | 31,952 | 4,09,248 4 10 |
| N. W. P. | 4,955,561 | 1,099,293 | 230,504 | 364,843 | 35,781 | 112,545 | 36,748 | 106,637 | 61,104 | 3,76,006 12 7 |
| Total - | 19,072,457 | 4,042,507 | 1,212,376 | 1,572,553 | 347,970 | 206,523 | 79,529 | 192,389 | 223,803 | 15,99,347 5 4 |

## FINANCIAL RESULTS.

66. In order to show in what proportion the postage receipts have increased as compared with the years 1853–54, 1858–59, and 1859–60, I give the subjoined table:—

| | 1853–54. | 1858–59. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Letter and newspaper postage - - | 17,37,743 0 5 | 8,89,131 11 5 | 9,08,706 3 0 | 9,16,421 5 6 |
| Parcel ditto - - | 2,55,127 2 6 | 3,36,852 0 8 | 3,26,966 5 0 | 3,07,444 4 7 |
| Sale of postage stamps - | - - - | 11,98,880 14 6 | 14,49,044 12 1 | 15,99,347 5 4 |
| Total - | 19,92,870 2 11 | 24,24,864 10 7 | 26,84,717 4 1 | 28,23,212 15 5 |

67. From the above it will be seen that the increase is rupees 8,30,342 12 6, or 41·66 per cent. over the year 1853–54, rupees 3,98,348 4 10, or 16·42 per cent. over the year 1858–59, and rupees 1,38,495 11 4, or 5·15 per cent. over the year 1859–60. This is partly attributed to the circumstance of half anna and one anna postage stamps having been used for four months pending the preparation and supply of "receipt stamps" under the Act No. XXXVI. of 1860.

68. The cause of the decrease in the Banghy receipts, especially in the North-western Provinces, as compared with 1858–59 and 1859-60, is fully explained by the Postmaster-General in the following terms:—

"The Banghy receipts appear to have reverted to its former standard, as will be seen by the statement noted in the margin. The collections for 1860–61 show an increase of rupees 36,161 7 0 over the receipts for 1856–7. The extraordinary increase shown in the year 1858–9 and 1859–60 was accidental, owing evidently to a temporary stoppage of trade in 1857."

| Banghy receipts. | |
|---|---|
| 1856–57 | 100,498 14 1 |
| 1857–58 | 37,336 5 7 |
| 1858–59 | 164,799 4 10 |
| 1859–60 | 159,696 1 6 |
| 1860–61 | 136,660 6 0 |

69. The following statement exhibits the gross receipts of the post offices in India, during the years 1859-60 and 1860-61, and include the bullock train receipts in Bengal and the North-western Provinces:—

| PRESIDENCY. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 9,41,214 11 0 | 10,82,757 5 8 | 1,41,542 10 8 | — |
| Madras | 4,85,879 10 5 | 5,04,866 0 0 | 18,986 5 7 | — |
| Bombay | 6,07,260 0 11 | 6,68,479 13 7 | 61,219 12 8 | — |
| North-western Provinces | 19,86,280 10 2 | 19,47,004 8 1 | - | 39,276 2 1 |
| Total | 40,20,635 0 6 | 42,03,107 11 4 | 2,21,748 12 11 | 39,276 2 1 |

70. The following table shows the official postage for 1849-50, and from 1853-54 to 1860-61. The Postal Commissioners *estimated* the postage on Banghy parcels at 3,39,996 rupees. The official postage shown by them did not include the Banghy postage, though the amount is greater than that of all the subsequent years, excepting the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, which were in a great measure affected by the mutiny. In the 246th para. of the Report for 1855-56 I remarked that the official postage on service parcels could not be ascertained with any degree of certainty. At the time of relinquishing the charge of the office of the Director-General of the Post Office in March 1857, I addressed a circular letter to all the Postmasters-General, desiring them to ascertain the correct amount of official letter and parcel postage, and to give the information in their annual report. I regret to find that the instructions appear to have been lost sight of, and that some of the postmasters have included Banghy postage along with that of letter postage in their accounts, and others have not done so. The decrease in 1860-61, as compared with the two preceding years, is nominal, and apparently owing to a defective form of accounts of official postage having been kept in all the post offices. It would, at present, be vain to attempt to give correct results under this head, because I am certain that no reliable information can now be gathered from any of the Postmasters-General; hence, any comparison would be unfair. In view to ensure a correct return of postage on service parcels, I have drawn the attention of all the Postmasters-General to the instructions given in March 1857, and requested them to submit a separate memorandum of Banghy postage from May last, to the office of the compiler of post office accounts, where the financial statements of the current year will be prepared. I trust that I shall be in a position to submit my next report in a more satisfactory manner, as regards official postage on letters and parcels. A vast number of the former are redirected, but the postage thereon has not, I have reason to think, been ascertained or charged, so that the total of official postage is under much the proper amount.

| PRESIDENCY. | 1849-50. | Assumed Postage, 1853-54. | Estimated Postage, 1854-55. | 1855-56. | 1856-57. | 1857-58. | 1858-59. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | | | | 3,64,072 14 9 | 3,93,375 15 6 | 4,54,311 6 2 | 4,69,444 7 6 | 4,53,772 2 6 | 4,20,023 5 0 |
| Pegu | | | | 26,175 13 10 | 33,048 11 0 | 52,341 7 3 | 68,235 6 6 | 65,746 6 0 | 26,551 11 0 |
| Eastern Settlement. | | | | 5,337 14 2 | 3,362 10 0 | 3,097 15 0 | 3,118 4 4 | 4,396 3 0 | 5,491 7 6 |
| Madras | | | | 2,72,969 7 0 | 3,09,801 9 6 | 3,82,894 10 6 | 4,24,655 9 0 | 4,90,063 2 0 | 4,65,965 15 2 |
| Bombay | | | | 3,86,243 13 0 | 4,76,315 6 0 | 5,99,418 11 0 | 7,54,906 10 0 | 8,60,191 5 0 | 7,56,307 9 0 |
| N.W. Provinces | | | | 5,65,862 8 0 | 6,46,102 9 6 | 3,61,146 13 6 | 8,04,828 12 8 | 8,72,843 8 6 | 7,70,384 9 0 |
| Total | 24,71,168 15 1 | 24,71,168 15 1 | 13,00,000 | 16,20,662 6 9 | 18,62,006 13 6 | 18,53,210 15 5 | 25,25,279 2 0 | 27,47,012 11 0 | 23,84,784 8 8 |

71. The subjoined table shows the increase and decrease in each item of receipt under each head:—

| — | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Postage | 26,87,058 6 10 | 28,25,726 1 5 | 1,38,667 10 7 | — |
| Bullock Train | 10,94,196 2 9 | 11,56,976 9 8 | 62,780 6 11 | — |
| Mail Cart and Passenger Van | 1,49,461 0 9 | 1,39,064 6 6 | - | 10,396 10 3 |
| Fines | 20,393 4 6 | 18,058 4 4 | - | 2,335 0 2 |
| Savings | 53,529 3 7 | 45,187 5 2 | - | 8,341 14 5 |
| Miscellaneous | 15,996 14 1 | 18,095 0 3 | 2,098 2 2 | — |
| Total | 40,20,635 0 6 | 42,03,107 11 4 | 2,03,546 3 8 | 21,073 8 10 |

72. The gross disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the year 1859-60 and 1860-61, are given in the following table:—

| PRESIDENCY. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 8,46,113 2 4 | 11,02,417 11 9 | 2,56,304 9 5 |
| Madras | 7,46,227 14 0 | 7,57,347 10 4 | 11,119 12 4 |
| Bombay | 12,13,637 12 3 | 12,27,144 13 2 | 13,507 0 11 |
| North-western Provinces | 16,78,200 13 10 | 18,92,594 0 2 | 2,14,393 2 4 |
| Director-General of the Post Office | 28,613 12 9 | 42,510 13 0 | 13,897 0 3 |
| Total | 45,12,793 7 2 | 50,22,015 0 5 | 5,09,221 9 3 |

CHAP. III. Post Office.

73. The subjoined table shows the charges of every description under the several heads of account, during the two years 1859-60 and 1860-61 :—

| — | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and Establishment | 12,34,379 1 7 | 13,37,981 14 1 | 1,03,602 12 6 | — |
| Road Establishment - | 9,89,348 4 0 | 8,25,339 1 7 | - - - | 1,64,009 2 5 |
| Contingent Charges - | 5,10,023 3 11 | 3,40,274 1 2 | - - - | 1,69,749 2 9 |
| Bullock Train - - | 6,05,385 5 4 | 9,92,966 9 8 | 3,87,581 4 4 | — |
| Mail Cart - - | 10,34,492 10 8 | 13,96,595 14 7 | 3,62,103 3 11 | — |
| Bounty Money - - | 2,808 11 0 | 2,015 11 0 | - - - | 793 0 0 |
| Banghy Charges - - | 74,416 11 11 | 64,678 5 9 | - - - | 9,738 6 2 |
| Pensions - - - | 20,035 1 10 | 29,185 3 8 | 9,150 1 10 | — |
| Repairs of Buildings - | 6,753 6 0 | 7,306 1 9 | 552 11 9 | — |
| Miscellaneous - - | 27,650 14 11 | 25,672 1 2 | - - - | 1,978 13 9 |
| Conveyance of Mails - | 7,500 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 7,500 0 0 |
| Total - | 45,12,793 7 2 | 50,22,015 0 5 | 8,62,990 2 4 | 3,53,768 9 1 |

74. It will be seen from the above that the increase arose chiefly from the bullock train and mail cart. In the North-western Provinces the increase in bullock train charges is owing to the transfer of the late transport train on the Agra and Indore line to the Post Office Department, the increased allowance given for bullocks in consequence of the famine prices of grain, and the employment of additional establishment of bullocks on the Lahore and Peshawur, and Lahore and Mooltan road, to meet the requirements of European and other travellers in that part of the Punjab.

75. In Bengal the increase of charges in the bullock train is owing to the disbursement of part of the year 1859–60, *i. e.* from May to December 1859, having been reimbursed by the Military Department, under which the management of the train had remained for that period (*vide* para. 39 of the last annual report).

76. The increase of charges in the mail cart department has been apparent throughout India, and cannot but be attributed to the higher rates paid for horses and increase of establishment on several important lines. In Madras alone the increase is merely nominal, as it will be a set-off against the decrease shown under the head of road establishment.

77. The increase in salaries and office establishment is observable in all the Presidencies, and is attributable to the opening of new post offices and lines, the transfer of establishments from the head of contingent charges to that of salaries and establishments, and the increase allowed to some of the post offices during the year.

78. The following statement shows the financial results, with and without the postage due on official correspondence of the post offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the official year 1860–61, adding the Indian share of steam postage due to the London Post Office, and deducting the steam postage due to the London Post Office :— .

| RESIDENCIES. | Gross Receipts in 1860-61. | Indian Share of Steam Postage due by the London Post Office. | Total. | Deduct Steam Postage due to the London Post Office. | Net Receipts. | Deduct Disbursements in 1860-61. | Deficit. | Official Postage. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| engal - - | 10,82,757 5 8 | 48,523 6 8 | 11,31,280 12 4 | 1,72,293 2 0 | 9,58,987 10 4 | 11,13,045 7 0 | 1,54,057 12 8 | 4,52,076 7 6 | 2,98,018 10 10 |
| adras - - | 5,04,866 0 0 | 22,841 11 6 | 5,27,707 11 6 | 23,720 2 2 | 5,03,987 9 4 | 7,67,975 5 7 | 2,63,987 12 3 | 4,05,965 15 2 | 1,41,978 2 11 |
| ombay - - | 6,68,479 13 7 | 78,778 4 6 | 7,47,258 2 1 | 1,26,917 6 2 | 6,20,340 11 11 | 12,37,772 8 5 | 6,17,431 12 6 | 7,56,307 9 0 | 1,38,875 12 6 |
| .W. Provinces | 19,47,004 8 1 | - - | 19,47,004 8 1 | - - | 19,47,004 8 1 | 19,03,221 11 5 | Surplus. 43,782 12 | 7,70,384 9 0 | 8,14,167 5 8 |
| Total - - | 42,03,107 11 4 | 1,50,143 6 8 | 43,53,251 2 0 | 3,22,930 10 4 | 40,30,320 7 8 | 50,22,015 0 5 | 9,91,694 8 9 | 23,84,734 8 8 | 13,93,039 15 11 |

79. I annex a list of the returns which accompany this report. With reference to the statement showing the rate at which the mails travel, I may observe that the circumstances affecting the speed are explained at paras. 29 to 45 of my report for 1855-56. The short distance over which the railways as yet extend in India is a bar to their being instrumental in improving the speed or regularity of the mails, as it is not yet found advisable to have special trains to meet the postal requirements. As the trains usually start only twice in 24 hours, it is obvious that a large margin of time has to be allowed in arranging for the arrival of the mails at the railway terminus. When, from unforseen circumstances, the mail is detained and reaches a terminus too late, it may be detained for 12 hours, more or less; and when, in the interval, a second mail is received, two mails may reach their destination simultaneously. The irregularity thus arising gives rise to many complaints, but it is unavoidable so long as special trains for the mails are not available.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. PATON,
*Director-General of the Post Office of India.*

# CHAPTER IV.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## ANNUAL REPORT of the Branch of the MARINE DEPARTMENT under Control of the Government of INDIA, for 1860-61.

### SEA-GOING STEAMERS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Queen | 769 | Tons | - | 200 | Horse-power. |
| Australian | 1,459 | „ | - | 300 | „ |
| Sydney - | 1,459 | „ | - | 300 | „ |
| Arracan - | 1,099 | „ | - | 220 | „ |
| Nemesis - | 400 | „ | - | 120 | „ |
| Bentinck - | 2,000 | Tons | - | 520 | Horse-power. |
| Armenian | 789 | „ | - | 60 | „ Auxiliary. |

CHAP. IV. Marine.

THE sea-going steamers attached to this Presidency, on the 30th of April last, were five in number, as named in the margin.

The steamers marginally noted are in the service, but purchased on account of the Imperial Government.

The conditions of the vessels are reported upon in Statement No. 2 in the Appendix.

The following is a summary of their employment:—

"Fire Queen."

Has been variously employed, visiting the several ports in the Bay of Bengal as follows:—

In May last the "Fire Queen" proceeded from Madras to Rangoon with a detachment of troops, and from thence to Madras with troops. In June arrived in Calcutta; left Calcutta in the same month, and proceeded to Port Blair with convicts, artificers, and Commissariat stores; from that port she proceeded to Calcutta, having called at Calagouk, Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab. In October she went to Port Blair with convicts and Commissariat stores, having on board Captain Rennie, Superintendent of Marine, on a tour of inspection; from Port Blair she went to Calagouk, Moulmein, Rangoon, Akyab, and arrived in Calcutta on the 7th of November.

In December she proceeded to Port Blair with cattle and Commissariat stores, and returned to Calcutta, calling at Alguada Reef. In January left for Akyab with telegraph wire, towing the Government Brig "Saugor" also with wire on board; returned to Calcutta in February, left Calcutta for Port Blair in February with convicts towing the Government Brig "Guide" to Port Blair, laden with Commissariat stores; returning to Calcutta with 127 released convicts.

In March left for Port Blair with cattle and stores; returning to Calcutta in April.

"Australian."

This vessel has been employed in China from the commencement of the year, leaving Hong-Kong on the 27th of December for Calcutta, with 300 troops on board; arriving in Calcutta on the 20th of January, from which time her crew were discharged, and the vessel laid up.

Her employ in China has been towing transports and conveying troops from port to port.

"Sydney."

This vessel was in China at the commencement of the year, employed variously, conveying troops and towing transports; she left China in November for Calcutta, calling at Singapore, and arriving at Calcutta on December 15th, from which time she has been laid up, undergoing repairs.

"Arracan."

This vessel was in China at the commencement of the year, employed towing transports and carrying troops; she left China in November with despatches for Calcutta; arrived here on the 3rd of December, since which she has been employed as follows:—Left Calcutta on the 8th of February, calling at Negapatam to land passengers, proceeded on to Madras; during the same month she brought up to Calcutta from Narsipore the passengers of the ship "Chatsworth," consisting of soldiers' wives and families. The "Chatsworth" having grounded in the coast, but was eventually got afloat and came on to Calcutta; from 8th March to the 24th of April, employed towing the "Sesostris" and "Tubal Cain" with troops on board between the Straits' Settlement and Madras.

"Nemesis."

This vessel has been employed part of the year under the orders of the Superintendent Alguada Reef Lighthouse, and the latter part under the orders of the Commissioner of the Moulmein and Martaban Provinces.

"Bentinck"

Was employed in China until 26th January 1861; she arrived at Calcutta on the 6th February 1861, and has been laid up from that date.

"Armenian"

Was employed in China until 5th January; she arrived in Calcutta on the 31st of January; was laid up and sold in February.

SAILING TRANSPORTS.

"Tubal Cain."

This vessel was at Masulipatam on the 1st of May, leaving that port on that date for Rangoon with a detachment of Her Majesty's 3rd light infantry, arriving back at Madras on the 22nd of the same month, having troops on board, calling at Negapatam. June 7th left Madras for Rangoon with details and horses, came on from Rangoon to Calcutta with commissariat bearers and drivers, arrived here on 12th of July. August 4th left Calcutta for Port Blair with Government stores and cattle, arrived in Calcutta 9th September, left Calcutta 29th September for Singapore with commissariat furniture and stores, arrived in Calcutta in ballast on the 11th of December. January 11th left for Port Blair with Government stores, cattle, and convicts; left Port Blair for Rangoon on the 6th of February, arriving there on the 22nd of February. March 8th left Rangoon with a detachment of 23rd regiment Madras native infantry, arrived at Madras on the 20th of the same month.

On the 8th April left Madras in tow of the steamer "Arracan" with troops of the 20th regiment Madras native infantry, arrived at Penang on the 17th; on the 30th of April was in Penang preparing to receive troops.

"Sesostris."

This vessel left Madras on the 4th May for Rangoon with 450 of Her Majesty's 52nd native infantry, in tow of the steamer "Fire Queen," arrived at Rangoon on the 12th, left Rangoon on the 17th with 464 men of the 4th native infantry, in tow of the "Fire Queen," and arrived at Madras 27th of May, left Madras 9th June with 416 details and cargo for Rangoon, arriving there on the 15th of June, left Rangoon on the 28th of June with details, arriving at Madras 19th July, left Madras on the 30th July with cargo and commissariat stores, and arrived at Rangoon 7th August, left Rangoon 17th August in ballast, arrived in Calcutta 5th September, left Calcutta 10th October with convicts, cattle, cargo, &c. for Port Blair and Singapore, arrived at Singapore on the 27th November, left Singapore 6th December with convicts for Port Blair, arriving in Calcutta on the 15th January 1861, left Calcutta 22nd January in ballast, arriving at Rangoon on the 30th, left Rangoon on the 5th February with 550 men of the 23rd regiment, arrived at Madras on the 18th, left Madras 25th February with details and quarrymen, arrived at Rangoon on the 13th March, left Rangoon 21st March with 550 men of the 41st regiment in tow of the steamer "Arracan," and arrived in Madras 2nd April, left Madras 22nd April in ballast, in tow of the steamer "Dalhousie," arriving at Moulmein on the 30th of April.

SURVEYING VESSELS.

"Krishna" and her tender "Minx."

These vessels have been employed during the whole of the year on a survey of the coast of Sumatra. In January Lieutenant Jackson had completed the second sheet of the survey. The vessels were still on this duty at the close of the year.

"Mutlah."

This vessel, under the command of Lieutenant Sweeny, I.N., has been employed in surveying a portion of the Coromandel coast from Pulicat to Point Callemere, which was completed by February.

On Lieutenant Sweeny's return to Calcutta, he was despatched to survey the river Hurringotta, which was completed about April.

The "Charlotte" (tender to the "Mutlah"), under command of Mr. Pearson, was employed on a compass sketch route between Koolnah and Dacca, the work being completed by Mr. Pearson by December.

VESSELS ARRIVING WITH TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

Ships have arrived from England, bringing troops as noted below:—

| NAMES OF VESSELS. | Rates. R. | A. | P. | Officers. | Men. | Women. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 111 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 285 | 13 | 7 |
| Surrey | 101 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 435 | 2 | — |
| Alpine | 109 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 364 | 3 | — |
| Conflict | 91 | 10 | 8 | 12 | equal to 450½ | — | — |
| Warrior Queen | 104 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 369 | 2 | 1 |
| Canning | 93 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 399 | 2 | 1 |
| Sydenham | 99 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 385 | 12 | 10 |
| Tyburnia | 97 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 402 | — | — |
| Kate | 101 | 3 | 4 | 11 | equal to 340½ | — | — |
| Newcastle | 98 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 300 | 3 | 1 |
| Blenheim | 113 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 282 | 15 | 7 |
| Malabar | 102 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 55 | 4 | 3 |
| Gosforth | 108 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 262 | 2 | — |
| Louisa | 110 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 204 | 1 | — |

## SHIPS ENGAGED AT CALCUTTA FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF INVALIDS, TIME-EXPIRED, AND DISCHARGED MEN, &c.

### TO ENGLAND.

The following is a list of the ships that have been engaged in this port for the conveyance of invalids and discharged men, &c., to England, with the rate at which they were engaged;—

| NAMES OF VESSELS. | Officers. | Invalids. | Men in Health. | Women. | Children. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | R. A. P. |
| Clara | 13 | - | 334 | 22 | 27 | 415 0 0 |
| Tudor | 3 | - | 142 | 8 | 23 | 380 0 0 |
| Saladin | 3 | 114 | - | 11 | 17 | 450 0 0 |
| Accrington | 1 | 20 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 300 0 0 |
| | | | | | | lump sum |
| Sevilla | 4 | - | 142 | 3 | 1 | 93,751 8 0 |
| Warrior Queen | 3 | 156 | - | 6 | 7 | 278 0 0 |
| Surrey | 5 | 203 | - | 9 | 13 | 280 0 0 |
| Renown | 2 | 99 | - | 6 | 4 | 280 0 0 |
| Newcastle | 3 | - | 208 | 15 | 17 | 200 0 0 |
| Salamanca | 4 | 169 | - | 15 | 24 | 280 0 0 |
| Holmsdale | 4 | - | 186 | 15 | 17 | 280 0 0 |
| Octavia | 3 | - | 91 | 34 | 56 | 200 0 0 |
| Gosforth | 3 | - | 126 | 9 | 16 | 258 8 0 |
| Walmer Castle | 15 | - | 364 | 8 | 15 | 215 0 0 |
| Cambodia | 9 | - | 309 | 4 | 3 | 219 0 0 |
| Malabar | 3 | - | 101 | 6 | 9 | 267 0 0 |
| Nimrod | 10 | - | 281 | 12 | 13 | 209 0 0 |
| Matilda Atheling | 11 | - | 275 | 11 | 13 | 215 0 0 |
| Queen of England | 13 | - | 363 | 20 | 27 | 319 0 0 |
| Lady Anne | 7 | - | 209 | 17 | 21 | 215 0 0 |
| Lord Dalhousie | 3 | - | 51 | 27 | 39 | 350 0 0 |

## TRANSPORTS ENGAGED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO NEW ZEALAND.

| NAME OF SHIP. | No. of People. | | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. |
| Daniel Ranken | Officers | 10 | 288 |
| | Men | 323 | |
| | Women | 28 | |
| | Children | 29 | |
| Louisa | Officers | 11 | 255 |
| | Men | 314 | |
| | Women | 18 | |
| | Children | 30 | |
| Minden | Officers | 6 | 270 |
| | Men | 223 | |
| | Women | 19 | |
| | Children | 25 | |
| Lady Anne | Officers, Men, Women, Children | None. | |
| Passage of Officers at the British rates. | | | |

Three vessels were engaged for the conveyance of troops to New Zealand as marginally noted.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT, PEGU.

The flotilla on the Irrawaddy, under the superintendence of Captain Brooking, consisted on the 30th of April 1861 of the vessels shown in Statement No. 2.

The vessels of the flotilla have been employed as follows:—

In conveying mails, Government and private cargo and horses, in effecting relief of troops at Bassein and the frontier, have been occasionally employed in special duty under the orders of the Commissioner and Finance Committee, and the Master Attendant, Rangoon, laying down buoys and moorings, and in the inspection of the channel; also in towing ships to sea; two steamers were on detached duty, one on the frontier, the other at Bassein, by order of the Commissioner of Pegu and agent to the Governor-General.

The earnings of the vessels are as follows:

| Number of Trips with and without Flats in tow. | Particulars. | Government. R. | A. | P. | Private. R. | A. | P. | Total. R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Bassein, 6 trips - - | Freight - | 54,234 | 7 | 10 | 27,696 | 9 | 1 | 81,931 | 0 | 11 |
| To frontier, 29 trips - - | Passage - | 41,368 | 4 | 0 | 15,253 | 5 | 0 | 56,621 | 9 | 0 |
| | Tonnage - | 2,100 | 0 | 0 | 4,732 | 3 | 3 | 6,832 | 3 | 3 |
| | — | 99,702 | 7 | 10 | 47,682 | 1 | 4 | 1,45,384 | 13 | 2 |

The amount of cash receipts is 47,682R. 1A. 4P., including 4,732R. 3A. 3P. for towing ships, and the remainder 97,702R. 11A. 10P., *pro forma*.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla and Office Establishment - | 19,248 | 8 | 0 |
| Dockyard at Rangoon - - | 38,623 | 0 | 4 |
| Irrawaddy Flotilla - - - | 2,00,133 | 1 | 7 |
| Total - - | 2,58,004 | 9 | 11 |

The expenditure has been 2,58,004R. 9A. 11P., as shown in the margin.

## MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

This department has been under the control of Captain H. Lewis, subordinate to the superintendent of the flotilla.

The establishment of this Branch consists as follows:—

| — | Monthly Pay. R. | A. | P. | Total. R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Master Attendant and Naval Storekeeper, Rangoon - | 400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Two Clerks at 100 and 60 rupees - - - | 160 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Two Peons at 8 rupees each - - - - | 16 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Two Tindals at 17 rupees each - - - | 34 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Thirteen Lascars at 12 rupees each - - - | 156 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 766 | 0 | 0 |
| Wharf Establishment - - - - - | - | - | - | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| GUARD BOAT FOR PEGU RIVER. | | | | | | |
| Three Lascars at 12 rupees each - - - | - | - | - | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| PAGODA FLAG STAFF FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON. | | | | | | |
| One Gunner - - - - - - | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Two Lascars at 12 rupees each - - - | 24 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| Light-vessel "Gallant" - - - - | - | - | - | 843 | 0 | 0 |
| Total per month - | | | | 1,770 | 0 | 0 |
| Or per year - - | | | | 21,240 | 0 | 0 |

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT RANGOON.

The number of arrivals at Rangoon have been 397, tonnage 131,351, and the departures 390, tonnage 123,740.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1858-59 - | Tonnage | 127,223 |
| 1859-60 - | „ | 80,774 |
| 1860-61 - | „ | 131,351 |

This, in comparison with the previous years, as marginally noted, as far as tonnage is concerned, shows an increase over 1859-60 of 50,577 tons, and an increase over 1858-59 of 4,128 tons.

A Statement of the tonnage of vessels visiting the port from its formation is stated in Appendix marked No. 3.

The receipts of the port are as follows: 37,021R. 1A. 6P.; and the charges, 28,607R. 10A. 6P., showing in favour of the receipts, 8,413R. 7A. 0P.

## BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

The buoys and moorings are 15 in number; we have no report of their condition.

## MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT, PORT DALHOUSIE.

There has been no change in this Department since last reported on.

The vessels attached to the Master Attendant's Department are as follows:—

Buoy Vessel "Kate." 1 Port Gig.
" "Punt." 1 Port Cutter.
Cargo Schooner "Wasp." } All in good order, with an establishment as noted below;—

| | Pay, &c., per Month. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| Master Attendant, including Table Money and House Rent | 230 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1 Clerk - - - - - - - - | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1 Tindal - - - - - - - - | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 10 Lascars at 12 each - - - - - | 120 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 470 | 0 | 0 |
| BUOY VESSEL "KATE." | | | | | | |
| 1 Tindal - - - - - - - - | 16 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 10 Lascars at 12 each - - - - - | 120 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 136 | 0 | 0 |
| FLAG STAFF. | | | | | | |
| 1 Gunner - - - - - - - - | 60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 4 Lascars at 12 each - - - - - | 48 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 108 | 0 | 0 |
| Total per month - | | | | 714 | 0 | 0 |
| Or per year | | | | 8,568 | 0 | 0 |

The arrivals of vessels at this port have been 57, tonnage 17,619, departures 65, tonnage 16,615, The amount of port dues levied and received are 4,158R. 14A. 0P., the charges 10,723R. 14A. 0P., which comprises the establishment of the Master Attendant's Department, and cost of repairs to vessels and stores.

A Statement of the receipts and charges, with the tonnage resorting to this port since its first establishment, is shown in the Statement in Appendix No. 3.

In comparing the arrivals with that of the former year, there are 19 in favour of the year under review.

There are 10 buoys at this port, all of which are reported to be in good order.

## THE TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.

### MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

No change of importance has taken place in this Department since last reported on.

The vessels belonging to the master attendant and the pilot establishment are as follows:—

Buoy vessel "Retriever."
" " jolly boat.
Amherst row boat.
Amherst canoe.
Master-Attendant's cutter.
Two coal boats.
Schooner "Amherstia."
" " jolly boat.
Schooner "Pegu."
" " jolly boat.
Two coal boats, canoes.

The condition of the above vessels and boats is reported on in Statement No. 2.

### BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

There are 25 buoys of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes and balloon class, with moorings belonging to this port, all of which are reported to be in good order.

The number of ships arrived in Moulmein during the year is 283, tonnage 98,339; the departure 271, tonnage 90,991; aggregating 754, tonnage 189,330.

The receipts of the port have been rupees 18,969. 2. 0, and the charges 18,178. 4. 8.

### STEAMERS.

The steamer "Pluto" was at this station at the beginning of the year, and was relieved by the steamer "Nemesis"; the expenses of these vessels will be seen in the Statement of Appendix No. 4. The "Pluto" having, in the early part of the year, proceeded to Rangoon for repairs.

### LIST OF VESSELS UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Statement No. 2 in the Appendix contains a list of all the vessels under the above head, with a note of their present condition.

The value of this property amounts to 27,54,178 rupees compared with 29,26,015 rupees of the previous year.

### ENTIRE EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS IN THE MARINE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

These are given in abstract detail in Statement No. 4; the receipts have amounted to rupees 7,88,051. 3. 10, and the expenditure to rupees 12,88,967. 3. 7.

CHAP. IV. Marine.

The excess of expenditure is rupees 5,00,915 15 2; this excess is the result of indispensable outlay.

| NAMES OF VESSELS. | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australian - - | 1,27,732 | 4 | 1 |
| Sydney - - - | 1,10,574 | 3 | 1 |
| Arracan - - - | 81,541 | 15 | 0 |
| Total - | 3,19,848 | 6 | 2 |

To meet a portion of the above excess has to be credited the earnings of the screw-steamers "Sydney," "Australian," and "Arracan," while employed during the portion of this year in the China expedition, calculated at 15 rupees per ton, being the rate determined by Government, which amounts to 3,19,848R. 6A. 2P. as marginally noted.

The excess of expenditure would then be reduced to rupees 1,81,067 9 7.

The settlement of Port Blair has been largely supplied with stores by the storekeeper and other departments, amounting in the year to rupees 1,68,031 15 1.

There is another item under the head of Military and Naval Brigades, amounting to rupees 33,089 2 3 This amount was disbursed in 1859–60, but adjusted during the present year.

(Signed) J. G. REDDIE,
*Officiating Controller of Marine Affairs.*

Fort William, 24th October 1861.

## APPENDICES to the ANNUAL REPORT of the BRANCH of the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the Control of the Government of INDIA, for 1860–61.

APPENDIX I.—STATEMENT of MOORINGS and BUOYS belonging to the MARINE DEPARTMENT, under the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, on the 30th April 1861.

MOULMEIN.

| | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 Buoys of the 1st Class, with Moorings, at Rs. 1,500 each - | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 5 ditto 2nd ditto, ditto, at „ 1,200 „ - | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 9 ditto 3rd ditto, ditto, at „ 900 „ - | 8,100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1 ditto 4th ditto, ditto, at „ 600 „ - | 600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| There are besides 2 sets of Swinging Moorings, at Rs. 1,200 „ - | 2,400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 32,100 | 0 | 0 |

RANGOON.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Buoys of the 1st Class, with Moorings, at Rs. 1,500 each - | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 8 ditto 2nd ditto, ditto, at „ 1,200 „ - | 9,600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 4 ditto 3rd ditto, ditto, at „ 900 „ - | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 17,700 | 0 | 0 |

BASSEIN.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Buoys of the 1st Class, with Moorings, at Rs. 1,500 each - | 7,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 3 ditto 2nd ditto, ditto, at „ 1,200 „ - | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2 ditto 3rd ditto, ditto, at „ 900 „ - | 1,800 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 12,900 | 0 | 0 |
| There are besides in store 3 first-class and 3 third-class Buoys with Moorings. | | | | | | |
| Total Company's Rupees - - | | | | 62,700 | 0 | 0 |

Fort William, 24th October 1861. (Signed) D. TAPLEY,
*Officiating Secretary.*

APPENDIX II.—STATEMENT of VESSELS belonging to the MARINE DEPARTMENT, under the Government of INDIA, on the 30th April 1861, showing their Names, Date, when built or purchased, Cost, and Condition.

| NAMES OF VESSELS. | When built. | Whether built by Government or purchased, and if purchased, in what Year. | Cost when built or purchased. | Total. | Present Condition. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sea-going Steamers.* | | | Rupees. | Rupees. | | |
| "Fire Queen," steamer.—Proceeding 14th December 1846, No. 14. | In 1844, at Liverpool. | Purchased in 1847. | 85,000 | | | |
| "Arracan," steamer - - | In 1859 - | Built by Government. | 4,85,204 | | | |
| "Sydney," steamer - - | „ 1852 - | Purchased in 1857. | 2,55,000 | | | |
| "Australian," steamer - - | „ „ - | Ditto ditto - | 2,50,000 | | | |
| "Sesostris," ship - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,60,309 | 12,35,513 | | |
| *Alguada Reef Lighthouse Establishment.* | | | | | | |
| "Nemesis," steamer - - | In 1856 - | Built by Government. | - - | 1,66,608 | | |
| *Port Blair Settlement.* | | | | | | |
| "Walter Morrice," ship - | In 1857 - | Purchased in 1859. | 40,000 | | | |
| Gun-boat, No. 5 - - - | - - - | - - - | 33,109 | | | |
| Do. wooden, No. 17 - | - - - | - - - | 3,009 | | | |
| Do. do. No. 18 - | - - - | - - - | 3,009 | 79,127 | | |

APPENDIX II.—Statement of Vessels belonging to the Marine Department, under the Government of India, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES OF VESSELS. | When built. | Whether built by Government or purchased, and if purchased, in what Year. | Cost when built or purchased. | Total. | Present Condition. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *State Establishment.* | | | Rupees. | Rupees. | | |
| Iron state yacht "Sonamookey" | In 1852 | - - - | 46,650 | | | |
| Music Bholeah - - - | „ „ | - - - | 1,187 | | | |
| Baggage boat No. 1 - - | „ 1840 | - - - | 2,000 | | | |
| Do. do. No. 2 - - | „ „ | - - - | 2,435 | | | |
| Music Bholeah (old) - - | „ 1824 | - - - | 6,597 | | | |
| Bholeah No. 1 - - - | „ 1847 | - - - | 2,127 | | | |
| Do. No. 2 - - - | „ 1838 | - - - | 2,800 | | | |
| Do. No. 3 - - - | „ 1834 | - - - | 1,600 | | | |
| Do. No. 4 - - - | „ 1838 | - - - | 2,391 | | | |
| | | | | 67,787 | | |
| *Province of Pegu, under the Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla.* | | | | | | |
| "Lord William Bentinck," steamer. | In 1845 - | Built by Government. | 77,788 | - - | Hull and machinery, &c, in good order. | In towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and occasionally towing ships to sea in conveying mails, &c. |
| "Damoodah" - - - - | „ 1843 - | Ditto - - | 90,000 | - - | Ditto ditto ditto. | In towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and conveying mails, &c. In effecting relief of the garrison, at Bassein; and occasionally towing ships to sea: was stationed at Bassein from May 1860 to October 1860, and on special duty under the Commissioner and Finance Committee. |
| "Mohanuddy," steamer - | „ „ - | Ditto - - | 90,000 | - - | Hull and machinery in good serviceable condition, having undergone a thorough repair, with a new set of boilers. | Undergoing repairs. |
| "Nerbudda," steamer - - | „ 1845 - | Ditto - - | 77,988 | - - | Hull, machinery, &c., in good order. | In towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and conveying mails, &c., in laying down buoys and moorings, and in the inspection of the channel, and occasionally towing ships to sea; was stationed at Bassein since November 1860. |
| "Diana," steamer - - - | „ 1854 - | Ditto - - | 68,956 | - - | Machinery requires overhauling; hull examined on the patent slip, and found to be in pretty good condition; boilers old and defective. | Stationed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Prome at the frontier, and in the conveyance of mails during the relief of troops. |
| "Bhangerutti," troop boat - | „ 1845 - | Ditto - - | 32,940 | - - | Hull in good condition at present, but will soon require overhauling. | In conveying troops and Government stores and horses to and from the frontier, and in embarking troops, baggage, and horses. |
| "Paulang," troop boat - - | „ 1853 - | Ditto - - | 43,182 | - - | Hull in good condition - | In conveying troops and Government stores to and from the frontier, and in embarking troops and baggage from transports, and special duty under the Commissioner and Finance Committee. |
| "Sutledge," troop boat - - | „ 1842 - | Ditto - - | 40,000 | - - | Ditto ditto - - | In conveying troops and Government stores to and from the frontier, and in embarking troops and baggage from transports. |
| "Octeon," cargo boat - - | - - - | - - - | 15,573 | - - | Ditto ditto - - | Laid up in ordinary; has been lent to the King of Ava by order of the Commissioner of Pegu. |
| "Kelpi," gun boat - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | In good condition - | Ready for river service. |
| | | | | 5,36,427 | | |
| "Tubal Cain," ship - - | In 1851, at Liverpool. | Purchased in 1854. | - - | 1,67,536 | | |
| Superintendent of Flotilla's Bholeah. | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | Timber rotten, unrepaired. | As necessary. |
| *Master Attendant's Department at Rangoon.* | | | | | | |
| "Gallant," light vessel - - | In 1848, at Cochin. | Purchased in 1858. | 32,510 | - - | In good condition - | At the light station. |
| Ditto, two boats - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | | |
| Port cutter and gig - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | Ditto ditto - - | As necessary in port. |
| | | | | 32,510 | | |
| *Master Attendant's Department at Dalhousie.* | | | | | | |
| "Kate," buoy vessel - - | - - - | - - - | 18,116 | - - | In good order - - | Lifting and placing buoys in the Bassein river. |
| "Punt," ditto - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | Ditto - - - | Attached to buoy vessel for general purposes. |
| "Wasp," cargo schooner - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | Ditto - - - | Employed for survey purpose. |
| Port gig and cutter - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | Ditto - - - | As necessary in port. |
| | | | | 18,116 | | |
| *Dockyard at Rangoon.* | | | | | | |
| Chief Superintending Engineer's and Government Builder's gigs. | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | Ditto. | |
| 2 cargo boats - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | Ditto - - - | For dockyard use and landing Government stores. |
| 3 cutters attached to the yard | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | Ditto. | |
| 18 boats attached to vessels the Irrawaddy flotilla. | - - - | - - - | - - | - - | 11 in good order, the other two require repairs. | As necessary. |
| *Steamer and Boats at Moulmein.* | | | | | | |
| " luto," steamer - | Re-built in 1851. | - - - | 4,03,145 | - - | In good serviceable condition, having had thorough repairs to hull and machinery, with a new pair of 100 horse power boilers. | Undergoing repairs. |

CHAP. IV. Marine.

APPENDIX II.—Statement of Vessels belonging to the Marine Department, under the Government of India, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES OF VESSELS. | When built. | Whether built by Government or purchased, and if purchased, in what Year. | Cost when built or purchased. | Total. | Present Condition. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rupees. | Rupees. | | |
| "Retriever," buoy vessel decked. | In 1858 | - - - | 33,948 | - - | Good, requires deck to be caulked. | |
| Ditto, Jolly boat, open | Cost unknown. | - - - | - - | - - | Good. | |
| "Amherst," row boat, decked, lug rigged. | In 1851 | - - - | 1,500 | - - | Good. | |
| "Amherst," canoe, open | - - - | Purchased in 1857. | 100 | - - | Good. | |
| Master Attendant's cutter, open. | In 1850 | - - - | 448 | - - | Good, requires caulking. | |
| Two coal boats, open | „ 1852 | - - - | 1,230 | - - | Good. | |
| Two coal boats, canoes | Cost unknown. | - - - | - - | - - | Good. | |
| "Amherstia," schooner rigged, decked. | In 1852 | - - - | 6,133 | - - | Good, requires deck to be caulked. | |
| Ditto, Jolly boat, open | „ 1854 | - - - | 300 | - - | Good. | |
| "Pegu," schooner rigged, decked. | „ 1841 | - - - | 3,750 | - - | Good, requires deck to be caulked. | |
| Ditto, Jolly boat, open | Cost unknown. | - - - | - - | - - | Good. | |
| | | | | 4,50,554 | | |
| | | Total Company's Rs. | - - | 27,54,178 | | |

Fort William, 24th October 1861.

(Signed) D. TAPLEY,
*Officiating Secretary.*

APPENDIX III.—STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and CHARGES OF OUT-PORTS in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, under the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, for the last Ten Years ending the 30th April 1861, and the Arrivals and Departures of Merchant Vessels, their number and tonnage, with a specification of those which have taken pilots.

| Years. | Receipts of the Port. | Charges of the Port. | Annual number of Vessels arrived. | Annual number of Vessels departed | Vessels which have taken Pilots. | | | | Number of Pilots required to meet the wants of the Port. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Annual number of Vessels arrived. | Tonnage of arrivals. | Annual number of Vessels departed | Tonnage of departures. | | |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | | | MOULMEIN. | | | | | |
| 1851-52 | No Return. | | 326 | 343 | — | 68,048 | — | 73,928 | 1 Government pilot and the licensed pilots. | |
| 1852-53 | 36,997 5 4 | 37,855 11 2 | 457 | 434 | 240 | 105,829 | 186 | 97,012 | Ditto. | |
| 1853-54 | 38,696 2 8 | 44,783 1 11 | 486 | 469 | — | 101,648 | — | 109,668 | Ditto. | |
| 1854-55 | 34,306 4 8 | 43,542 14 4 | 392 | 401 | 211 | 77,995 | 183 | 74,644 | 1 Government pilot and 9 licensed pilots. | Five Europeans and four natives. |
| 1855-56 | 39,696 13 4 | 52,308 10 11 | 435 | 438 | — | 113,918 | — | 107,680 | 1 do. and 12 do. | |
| 1856-57 | 50,657 14 11 | 47,120 4 11 | 383 | 409 | — | 98,953 | — | 104,035 | Ditto. | |
| 1857-58 | 42,533 4 5 | 43,842 9 8 | 418 | 399 | — | 140,800 | — | 122,113 | | |
| 1858-59 | 33,015 8 10 | 24,741 10 7 | 360 | 372 | — | 124,473 | — | 131,642 | | |
| 1859-60 | 24,875 3 4 | 55,018 14 1 | 314 | 331 | 235 | 103,246 | 256 | 117,859 | 27. | |
| 1860-61 | 18,969 2 0 | 18,178 4 8 | 283 | 271 | 212 | 98,339 | 201 | 90,991 | 25. | |
| | | | | | RANGOON. | | | | | |
| 1852-53 | 2,773 4 0 | Unknown. | 300 | 244 | — | 32,564 | — | 22,389 | None—Free Pilotage. | As furnished by collector of customs. |
| 1853-54 | 9,478 12 0 | 15,825 3 10 | 400 | 334 | — | 53,800 | — | 43,720 | | |
| 1854-55 | 15,890 10 0 | 40,048 5 6 | 401 | 327 | — | 109,171 | — | 110,954 | | |
| 1855-56 | 18,725 7 0 | 32,124 4 3 | 469 | 456 | — | 138,881 | — | 131,546 | | |
| 1856-57 | 22,999 4 0 | 67,526 0 11 | 564 | 547 | 321 | 136,531 | 264 | 102,773 | | |
| 1857-58 | 39,048 11 9 | 29,242 5 8 | 604 | 504 | 377 | 194,886 | 327 | 160,600 | | |
| 1858-59 | 50,063 0 3 | 32,795 9 5 | 479 | 496 | 280 | 127,223 | 281 | 128,136 | | |
| 1859-60 | 31,538 11 6 | 35,431 13 9 | 293 | — | — | 80,774 | — | — | | Regular returns not received; arrivals and tonnage of vessels computed from statements of tonnage duty. |
| 1860-61 | 37,021 1 6 | 28,607 10 6 | 397 | 390 | — | 131,351 | — | 123,740 | | |
| | | | | | BASSEIN. | | | | | |
| 1853-54 | 1,218 10 0 | - - | 3 | 3 | Above two-thirds. | 1,124 | Above two-thirds. | 1,124 | Free pilotage. | British square-rigged. |
| | | | 12 | 91 | | 1,165 | | 3,750½ | | Native crafts and boats. |
| 1854-55 | 2,100 8 0 | - - | 7 | 7 | | 3,227 | | 3,227 | | British square rigged. |
| | | | 28 | 99 | | 3,164 | | 5,175 | | Native crafts and boats. |
| 1855-56 | 4,248 12 0 | - - | 44 | 34 | | 16,049 | | 12,105 | | British square-rigged. |
| | | | 32 | 67 | | 3,574 | | 4,890 | | Native crafts and boats. |
| 1856-57 | 3,563 4 0 | 4,200 10 3 | 27 | 28 | | 12,101 | | 11,338 | | British square-rigged. |
| | | | 29 | 51 | | 2,490½ | | 2,915 | | Native crafts and boats. |
| 1857-58 | 9,494 6 0 | 7,641 12 4 | 80 | 60 | | 41,086 | | 29,851 | | British square-rigged. |
| | | | 35 | 70 | | 3,434 | | 4,183½ | | Native crafts and boats. |
| 1858-59 | 8,692 2 0 | 11,128 8 5 | 45 | 59 | | 22,392 | | 28,502 | | British square-rigged. |
| | | | 42 | 88 | | 4,742 | | 5,682½ | | Native crafts and boats. |
| 1859-60 | 3,211 14 0 | 9,945 15 0 | 30 | — | | 11,351 | | — | | British and foreign vessels. |
| | | | 38 | — | | 1,406 | | — | | Native crafts and boats. |
| 1860-61 | 4,158 14 0 | 10,723 14 0 | 37 | 65 | | 17,619 | | 16,615 | | |

Fort William, 24th October 1861.

(Signed) D. TAPLEY,
*Officiating Secretary.*

APPENDIX IV.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, under the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, on account of Steam and other Vessels, and Establishments at Out-Ports, between the 1st May 1860 and 30th April 1861.

| NAMES OF VESSELS AND ESTABLISHMENTS. | EXPENDITURE. Establishments. | Repairs. | Fuel. | Stores and Miscellaneous. | Total. | RECEIPTS. Actual. | Pro forma. | Stores sold and returned, and Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| External steam navigation, charges general. | - - - | - - - | - - - | 518 3 3 | 518 3 3 | — | — | — | — |
| "Australian," steamer | 48,534 12 5 | 913 3 2 | - - - | 7,831 13 5 | 57,279 13 0 | - - - | - - - | 444 9 9 | 444 9 9 |
| "Sydney" „ | 44,690 10 10 | 23,104 0 11 | - - - | 10,299 13 10 | 78,094 9 7 | - - - | - - - | 6,269 11 5 | 6,269 11 5 |
| "Fire Queen" „ | 36,113 0 0 | 17,804 13 2 | 49,460 14 4 | 24,401 6 7 | 1,27,780 2 1 | 1,415 0 0 | 65,019 1 2 | 782 0 6 | 67,216 1 8 |
| "Nemesis" „ | 36,291 9 8 | 9,417 3 0 | 13,692 0 0 | 13,897 5 1 | 73,298 1 9 | 143 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 143 8 0 |
| "Bentinck" „ | 5,091 9 11 | 274 6 2 | - - - | 7,068 0 5 | 12,434 0 6 | - - - | - - - | 1,683 6 5 | 1,683 5 6 |
| "Arracan" „ | 50,983 9 1 | 13,497 5 6 | 14,280 7 7 | 17,405 5 1 | 96,166 11 3 | - - - | - - - | 787 12 0 | 787 12 0 |
| "Pluto" „ | 23,838 15 2 | 42,848 5 8 | 3,974 9 6 | 20,243 10 7 | 90,905 8 11 | 26 0 0 | - - - | 320 0 0 | 346 0 0 |
| "Damoodah" „ | 15,483 1 6 | 6,567 2 0 | 12,168 14 2 | 1,019 1 10 | 35,238 3 6 | 4,193 12 10 | 10,234 0 10 | - - - | 14,427 13 8 |
| "Nerbudda" „ | 16,314 10 8 | 4,725 10 0 | 9,398 14 10 | 1,297 0 0 | 31,736 3 6 | 4,448 14 6 | 13,186 3 2 | 20 0 0 | 17,655 1 8 |
| "Mohanuddy" „ | 9,757 15 0 | 25,854 10 7 | 606 5 9 | 1,079 9 3 | 37,298 8 7 | — | — | — | — |
| "Lord Wm. Bentinck" „ | 16,614 7 5 | 7,480 5 0 | 16,376 14 4 | 1,201 9 7 | 41,673 4 4 | 5,139 11 5 | 900 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 6,139 11 5 |
| "Diana" „ | 15,083 9 3 | 2,376 8 0 | 2,907 8 8 | 1,164 12 5 | 21,532 6 4 | 1,833 5 6 | 16,109 4 0 | - - - | 17,942 9 6 |
| "Sutledge" troop-boat | 6,696 0 0 | 3,416 11 0 | 200 0 0 | 293 4 10 | 10,605 15 10 | 11,738 6 3 | 26,155 14 1 | - - - | 37,894 4 4 |
| "Paulang" „ | 7,111 7 7 | 3,947 4 0 | 100 0 0 | 335 9 7 | 11,494 5 2 | 9,748 4 11 | 29,680 5 10 | - - - | 39,428 10 9 |
| "Bhaugerutti" „ | 7,176 0 0 | 2,931 9 0 | 125 0 0 | 321 9 4 | 10,554 2 4 | 10,089 9 11 | 41,964 3 4 | - - - | 52,053 13 3 |
| "Tubal Cain" ship | 27,496 5 1 | 2,250 3 0 | 550 9 1 | 13,195 12 8 | 43,492 13 10 | - - - | 1,47,124 11 6 | 865 13 10 | 1,47,990 9 4 |
| "Sesostris" „ | 30,070 13 3 | 3,430 7 0 | 2,490 4 0 | 11,402 9 9 | 47,394 2 0 | - - - | 3,06,116 2 5 | 448 12 0 | 3,06,564 14 5 |
| Dockyard at Rangoon, Disbursements during the year. Co.'s Rs. 2,05,339 5 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Deduct cost of stores purchased, and wages of artificers adjusted to other debits. „ 1,66,716 5 3 | 27,263 5 5 | - - - | - - - | 11,359 10 11 | 38,623 0 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Master Attendant's Department at Rangoon. Including expenses of the light-vessel "Gallant," guard boat, main wharf, and pagoda flag staff. | 21,040 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 1,274 9 6 | 22,314 9 6 | Port Dues. 37,021 1 6 | - - - | - - - | 37,021 1 6 |
| Superintendent Irrawaddy flotilla, Disbursements during the year. Co.'s Rs. 1,24,961 7 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Deduct cost and charges of coal purchased, and advances adjusted to other debits. „ 1,05,712 15 11 | 18,792 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 456 8 0 | 19,248 8 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Master Attendant's Department at Dalhousie. Including expenses of the buoy vessel "Kate," and flag staff at Dalhousie. | 7,968 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 1,584 0 0 | 9,552 0 0 | 4,158 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 4,158 14 0 |
| Wages of native pilots at Rangoon | 4,680 0 0 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,680 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 23 0 0 | 23 0 0 |
| Sundry charges on account of province of Pegu. | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,035 6 6 | 2,035 6 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Rangoon dockyard charges against the Superintendent Irrawaddy flotilla's department. | - - - | 64 13 0 | - - - | - - - | 64 13 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Do. do. Master Attendant's department at Rangoon. | - - - | 6,293 1 0 | - - - | - - - | 6,293 1 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Do. do. Master Attendant's department at Dalhousie. | - - - | 1,171 14 0 | - - - | - - - | 1,171 14 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Do. do. dockyard buildings, &c. | - - - | 15,693 8 0 | - - - | - - - | 15,693 8 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Agent at Point de Galle, and expenses of the coal department. | 1,200 0 0 | 540 0 0 | - - - | 4,826 8 8 | 6,566 8 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Marine Surveys — Expenses of the vessels "Krishna," 'Mutlah,' "Minx," and "Charlotte." | 72,665 7 7 | 3,207 14 1 | - - - | 36,912 4 4 | 1,12,785 10 0 | - - - | - - - | 9,412 14 5 | 9,412 14 5 |
| Moulmein port charges and receipts | 10,020 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 8,158 4 8 | 18,178 4 8 | 18,969 2 0 | - - - | - - - | 18,969 2 0 |
| Government of India — Cost of stores supplied to Her Majesty's steamers and other miscellaneous charges debited to this head. | - - - | - - - | - - - | 987 10 10 | 987 10 10 | — | — | — | — |
| Mutiny — Pay and allowances of naval brigades and gun boats, and ferry boats, and other miscellaneous charges for stores and provisions, &c. &c. | 29,252 7 8 | - - - | - - - | 3,836 10 7 | 33,089 2 3 | - - - | - - - | 705 0 7 | 5 0 |
| Port Blair Andamans — Cost and freight of coal, and sundry miscellaneous charges on account of Port Blair. | 2,154 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 1,68,031 15 1 | 1,70,185 15 1 | - - - | - - - | 772 9 9 | 772 9 9 |
| Total Company's rupees | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,88,967 3 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7,88,051 3 10 |

Fort William, 24th October 1861.

(Signed) D. TAPLEY,
*Officiating Secretary.*

# CHAPTER V.

## ANNUAL REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, and of the MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY, CALCUTTA, 1860–61.

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

CHAP. V. Geological Survey.

In accordance with the established system of the Geological Survey of India, the labours of its officers during the past twelve months have been steadily devoted to the investigation of the structure of the districts immediately adjoining those already examined and reported on.

*Bengal.*—In Bengal the country adjoining the Kurruckpore hills in Monghyr, and extending across the district of Behar, so far as the parallel of Gya, has been gone over. This area has proved, on examination, more intricate in structure and much more interesting in its geology than any existing knowledge of it had led me to expect. It has consequently required a little more time than had been calculated on. The careful preliminary examination and mapping, however, of the whole area between Monghyr and Gya, and southwards as far as the country has been topographically surveyed (that is, up to the boundary of Chota Nagpore, or Ramgurh), has been accomplished. All the alluvial plains also extending up to, and south of the Ganges river in Behar, Patna, and Shahabad districts, have been examined.

To the south our progress, in this part of the country, is arrested by the want of maps of all that portion which stretches from the limits of the Burdwan district to the Ghats at Dhunwa, and southward to Hazaribagh. In this district are several detached coal-fields, some of which will doubtless prove valuable. Those south of the station of Hazaribagh were left by Mr. Williams only half surveyed. The valuable field of Kurhurbari is also included in this area. And I am therefore happy to be able to state, on the authority of the Surveyor-General of India, that maps of a very large portion of this country will be ready for use before next working season, when we shall at once proceed to take up the geological examination of those districts.

The alluvial deposits of Bengal are of high interest, but can only be successfully studied when examined over very large areas; and this examination has been, during the past year, carried on in connexion with previous researches throughout the districts of Behar, Patna, and Shahabad (as already noticed); those portions of Bhagulpore and Monghyr which lie north of the Ganges, Tirhoot, and parts of Goruckpore and Azimghur; and will again be resumed so as to connect these with the country around Benares, Mirzapore, and Allahabad during the ensuing season.

At the close of the last year I reported that the field work of the Raniguni coal-field had just been completed. I took advantage of this season to go over carefully this important district, and can bear full testimony to the ability with which it has been mapped by Mr. Blanford. The finished map has been completed and has been lithographed.

The report on the same district is also fully printed off, and its issue is only now delayed by the time necessarily occupied in the preparation and colouring of a sufficient number of maps; the detail and intricacy of the geological lines on which render this tedious. In connexion with this report a detailed statement of the out-turn of the several collieries in that field is given. And I have appended here a summary of the same, adding, so far as possible, the same information with regard to all known coal-pits in India generally. It cannot be expected that this, which is the first attempt at such mineral statistics of India, can be free from errors. But I think it will be found to give a very close approximation to the true state of the facts. In giving this, I have to express my obligations for the liberal manner in which the proprietors and agents of the several collieries have granted the information sought from them. In all cases, excepting the smaller mines in Raniguni field, (the out-turn of which was obtained on the spot,) the statements given are on the authority of the agent or proprietor.

From this return it will be seen that the out-turn of round coal, for the year 1859–60, was not less than 1,00,88,113 maunds, or about 3,70,206 tons, a quantity small, indeed, as compared with the enormous consumption from the English coal pits (amounting to 72 *millions of tons* in the year), but still by no means contemptible or insignificant, if considered with relation to the immense facilities for trade and commerce which so many thousands of tons of good fuel may fairly be supposed to represent.

Previously to the final preparation of the maps and reports, I went myself this season over a large portion of the district of Beerbhoom (Pubbia, Deoghur, &c.); Mr. H. Blanford also examined a small district (Kundit Kurayah) which had unavoidably been left unvisited last year, and thus the whole area of that zillah is now complete, so far as field work is concerned.

*Central India.*—During the past year the examination of the Rewah district and adjoining country, connected with our previous researches in the valley of the Nerbudda, has been resumed. The disturbed state of the country prevented this being undertaken at an earlier period. A considerable area of this district has been gone over by the party under the charge of Mr. Joseph G. Medlicott. The terrible faultiness of all the existing maps of the country is a sad and serious drawback to our successful progress there, and for some time I was led to hope that a topographical survey of the country might have been combined with or have preceded our operations. But this has been deferred for the present, and we have only to correct, so far as possible, the existing maps, and to make them as useful as we can. But at best it will be practicable

to do little more than give a geological sketch of the district. Mr. Joseph G. Medlicott, who had previously examined in detail and reported on the Nerbudda district (and who was therefore well prepared for the work), has had the charge of this portion of the survey, and he reports the existence of a large amount of good coal in the southern part of the district, but which, from the circumstances I have alluded to, he has been unable to map carefully or to work out in detail. It cannot be too strongly impressed on native proprietors of such mineral districts that the first and most essential step to success in their development is the preparation of a good topographical map.

*North-western Provinces.*—The investigation of the Sewalik and sub-Himalayan rocks has been continued to the north-west beyond the Sutlej up to near Kangra by Professor H. B. Medlicott, and new facts of interest regarding their history established. As it may be some time before the intricacies of their structure be so evolved as to admit of a detailed report, a brief abstract of some of the results arrived at has been given to the public in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Meanwhile the details are being compiled with a view to more complete and final publication.

*Madras.*—The seasons for field work in the southern part of the peninsula are so different from those in Bengal, that it is by no means an easy matter to bring the labours of my colleagues, working in each district, fairly into parallel. In Bengal, the close of the Indian financial year so nearly coincides with the close of our field season, that a fair estimate can then be formed of what the amount of work accomplished in the season will be. In Madras, on the other hand, the season for field work is not at that time half over, and our report only includes the first, and, generally speaking, the least productive portion of the working season. Thus while, at the time of my last Report, I confidently anticipated that the whole of the area represented on that sheet of the Indian Atlas, No. 79, would have been completely mapped during that year, my hopes were, I regret to say, destined to be fallacious, as both Messrs. King and Foote were compelled to leave their work by illness, which, though not so severe as to oblige them to give up their labours altogether, still rendered it essential that they should be *at once* removed to a more healthy climate. Advantage was taken of their being in the hills to have a portion of the flanks of these higher grounds examined, and they also devoted themselves to arranging and classifying the local museums, first at Ootacamund, and subsequently, in part, at Madras, and were thus enabled to turn their time to good account.

In consequence, however, of this illness, Sheet 79 will not be completed until the close of the present season. A considerable portion of the adjoining country has necessarily been examined in connexion with this.

Carrying into execution the plan arranged last season, two of the Madras party have proceeded to take up the interesting districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool, and some progress has been made in them. Mr. Foote remains working out the history of the valuable iron ores, &c. in the neighbourhood of Salem, and will thence work northward, or toward Madras; and so finally to join the others engaged in Cuddapah and to the north.

Mr. Henry F. Blanford, who had been in charge of the party in Madras, having expressed a very strong desire to continue the careful examination and description of the magnificent series of fossils procured during the progress of his examination of the cretaceous rocks in South India, has been permitted to do so. But as this could only be effectively done in Calcutta, where alone in India books of reference, &c. could be available, he has been necessarily removed for the time to Bengal, where he will devote all the recess seasons to these fossils, while he will also be able to do good field work during the cold weather. Mr. Charles Oldham, as the senior, has meanwhile been placed in charge of the Madras party, pending other arrangements.

New arrangements have been liberally sanctioned by the Government of India, by which I shall, before many months elapse, be able to bring up our finished maps and reports fully to the state of our field work, and to prevent in future the accumulation of any arrears, such as have hitherto, with the very small office establishment at my command, been unavoidable.

*Pegu, Tenasserim.*—During the past season the geological survey of the British territories in Burmah, &c. has been commenced. For this purpose, an addition was made, as is already known, to His Excellency the Governor-General, to our general staff of two assistants. While this addition will undoubtedly in future expedite the survey operations, and enlarge the area over which those labours can extend, for the present the effect is an actual diminution of our apparent results. To afford a fair chance of success to the Pegu survey, it was essential to depute for its control one of the best and most thoroughly qualified of my colleagues in Bengal, whose place was supplied by a new and untrained assistant. For this purpose, Mr. William T. Blanford was selected, and with him was associated a newly joined assistant, Mr. Fedden.

The revenue survey maps of the Pegu territory have as yet been prepared only for a small portion of the country, and this not in continuous sections. The district of Henzada is one of which these maps were ready, and which also promised to be of much geological interest and value, and it was taken up first. The whole of this, amounting to about 2,000 square miles, will have been examined this season.

The direction in which the survey will be extended afterwards will, in some degree, depend upon how far we may be able to procure maps of the adjoining area; but where the more detailed and accurate maps of the regular survey do not exist, it will be necessary to use the compilation prepared by Captain Williams, correcting its main features as the survey progresses.

The district of Henzada has been found to contain some few petroleum wells, as I had years since anticipated. (In fact, I urged the probability of the discovery of this valuable product as a reason for taking up the survey of Pegu.) Those as yet known are small, but I should think it exceedingly probable that a more plentiful supply would be gained, if properly sought for by opening out pits and wells. The value of this earth-oil, as a commercial product, ranks high, and would well repay such outlay. Salt springs also occur, some very copious, and Mr. Blanford thinks that a few trials by boring, &c. might lead to a very large increase of the supply.

*Publications.*—In last year's report I stated that the second part of Volume II. of Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India was ready. Unforeseen causes of delay, however, among which one was my own absence from Calcutta on duty, prevented the actual issue of this part until the month of October. This part contained more than 250 pages of letter press, two very large coloured maps, and about 25 illustrations, and completed Volume II.

The report on the Ranigunj coal field is ready and printed off, and, as mentioned above, its issue is only delayed by the colouring of the maps which are in hand.

The necessity which exists for the full preparation of all illustrations before attempting to go to press with any report in this country, and the great delay and trouble which attends on such work render it almost an impossibility fairly to estimate beforehand the time which the publication of any detailed report will occupy. But I hope I am fully justified in supposing that during the coming season I shall be able to issue detailed reports on the cretaceous rocks of South India, in the Trichinopoly district, and adjoining country. The maps are nearly ready for the engraver.

The liberality of his Excellency the Governor General in Council has very recently enabled me to prepare, systematically, for the publication of figures and descriptions of the more important organic remains met with and collected during the progress of geological survey. For this I had hitherto been steadily making preparations, although with unavoidable interruptions, on my own responsibility. Many plates are now ready, and it has been arranged to issue these descriptions and figures in parts punctually on the first day of each quarter, making four numbers in each year, each number to consist of (at least) six quarto plates, with full descriptive letter press.

During the year a sum of rupees 166 4 6 was paid into the public treasury, being the net proceeds of the sales of copies of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.

*Library.*—About 370 volumes, or parts of volumes, have been added to the geological library during the past year. Of these considerably more than one-half have been presented by societies and institutions in exchange for the survey publications. The number of such institutions has been increased during the past year by the addition of some from which no publication had been previously received. The library still labours under the great disadvantage of not having rooms specially set apart, or even appropriate, for library purposes.

It has been referred to by many persons during the past year, and has frequently been the means of affording to them access to works which could not be obtained elsewhere in Calcutta.

*Museum.*—The additions to the named and arranged collections of our museum during the past year have been about 2,000 in number.

To the geological survey of India the museum owes a large series of fossils, both animal and vegetable, and fair progress has been made in the arranging, cleaning, and drawing of these. This, however, as mentioned last year, being work which can only be taken up in the intervals of more urgent business, steady and continuous progress in such cannot be looked for until the survey can count among its officers a fully qualified Palæontologist, who could devote himself solely to this important task.

Just before the close of last year, the researches of Mr. William Blanford in the Ranigunj field were rewarded by the discovery of reptilian remains, which, on closer examination, have proved to be of the highest interest, as containing remains of a peculiar group of fossil reptiles hitherto only known from South Africa. The strong analogy which these South African rocks offered to some of the Indian rocks had been insisted on by myself, before this discovery, on the strength of the plant remains alone, and this has been strangely confirmed by this discovery of reptiles of the same type (Dicynodontia). This discovery will tend much to settle the disputed geological question of the true age of these rocks.

During the year the aid of the officers of the museum has been sought by many individuals and companies, as well as public departments, for essays or analyses of minerals and metallic ores.

The visitors to the museum continue to average about the same number.

I took occasion to notice briefly in the report of last year the very unfavourable situation of our museum as to locality, and the unsuitableness of the rooms of any private house for museum purposes. These disadvantages become more felt as the collections expand, and the want of good light and air, of space, of facilities for systematic arrangement, are hourly more evident. I would express a confident trust that the hopes which have been raised of a building specially fitted for the reception of such collections, and of ample size to admit of their fair and reasonable expansion may not be disappointed; but that Calcutta may before long possess a museum worthy of the capital of India, and worthy of the very valuable and extended resources of the country.

Among other donations we are indebted to the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna for a valuable and illustrative series of the very interesting fossils from Hallstadt, and to Mr. William Theobold, junior, we owe a collection of trias and muschelkalk fossils.

During the actual season just passed there has not been, I am happy to state, much interruption to our work from illness. I have already noticed that it was necessary to remove Messrs. King and Foote for a time to more healthy climates. But though the season has thus passed over without much loss, the effects of the trying exposure to sun and weather, and the malarious districts which the geological surveyors are frequently obliged to visit, have shown themselves. Mr. H. Blanford has been compelled to proceed to sea at a brief notice. Mr. Willson has announced his intention, under medical advice, of seeking for sick leave, and Mr. R. Trench, who only joined the survey in this country about six months since, is at present so ill that there is no present prospect of his being able to resume his labours. When urging an extension of the survey establishment in 1856, I took occasion to point out that, excepting for very brief and interrupted periods, we had never, up to that time, been working with the full complement of our staff, and subsequent experience confirms this. I allude to this here simply as showing that the

total amount of work completed in the year is due to a staff considerably smaller in reality than our nominal establishment. There are no supernumerary assistants; it is impossible to supply the place of one of my colleagues if compelled to be absent for a time, except after long delay, and temporary aid cannot be procured. The illness, or absence of any, therefore, is for the time a diminution of the strength of the whole, which cannot be made up for by any assistance procurable in this country.

Taking all these matters into consideration, I think I am fully justified in saying that the progress of the survey and of the museum during the past year has been very satisfactory.

I would also mention that at the request of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that I would depute one of the assistants attached to the Geological Survey to visit, examine, and report on the iron-works at Mahamud Bazar, Beerbhoom, Mr. William Blanford was requested to undertake this duty, and reported on the subject ably, and, I believe to the full satisfaction of the Government of Bengal.

(Signed) T. OLDHAM,
*Superintendent Geological Survey of India.*

25th May 1861.

SINCE writing the foregoing, the Geological Survey has lost one of its valued assistants. Mr. R. Trench, who only joined our ranks in October last, died on the evening of the 27th instant. Mr. Trench had been a distinguished student at home, and subsequently enjoyed the advantage of a couple of years' training on the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Thence he came to India, bringing with him the highest testimonials from those with whom he had served in England. A very brief attack of acute phthisis (the seeds of which, germinated elsewhere, had been rapidly ripened by this climate) terminated fatally. In him we have lost an able, thinking, and practised assistant and colleague.

29th May 1861.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT of the amount of COAL raised throughout INDIA for the past Three Years, 1858–59–60.

IN publishing the following summary of the amount of coal raised throughout India during the past three years, it must be premised that the term "year" here used does not exactly coincide with the ordinary year, but refers to the season or time from the commencement of the working season in November or December, to the close of the same season in May or June following for all open works or quarries, and from the same time to the following November for all pit work. In the Ranigunj field the only mode of transport originally was by the River Damuda, a stream only navigable during the freshes of the rainy season, and hence arose the custom of closing the year's account in that district, when, after the passing away of the rains, the river became so dry that no more could be sent to market. The end of September or of October thus became the acknowledged end of the year for accounts. The statements here given are therefore up to the 30th of October in each year:—

TABLE.

| NAME OF FIELD. | COAL RAISED. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
| | Mds. | Tons. | Mds. | Tons. | Mds. | Tons. |
| Ranigunj - - - - | 59,17,000 | 2,17,136 | 89,49,600 | 3,24,754 | 85,59,097 | 3,04,094 |
| Kurhurbari - - - - | 4,000 | 147 | 1,08,182 | — | 2,75,256 | |
| Palamow - - - - | — | — | 28,648 | — | 30,900 | |
| Rajmahal Hills, Brahmini Nuddi and neighbourhood - - | 92,000 | — | 90,000 | — | 1,01,860 | |
| Bansloi Nuddi - - - - | 27,000 | — | 97,000 | — | 81,000 | |
| Goomani - - - - | 1,00,000 | — | 1,50,000 | — | 3,40,000 | |
| North-west hills of Borah, Hurra, &c. - - - - | — | — | 5,06,000 | — | 7,00,000 | |
| Silhet Hills - - - - | 22,319 | — | 32,498 | — | | |
| Total - - - - | 61,62,319 | 2,26,140 | 94,61,928 | 3,47,227 | 1,00,88,113 | 3,70,206 |

For the Singrowli field in the south of Rewah I have not been able to procure any return; but the amount raised has not been large. In the Nerbudda district no coal has, I believe, been yet brought to market; but the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have this year commenced their operations. In the Punjab no coal is raised, the small and irregular patches of lignite which occur in the salt range and elsewhere yielding only a few maunds of fuel in the year. In Oude, none; in Madras, none; in Bombay, none. In Sindh, in the Lynah Valley, a quantity amounting to 45,300 maunds was raised in 1858–59; but this could scarcely be called a colliery, and the works were soon abandoned.

The above statement is compiled from the separate returns from each colliery, or proprietor, and gives the sum total only. With regard to the most important field, that of Ranigunj, this is the total quantity of round coal only; the "dust and rubble" amounting to about one-fifth or one-sixth of the whole in addition. For the other fields it has not been so practicable to separate the round coal and rubble for several reasons, the principal of which is that by far the larger portion of this coal was used for brick and lime-burning, for which both small and large coal is useful.

CHAP. V. Geological Survey.

It cannot be expected that in a first attempt of this kind to bring together trustworthy minera statistics for so immense an area it will be possible entirely to avoid errors. Every care has, however, been taken to guard against mistakes so far as possible. The quantities given are stated on the authority of the deliberate statements of the several agents or proprietors of the collieries ; and I believe that, on the whole, the table will furnish a very close approximation to the true state of the facts.

When I furnished a similar summary statement of the out-turn in the Ranigunj field alone, in connexion with a brief report on the most suitable line for the extension of the railway, it was stated that the actual out-turn had been greatly exaggerated, and since then frequent statements have been made that the consumption from the Ranigunj field has vastly diminished. The out-turn from that field has undoubtedly been less during the year 1860 than in the preceding year (and many causes have combined to produce this result) ; but the table now given shows convincingly that notwithstanding a very considerable diminution in the supply from this one field, the consumption of coal, on the whole, has very materially increased. The principal cause of this has been that the demand for coal having gradually extended itself to a greater and greater distance from the Ranigunj field, all the nearer and more accessible localities from which coal, even of somewhat inferior quality, could be procured have been tapped, and local supplies were thus drawn on to avoid the enormous expense of long carriage. Thus the Kurhurbari field alone had increased its out-turn from 4,000 maunds in 1858 to upwards of 275,000 maunds in 1860! Seven lakhs of maunds were raised in 1860 from Borah, Hurrah, and in the north of the Rajmahal hills, from which not a maund was raised in 1858.

The total amount of coal raised in India generally (indeed, it may be said in Bengal,) has increased from 226,140 tons in 1858, to 347,227 in 1859, and to 370,206 in 1860.

(Signed) T. OLDHAM.

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LIST of SOCIETIES and INSTITUTIONS from which DONATIONS to the LIBRARY have been received during the past year.

*Batavian*—Society of Arts and Sciences.
*Belgium*—Academie Royale des Sciences.
*Bengal*—Asiatic Society.
„ Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.
*Berlin*—Academy of Sciences.
*Breslau*—Imp. Leopold Caro. Acad. of Natural Sciences.
*Calcutta*—Public Library.
*Canada*—Geological Survey. Through Sir W. Logan.
„ Institute.
*Copenhagen*—Royal Society of.
*Dijon*—Academy of Sciences.
*Dublin*—Geological Society.
„ Royal Dublin Society.
*Edinburgh*—Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
*Government*—of India.
„ of Madras.
„ of Bombay.
*Government*—of Bengal.
*London*—Geographical Society.
„ Geological Society.
„ Royal Institution of Great Britain.
„ Royal Society.
„ Geological Survey of Great Britain.
„ Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.
*Madras*—Literary Society.
*Manchester*—Philosophical Society.
*Moscow*—Imperial Society of Naturalists.
*Munich*—Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.
*Neufchatel*—Société des Sciences Naturelles.
*Paris*—L'Administration des Mines, &c.
*Pennsylvania*—Franklin Institute.
*Philadelphia*—Academy of Natural Sciences.
*Stockholm*—Royal Academy of Sciences.
*Vaudois*—Society of Natural Sciences.
*Vienna*—Imperial Geological Institute.
„ Academy of Sciences.

# CHAPTER VI.

## REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of PORT BLAIR for 1860-61.

From Captain J. C. HAUGHTON, Superintendent of Port Blair, to W. GREY, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, No. 75, dated the 14th February 1861.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government a report on this settlement for the year 1860.

2. Considering that we were almost without experience of the soil, climate, and capabilities of the settlement, in fact, that the position was entirely a new one, this being the only instance, I believe, in which the British have made a settlement in Asia unaided by an indigenous population, I trust the results may not be considered unsatisfactory, although the progress made has by no means been such as it would have been but for the unforeseen calamity of the hurricane of December 1859, which either destroyed or greatly damaged not only every building, but also our growing fruit trees and the crops in the ground.

3. In my proceedings I have considered the health of the settlement as a consideration of primary importance; thus the operations of clearing and cultivating have not been pressed when found to interfere directly with health. The settlement on Atalanta Point continued extremely unhealthy till the cleared land was cultivated, since then it has become much more salubrious. Thirty-six acres have been cleared sufficiently to admit of cultivation. The heavy timber has been left standing ready for use as wanted.

4. With a view to meet any attack on the settlement by the aborigines, a path, 50 feet wide, has been cleared from the Atalanta Settlement to Navy Bay; the heaviest timber left standing as above.

5. A tract of 18 acres between Point Hood and Phœnix Bay, in extension of the clearing called Haddo, has been cleared wholly, and 12 acres of underwood, leaving the heavy timber standing. The land formerly cleared there has also been brought under cultivation.

6. The entire surface of Ross and Viper islands, the former of which was entirely, and the latter almost cleared by my predecessor, has been brought under cultivation.

7. Common Indian vegetables (but not garlic, onions, or peas), sugar-cane, cotton, jowar or millet, Indian corn, tobacco, plaintains, yams, sweet potatoes, ruhur, hemp, the cocoa-nut, palm, and betel-nut, thrive luxuriantly; but I regret to say rice has hitherto failed to yield a satisfactory crop. Measures are in progress for extensive plantation of the cocoa-nut as likely at all times to be highly remunerative and useful. In a former report, I have noticed the discovery of the Nipa palm, so useful for its thatch leaf, and which produces a coarse sugar extensively used to the south. I also noticed the mangrove bark, as likely to yield a great profit to future settlers. The bullet-wood tree of this settlement has been pronounced by the Commissary of Ordnance, Fort William, as the only wood he has been able to obtain hard enough for certain requirements of the arsenal. We have found a gum apparently not differing from copal. The wood-oil tree abounds, and may yield hereafter a valuable article for export, and to close the list of indigenous products, I may note that a small seam of coal was recently met with while digging a well on Viper Island.

8. In public works reasonable progress has been made. The Superintendent's house has been finished, with the exception of a few trifling matters which have been held in abeyance, pending the completion of more urgent work elsewhere. The cost of this building has been very great, chiefly in consequence of my predecessor having been compelled to begin it with Bengal ship carpenters entirely ignorant of house building. The cost has been lowered by excavating the ground below it, so as to leave room for the whole of the Superintendent's office establishment and treasury; in fact, by making the building as it were two-storied. Perhaps I shall be better understood when I say that the house was built on the unlevelled apex of a hill which it was intended to convert into a platform by filling up with earth, instead of which the platform has been formed after the erection of the house by cutting off the apex. This building was re-roofed after the hurricane, and the Naval Barracks partially so. A hospital for the Naval Brigade and Europeans of the settlement generally, 118 feet long by 22 broad, with a ten-foot verandah all round, raised eight feet from the ground with shingle roof, has been completed. It is tenanted by the officers of the brigade, pending erection of quarters for them.

9. Three substantial houses have been built during the year on Ross Island for apothecaries and clerks. One has a roof of tiles made here, the walls of two are of strong lath and plaster. The third, which was first built, has boarded sides and leaf roof. A large godown, most urgently required, has made great progress. An iron-roofed godown for the commissariat has been completed. Buildings for nearly the whole of the convicts on Ross Island, including the

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hospital, have been re-erected, but I fear that the adoption of the President in Council's recommendation to use tiles will render it necessary to again build when the present leaf thatch is worn out, as the framework is hardly strong enough to bear the additional weight. On Ross Island six wells have been sunk in the rock, partly by blasting; most of them yield a good water.

10. A slip, which will enable us to haul up easily all our boats and even small sea-going vessels for repairs, has been completed; a useful road from the beach to the barracks has also been made.

11. On Chatham Island, two houses, one for the civil assistant surgeon and one for an overseer, have been constructed; a small jetty to facilitate the coaling of steam vessels has been laid. A steam saw-mill has been set up, and but for the want of some portions of the machinery would now be in operation.

12. On Atalanta Point, a large barrack, raised seven feet with leaf roof, was built; the extreme unhealthiness of the station, however, prevented it from being fully made use of. A house for an apothecary is in progress, as also a range of tiled huts for married convicts. Two good wells have been dug, and a look-out post on trees, 40 feet from the ground, capable of containing a guard of 20 men, has been constructed.

13. On Viper Island, a long building commenced by my predecessor, intended to contain convicts, was finished. The top of the hill was cut off to the depth of 16 feet, and thereon an hospital raised four feet from the ground. This will hereafter be applied to other purposes. Another building adjoining it, containing space for 100 sick (including female ward and dispensary), has been so far completed that it is tiled in, and has its boarded floor finished. A small bungalow intended for a cutcherry has been finished, and the posts for the resident apothecary's house are up. Three deep wells have been dug, and a good road to the top of the island constructed; a road round it with bridges is in progress.

14. Our store vessel, the "Walter Morrice," has had a shingle roof put upon her; moorings for vessels have been laid down off Chatham Island; the dangers in the harbour have been buoyed, and a re-survey of it nearly completed. The Middle Straits, which separate the southern of the three principal islands from the central one, have been examined, and found to afford a safe passage for steam vessels of moderate size, whereby a saving of 100 miles to vessels following the ordinary course in the voyage to and from Calcutta may be effected; but to render the passage available to strangers, a minute survey is still required.

15. The boats of the settlement, from the ignorance of convicts to whose entire care they had been entrusted, had at the close of last year got into an almost useless condition. There were four lighters from 5 to 30 tons, nine built boats, all of which (three only permanently in charge of the Naval Brigade excepted), were unserviceable, also five canoes. By the exertions of the officer commanding the Naval Brigade and his men, the whole of these have been repaired. The canoes are very perishable, but already two have been constructed by the Burmese, one of which can hold 60 or 70 persons, so that none need be purchased in future.

16. The iron steam gunboat No. 5, wrecked during the hurricane of 1st December 1859, was got off and floated over piecemeal by the Naval Brigade. After I had undertaken to re-build her, it must be confessed that when the task was commenced I almost despaired, as close examination more fully disclosed the fracture of almost every plate and rib in her component fragments. The whole had to be re-built, excepting only a small piece of the bow. By the exertions of the Naval Brigade she was ready for launching at the close of the year, paint from Calcutta for her bottom being alone wanting. This has since arrived, and she will be launched by next spring tides;* she has been justly named the "Perseverance," and I think thanks are due to Lieutenant Hellard and his men for having rescued and rendered available at a very small comparative cost a valuable vessel.

17. The behaviour of the convict inhabitants of the settlement has been on the whole good. Nearly the whole of the hundred Birmans from Rangoon are thieves, some of them very old offenders; of these five have received extension of sentence for theft and frauds committed here, also five natives of India. But there have been no outbreaks, conspiracies, or other serious offences.

18. The number of convicts self-supporting has risen from 143 to 284, and artizans of all sorts have been encouraged. Convict artizans are gradually enabling us to dispense with all hired labour.

19. I append a statement showing the increase and decrease of convicts yearly from the commencement of the settlement.

20. The health of the settlement, whether it be the free or convict population, has materially improved since last year; but although the supply of vegetables is now in excess of our wants, a disease, which the medical officer believes to be scurvy, still affects many. The medical statements show that of three classes here, convict and free, the constitution of the Birman is most suited to the climate. The mortality amongst Europeans is lowered by the fact that many sick were sent away; this renders the comparison slightly inexact. The mortality amongst convicts is now less than it was frequently in some gaols a few years ago, and I have some ground for hope that, with improved accommodation, the health of the convicts will be further benefited.

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* Since safely launched.

21. The use of flesh has in many instances proved highly beneficial. Meat, however, is too scarce to be in general daily use, all or nearly all being imported. Fowls, which at first could not be reared, apparently from the abundance of noxious insects which they devoured, are now bred in numbers, but as yet not sufficient to meet the demand, being sold at prices varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 rupees each.

22. Our intercourse with the aborigines has been so fully reported upon, that I will only remark here, that during the year past they have abstained from any combined attacks upon us, and their aggressions have been trivial. None of them have been killed, and it is doubtful if one has been even wounded during the year.

23. I cannot close this report without acknowledging that any measure of success, which I may have attained during the year past, is in a great measure attributable to the support I have received from Government, and to the hearty assistance received from all with whom I have had to do. The prompt aid of the Superintendent of Marine, in forwarding materials, has rendered many things possible which could not otherwise have been successfully undertaken. In the settlement the exertions of the late Deputy Superintendent and Dr. Gamack have tended to lower materially the mortality which prevailed during the first two years of its existence. I have repeatedly had occasion to acknowledge the services of the Naval Brigade, and I cannot allow the present occasion to pass without again doing so. I have never been associated for an equal period with any body of Europeans, of whose good conduct I could speak in higher terms, or whose services have appeared to me so eminently valuable. The brigade has guarded the settlement night and day, afloat and on shore, and it has at the same time furnished clerks, smiths, carpenters, bricklayers, engineers, shipwrights, &c., &c., for the settlement service. This valuable aid could not have been obtained without the zealous co-operation of Lieutenant Hellard and the officers under him.

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STATEMENT showing INCREASE and DECREASE of CONVICTS in the SETTLEMENT of PORT BLAIR from its Establishment to 31st December 1860.

| Years. | Remaining from Year previous. | Received. | Total. | Died in Hospital during the Year. | | | | Died out of Hospital. | | | | | Grand Total of Deaths. | Escaped. | Released. | Transferred. | Total. | Grand Total of Decrease. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | By natural Causes. | Suicide. | Accident. | Total. | By natural Causes. | Suicide. | Accident. | Executed. | Total. | | | | | | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |
| 1858 March to Dec. only. | — | 1,949 | 1,949 | 327 | 1 | 1 | 329 | — | 3 | 2 | 87 | 92 | 421 | 178 | 6 | — | 184 | 605 | 1,344 |
| 1859 | 1,344 | 1,813 | 3,157 | 1,105 | 6 | 2 | 1,113 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 18 | 1,131 | 158 | 49 | 9 | 216 | 1,347 | 1,810 |
| 1860 | 1,810 | 733 | 2,543 | 267 | 1 | — | 268 | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | 273 | 43 | 22 | 3 | 68 | 341 | 2,202 |

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# CHAPTER VII.

## REPORT of the AGENT for SUPPRESSION OF HUMAN SACRIFICE and FEMALE INFANTICIDE in the HILL TRACTS of ORISSA, for the year 1860–61.

From Captain A. C. McNEILL, Agent to the Governor-General for the Hill Tractsof Orissa, to W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, No. 102, dated camp Russellcondah, the 25th May 1861.

I HAVE the honour to submit a connected report of the proceedings of this agency during the past season. All details have been furnished from time to time in my own and my assistant's diaries.

2. Towards the end of November our camps started for the hills. My assistant accompanied me as far as Sooradah, and then ascending the ghauts at Coradah, passed through the valley of Deegi to the Khond tracts of Chinna Kimedy.

3. At Sooradah I had an interview with all the chief khonds of the infanticidal tribes. These men when questioned whether they had remained true to their pledges, and now reared all their female infants, replied in the affirmative, but personal observation demonstrated that such was not the case; and though undoubtedly many more female children are now reared than formerly, still the disproportion of the sexes too plainly proves that in many districts this great evil still obtains to a great extent. Three trustworthy cutcherry servants and a Maliah sirdar were deputed to those tracts, and traversing leisurely each mootah, they visited every village. A correct census was thus obtained of the hill tracts of Sooradah, and a portion of Chinna Kimedy. This census, which contains not only the khond population, but that of other races identical with them in habits and customs, shows that the khonds are more addicted to infanticide than the other races domiciled with them. The necessity of desisting from so horrible a practice was urged upon all classes, and all possible means were adopted to enforce the views of Government upon these wild men. The fear of punishment may for a time act as a restraint, but the permanent abolition of infanticide cannot be expected from this source; conviction in the regular course of law is difficult, evidence sufficient to ensure conviction being seldom procurable. The best method to eradicate this great evil appears to me to consist in maintaining a constant supervision, and in paying yearly visits, when a point should be made of insisting on seeing all the children of both sexes. The headmen of those villages, in which the relative number of the sexes is proportional, should receive some mark of favour from Government. These may appear very slender means for the eradication of a great evil, but I can devise no more hopeful remedy than constant supervision.

4. After leaving Sooradah I proceeded to the Guddapoor district of Chinna Kimedy, where I was waited on by the Thaut rajah and all the chief khonds of that district. No sacrifices had occurred, but several cases of female infanticide were brought to notice; I was obliged to dismiss the greater number of these from want of evidence, conviction in only three cases being procurable. The khonds implicated in these cases were accordingly sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in irons. This lenient sentence I was induced to pass, owing to the circumstance that the khonds were inhabitants of the Bore Mootah, who only made their submission last year.

5. I was much gratified at finding that the reconciliation effected last season with much difficulty between the khonds of Hutthymandah and Thumumgiah of the Bore Mootah, also between the Thaut rajah and his subordinates of Sonapoor, and that between the tribes of Kottemeha and Pennamaha of Panigoondah, had become thorough and sincere. Sree Roghanauth Deo, the Thaut rajah of Guddapoor, has this year, for the first time, received from Sonapoor 13 rupees tribute, that being the amount settled last season by arbitration.

6. After completing the work in the southern districts of Chinna Kimedy, I passed on to the khond tracts of Jeypoor, where I was waited on by all the Ooriah chiefs and Magees. The khonds of these extensive districts have remained true to their pledges, but an uneasy feeling prevailed throughout the country. The Ooriah chiefs, when questioned, acknowledged that though the khonds were "nominally under control, still they, the Paters, were not responsible " for the dispositions of the khonds, and knew little of what might be passing in their minds." The khonds, when questioned by me, acknowledged that the harvest had this year been an abundant one, and that sickness was not more prevalent than usual, but nevertheless they could not conceal a feeling of distrust and uneasiness under the relinquishment of human sacrifice. From this part of the country 17 new meriahs were rescued, and after being registered were restored in adoption.

7. Several rescued meriahs, established as ryots in the low country, on a visit to their old friends in the Ryabejee Mootah, informed me on my return to the low country that the khonds of Ryabejee openly acknowledged that the only reason which kept them from sacrificing was the yearly repeated visits of the agency, and that its discontinuance would be the signal for a return to the old state of affairs. The khonds also stated to these meriahs that they could not comprehend why the khonds of Kassipoor were allowed to sacrifice while they and their neighbours of Chinna Kimedy were prohibited from doing so. This latter statement had reference to the attempt at sacrifice in Tooamool, which attempt designing people informed the Jeypoor khonds had succeeded, although the sircar had interfered to prevent it, also that the sebundies had been forced to retreat with severe loss. A guard of sebundies has consequently been reposted at Ryabejee, and another at Mahasinghee of Chinna Kimedy.

8. From the Jeypoor country I next passed on to the hill tracts of Bundhasir of Karoonde, inhabited by sacrificing khonds. These men are a much more civilized race than their neighbours of Chinna Kimedy; they all pay rent for their lands, and nearly all are able to converse in

Ooriah. They also professed obedience to the orders of Government, but stated, in the most unequivocal manner, that compulsion alone caused them to refrain from sacrifice. These men were no doubt much excited at the prospect of obtaining flesh from Tooamool, as it was well known to all the neighbouring khonds that great preparations were being made for the public sacrifice of a meriah at the full moon in January of this year. I was not at the time aware of it, nor did Sree Oodita Pretaub Deo, the ruler of Karoonde, appear to know anything about it, as he made no communication to me on the subject; and when after the rescue of the meriah all the details were communicated to him, he expressed much astonishment, at the same time acknowledging his inability to have frustrated the intentions of the khonds, as he had been strictly ordered not to interfere in the affairs of Tooamool; but it seems to me hardly credible that no rumours could have reached him, when it is remembered that for three months previous to my arrival in the country it was known throughout the whole khond population that the men of Tooamool were bent on sacrifice; and it is therefore not unlikely that the rajah secretly wished the sacrifice to be consummated, as he could then aver that the khonds had been led away by the evil counsels of the Kassipoor people, and that had the long-vexed question of rights in Tooamool been settled in his own favour, he could have acted energetically and prevented any attempt at sacrifice.

9. In my letter No. 64, dated 17th April last, I made Government fully acquainted with the particulars of the intended sacrifice which was happily averted; a reference to these particulars will not be out of place here. For the last three seasons the rains were scanty in the Karoonde and Jeypoor khond tracts, and the crops and cattle suffered much in consequence. The khonds, dissatisfied and uneasy in their minds at the relinquishment of the meriah, were only too anxious to revert to their long-cherished rite, and, with this object in view, they appealed to the Paut rajah of Tooamool for permission to sacrifice, and asked him for a meriah. This he declined to give, informing the khonds that human sacrifices had been prohibited, and that he could not and would not countenance any attempt at its revival, but at the same time offered buffaloes and sheep; but the offer was declined by the khonds, who immediately after held a consultation at "Bissomghery" of Tooamool, when it was arranged that, be the consequences what they might, a public sacrifice should take place at the full moon of Poosoo, this being the usual time for these ceremonies.

10. The question was then raised where a victim could be procured, as the Paut rajah had refused his assistance; but the difficulty was got over by a khond, named "Bottybis Magee," stating that he would hand over for sacrifice a "toorie," who, though not purchased as a meriah, was an agrarian slave purchased for five rupees. The offer having been accepted, the intended victim, an elderly woman, was removed to the village of Puckregoodah, and there heavily ironed.

11. An attempt on the part of the Paut rajah to rescue the intended victim was unsuccessful, as the khonds, having received information of the Paut rajah's intended visit, removed the meriah and secreted her on the hills. Finding his own unaided endeavours unsuccessful, and as the rumour that many thousands of khonds would assemble, or were likely to assemble, daily became more frequent, the Paut rajah sent me an express to that effect, and urgently requested the assistance of a sebundy guard. This express reached me on Friday the 25th January at 3 P.M., while the Rajah of Kalahundy was paying his visit. Within an hour after the receipt of the express, a guard of 58 sebundies, under a trustworthy sirdar, started for Puckregoodah, and after an arduous march of 52 miles, accomplished in 38 hours, over a very hilly and rugged country, succeeded in rescuing the intended victim as she was being removed to the post erected for her immolation. The assembled khonds, whose numbers amounted to at least 5,000, found themselves, at the very last moment, deprived of what they fancied no power could dispossess them, they having been knowingly and purposely kept in ignorance of my presence in the neighbourhood by the Kassipoor people.

12. Annoyed at this sudden and unexpected visit of the sircar troops, a most determined attempt at rescue was made; but the sirdar of sebundies, making a judicious disposition of his small party, and of 50 matchlockmen sent by the Paut rajah, was enabled to defeat the attempt of the khonds, though he was obliged, in self-defence, to fire when attacked by the whole of the assembled khonds, who out-numbered the sebundies alone in the ratio of 100 to 1.

13. Topamool, the scene of the late determined attempt at sacrifice, is an elevated plateau, rising abruptly from the plains of Karoonde to a height of 4,000 feet, as measured by two aneroid barometers, which read 26°250. This plateau, including Kassipoor, is about 50 miles in length, and its extreme breadth is from 15 to 20 miles. In its general aspect it is an undulating country, well watered. The lower ranges of hills being covered with dense bamboo and other jungle, while the upper ranges are comparatively clear of wood, but overgrown with a very rank coarse grass, which in many places attains a height of 12 and 15 feet.

14. Though numerous springs of water abound in all the valleys rice cultivation is limited, owing to the great rush of water down the valleys during the rains; but large quantities of pulses and other grains are grown on the high ground, which is generally clear of wood. Wheat is grown in considerable quantities during the cold season, as the command of water enables the cultivators to water their fields at pleasure. A coarse kind of sugar-cane is also common, but not grown in sufficient quantities for exportation, but with wheat is bartered in the low country for rice, clothes, &c.

15. This change from the plains of Karoonde to the plateau above the ghaut was very great. At Deypoor, at the foot of the hills, the heat at the latter end of January even was very oppressive, the thermometer being upwards of 90°. The whole country was parched up from want of rain, and water very scarce; but a march of 10 miles brought us to Rampoor, where water was abundant, and where, on the 2d February, at 5 A.M., the thermometer stood at 29°, and the whole ground covered with hoar-frost, which lasted until the 19th February, when we left that part of the country. At Mohulputna, which my assistant visited, no native vegetables of any kind were procurable; the kinds indigenous to other parts of the khond country are not cultivated, owing

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to the frost, which lasts for upwards of two and a half months, and kills all the different kinds of native vegetables grown in other parts. Everything of this sort is imported from the low country, except a peculiar kind of small pumpkin, grown during the rains, and afterwards preserved from the cold by being buried in pits, whence they are taken as required. Kassipoor is only ten marches from "Battely," to which a made road has been constructed from Purla Kimedy.

16. My assistant, after having adjusted several disputes between khonds of different villages between Koradah and Mahasinghee, proceeded to the mootahs of Balleeguddah, Borikiah, Poossungah, and Beremullickea of Chinna Kimedy. He was waited on by the chief khonds of all these districts, all of whom professed to have renounced the meriah for ever. In these mootahs 13 meriahs, hitherto concealed, were surrendered.

17. The work in the northern portion of Chinna Kimedy having been completed, my assistant next proceeded to Orladhoney of Karoonde, when five new meriahs were rescued, thence through the Lunkaghur, Jheerpany, and Bellaghur mootahs of Shubernagherry. In Jheerpany, 12 meriahs hitherto not shown to the sircar were, after some delay, given up, but were eventually given in adoption on the security of the Ooriah chiefs.

18. My assistant has this year prominently brought to notice that the khonds of nearly every district of Chinna Kimedy, when interrogated regarding the renouncement of the meriah, instead of giving distinct and direct answers as formerly, endeavoured to avoid the question by giving evasive replies to the questions put to them, such as—"How can we sacrifice meriahs when the "sircar has taken them away?" Notwithstanding these assertions, Lieutenant Crawford succeeded in rescuing 30 meriahs this season. The khond chiefs were invariably carefully exhorted to remain true to their pledges, and not to be led away by the evil counsels of badly disposed men.

19. The school established for the benefit of the meriahs at the village of Ooposobhangs, in the low country, is, I am happy to report, progressing favourably; there is at present an attendance of 45 children, either rescued meriahs or the children of meriahs rescued in former years, and established as ryots; of this number six are studying Ooriah and Teloogoo, and the remainder Ooriah only.

20. Enclosed are three returns marked A. B. C., the two first show the census taken of the female children in the infanticidal tracts of Sooradah and Chinna Kimedy, the last is a return of meriahs rescued this season, among whom is included the woman rescued from sacrifice at Tooamool and her three children, also the young girl dedicated to the meriah goddess, and intended for sacrifice in the Goomsur hill tracts, but who was also rescued in the month of September 1860, as reported in my letter No. 257, dated 4th December 1860. The khond implicated in this case has been duly convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in irons.

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A.—CENSUS of the INFANTICIDAL POPULATION of the HILL TRACTS of KORADAH and CHINNA KIMEDY, with the Particulars of Children counted from One to Six Years old, during the Season 1860–61.

| Districts. | Villages. | Houses. | Adults. | | Children under 6 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Koradah Talook and Chinna Kimedy Talook - - - - - | 59 | 1,483 | 2,907 | 2,159 | 661 | 672 |

B.—CENSUS of the INFANTICIDAL POPULATION of the HILL TRACTS of SOORADAH, with the Particulars of Children counted from One to Six Years old, during the Season 1860–61.

| Districts. | Villages. | Houses. | Adults. | | Children under 6 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Sooradah - - - - | 134 | 2,848 | 5,785 | 3,034 | 1,326 | 933 |

C.—RETURN of MERIAHS rescued in the HILL TRACTS of ORISSA, during the Season of 1860–61.

| No. | Zemindaries. | No. of Meriahs. | | Total Males and Females. | | Grand Total, Males and Females. | Restored to Owners in Adoption. | | Brought to the Low Country. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | Goomsur - - | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 2 | China Kimedy - - | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Kalahundy - - | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Jeypore - - | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 8 | — | — |
| | | 26 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 53 | 24 | 23 | 2 | 4 |

Orissa, Camp Russellcondah,
25th May 1861.

(Signed) A. C. MCNEILL,
Agent to the Governor General, Hill Tracts of Orissa.

# CHAPTER VIII.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.



### REPORT of PROCEEDINGS in the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, during the Official Year 1860-61.

### FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTS.

The accompanying statement presents in a tabular form the expenditure of the Public Works Department under the several Local Governments for the year 1860-61, as sanctioned by the Government of India, compared with the area, population, and revenue of the respective presidencies and provinces. Budget sanction for 1860-61. Appendix A.

The whole estimated expenditure chargeable to the British Government fell little short of four millions sterling, viz.:—

*Chargeable to Imperial Funds.*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Disbursed in the Public Works Department - - - | 3,343,895 |
| Ditto Home Department, for electric telegraph charges - | 187,000 |
| Government outlay for railway control and purchase of land - | 162,389 |
| Chargeable to local funds - - - - - - | 223,900 |
| Total British Public Works expenditure - | £3,917,184 |

Besides this there was an estimated foreign expenditure in Mysore and the Hyderabad assigned districts, chargeable to those provinces, but disbursed by the Public Works Department, amounting to 107,519*l.* Thus the total Public Works expenditure in India, under the control of the British Government, during the year 1860-61, was estimated at 4,024,703*l.* The outlay in the Public Works Department in pounds sterling is thus classified:—

| | New Works. | Per-centage of total outlay. | Repairs. | Per-centage of total outlay. | Total. | Per-centage of total outlay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Military buildings - | 643,854 | 18 | 130,575 | 4 | 774,429 | 22 |
| Civil „ - - | 257,506 | 8 | 87,972 | 3 | 345,478 | 11 |
| Agricultural works - | 233,661 | 7 | 352,660 | 10 | 586,321 | 17 |
| Communications - - | 319,627 | 9 | 321,279 | 9 | 640,906 | 18 |
| Miscellaneous Public Works | 91,593 | 3 | 24,001 | 1 | 115,594 | 4 |
| | 1,546,241 | 45 | 916,487 | 27 | 2,462,728 | 72 |
| Reserved for unforeseen requirements and petty works - - - | | | | | 307,466 | 9 |
| Establishment charges - - - - - - - | | | | | 681,220 | 19 |
| Grand Total - - | | | | | 3,451,414 | 100 |

Of this total 3,343,895*l.* is British expenditure, and this smaller sum is the total referred to in the following remarks.

Including the sum set down for unforeseen requirements and petty works, the expenditure on new works is 54 per cent. of the whole; 27 per cent. is for repairs, and 19 per cent. for supervising establishments, consisting of engineers and their subordinates, with the offices for correspondence, drawing, estimating, accounts, and audit.

The expenditure on new military buildings is 19 per cent. of the whole, and forms a charge of 1*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* per cent. on the whole revenue of the country. It ranges from a minimum of 8*s.* 4*d.* per cent. in Bengal to a maximum of 28½ per cent. in the Straits. In Madras it is only 17*s.* 10½*d.*, in Pegu 6*l.* 4*s.*, and in Oudh 16*l.* 5*s.*

The outlay on works of public improvement bears exactly the same ratio to the whole revenue of the country as military works.

Speaking roughly, it may be said that military works, works of public improvements, and establishments, absorb each one-fifth of the whole expenditure, repairs, one-fourth, reserved for unforeseen contingencies, one-tenth, civil buildings, one-twentieth.

The whole outlay of every kind in the Public Works Department is 3*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per square mile, and about sixpence (4 annas) a head of the population, and is a charge on the revenues of 9½ per cent.

The allotments to the several Governments were:—

| | | Per cent. of its Revenue. | Per Square Mile. | | | Per Head. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| To Madras | 62 lakhs. | 10 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| „ Bombay | 50½ „ | 8·2 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| „ Bengal | 51½ „ | 4·9 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| „ N. W. P. | 61 „ | 9·2 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| „ Punjab | 51 „ | 16 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| „ Oudh | 25 „ | 20·9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| „ Nagpoor | 6 „ | 14·7 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| „ Pegu | 12¾ „ | 28 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| „ T. and M. Provinces | 2¼ „ | 15 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| „ Straits | 6¾ „ | 51·5 | 43 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| „ Hyderabad (British charges) | 5½ „ | — | | — | | | — | |
| „ Coorg | ¼ „ | 7·1 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

On the reverse of the comparative Table is a list of the most important works on which expenditure was sanctioned, with the amounts it was intended to expend on each during the year.

The authorities on which the area, revenue, and population of each government or province are stated, will be found explained in a note at foot of the Table.

Formation of a department for public works accounts in India.

The subject of creating a distinct department for the audit and control of public works accounts was referred to in para. 31 of the report for the past official year. It is proposed now to notice very briefly some of the material points in connexion with this important matter, and to state what steps have since been taken towards carrying out the object.

The original intention was to form a separate department for public works accounts under the Government of India, with a chief inspecting and controlling officer attached to the public works secretariat to act in the capacity of an under secretary with special charge of the account branch of the department, and to have under his orders the controllers in charge of the public works accounts and audit of each Local Government. These controllers, it was proposed, should take the powers and duties of the chief engineers in matters of account and audit, relieving the latter from this branch of their duty, and were, with their subordinates in the account offices, to be classed in grades in the same manner as the officers of the Public Works Department proper.

Some doubts were, however, raised as to the advisability of the further centralization involved in the intention to attach the controller-general to the public works secretariat of the Government of India, and for this and other reasons it was eventually determined to await the arrival of the officers from Madras and Bombay, who had been invited to discuss the new system of accounts with a view to its introduction in those presidencies. Some delay occured in the arrival of these officers, and the matter remained in abeyance till 30th July 1860, when the late Mr. Wilson met the budget committee and the then officiating secretary in this department (Captain C. H. Dickens), to discuss the subject in connexion with the general system of audit and accounts about to be established for the empire.

The principles then settled were the following:—

That the auditors and controllers of public works accounts should be established under all Local Governments, but under the name of controllers and examiners, and that they should be under the orders of the chief engineers instead of being independent auditors.

That the accounts of these examiners should follow the same course as all other civil accounts, and should undergo "concurrent audit" by the civil auditor of the Local Government. They would arrive in due course under the general audit of the audit department of the Government of India.

But to preserve uniformity of system, and to afford the Public Works Office of the Government of India a proper control over the financial operations of the department, that an inspector of public works accounts should be appointed, who would be the financial officer of the Public Works Department of the Supreme Government, and to whom the other local civil auditors and the auditor-general might refer for an opinion in all matters in which technical questions might arise in the audit of the examiners' accounts which these officers may need assistance to dispose of. The inspector would, as the name imports, also inspect the local offices; he would receive returns from them and keep up the financial records of the Public Works Office of the Government of India.

Besides these and other important duties to be performed by the inspector, a very difficult part of his duties would be to establish a system for the audit and examination of railway accounts.

The above arrangement, it will be seen, is essentially the same as that originally proposed, except that the examiners are to work under the Local Governments and chief engineers, instead of being under the Government of India, while the appointment of the inspector and the establishment of a general audit department affords the necessary control to the Supreme Government.

It was finally resolved by the Government of India to act upon the above principles, and the arrangements have since been carried out.

Controllers and examiners will receive salaries and departmental rank corresponding with the officers of the engineer establishment, and the principal subordinate accountants in their offices

will likewise be classed in rank and salary with the officers of the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department.

Working of the offices of account. Appendix B.

The accompanying statement shows the working of the several offices of controllers and examiners of public works accounts, and the state of the accounts as they stood in February 1861.

Practice of anticipating budget allotments.

The confirmation of the Government of India having on more than one occasion been requested to certain sanctions made by Local Governments in excess of the limit of Public Works expenditure for 1859-60 as anticipations of the outlay assigned for 1860-61, it was found necessary to point out that if the system of anticipating the succeeding year's allotment were permitted, besides defeating the main object of these specific assignments, which is to limit the demand upon the public exchequer within the year, it would make precision in financial arrangements for the Public Works Department impossible, and the annual allotments would be rendered delusive.

Other evils resulting from the system were noticed at the same time, and it was remarked that while all ordinary exigencies which might arise during the year should be met out of the allowance made in the budget for unforeseen expenditure, or by restricting outlay on less urgent works, the Government of India would be prepared to consider any application in relation to special and unforeseen emergencies whenever their importance would justify it.

Enhanced rates in estimates and bills.

The attention of Government having been drawn to a practice, generally prevalent, of bringing forward rates for the sanction of the Supreme Government, both in estimates and bills, in excess of those which had been previously current, merely supported by a general statement of the necessity of the increased charge, a circular was issued to the Local Governments and Administrations, intimating that in such cases enhanced rates should always be explained by comparative and definite figured statements of the cost of 100 cubic or superficial feet of work, as the case may be.

Budget estimate in territories anomalously situated

Some portions of territory in Central India were peculiarly situated as regarded the operations of this department.

Ajmere, for example, was under the civil administration of the North-western Provinces, whilst the garrisons of Rajpootana were furnished by the Bombay army, and the military buildings were under the Bombay Public Works Department.

Nimar was under the Governor-General's agent for Central India. Its civil public works were not of much importance, but they did not appear to have been attached to any executive division.

The Government of Bombay objected to deal with estimates for civil works in such territories over the administration of which it had no control, and regarding the circumstances of which it had no official knowledge. It was urged that in reducing the demands of the Bombay territories to the limits of the budget assignment, much balancing of claims and large eliminations were necessary, and that demands from territories not under the administration of that Government could not be fairly dealt with under such a system.

His Excellency the Governor-General admitted the reasonableness of this objection, as regarded works required for purposes of civil administration over which the Bombay Government had no control.

The territories so situated are, however, of very limited extent, and the annual sum required will not be very large, and to meet it a special reserve over and above the budgets of the Local Governments will hereafter be set aside by the Government of India. A statement of expected requirements will be submitted annually by the officers of those territories, approved by the regular heads of their administration, *e. g.*, Ajmere through the Government North-western Provinces, and Nimar through the Governor-General's agent.

Works connected with residencies in foreign states will be provided for in the same way.

No objection was raised by the Bombay Government to dealing in their budget with proposals for military works or imperial lines of communication.

Such civil works as are contemplated above are generally of a character that can be executed without the assistance of officers of the department. Where they are of a more important character, they can always be placed under the charge of the nearest executive engineer, under whatever Government he might be. But this of itself will not make the work chargeable to the budget of that Government.

The Governments of the North-western Provinces and Bombay have been advised to the above effect, and the former Government has been told to include a statement of the requirements of the description indicated, of the districts in Rajpootana under that Government, in its annual budgets for the future.

Power of Director General of Post Offices in India to sanction works within the limits assigned by the P. W. code.

The consideration of this subject arose out of a question raised by the Government of Bombay.

The executive engineer, Nassick district, having made preparations for commencing a post office at Egutpoora on an estimate sanctioned by the Director-General of Post Offices in India, it was represented by the Government of Bombay that the work, if sanctioned, would have to be debited to the Public Works budget of 1860-61, and it appeared anomalous that expenditure incurred under directions from the Director-General, over whom the Bombay Government had no control, should be debited against the amount allowed on the budget of that Presidency.

The matter was referred to Mr. Riddell, the Director-General of Post Offices, with the remark that the best remedy would probably be that the Director-General, whilst taking care that every thing foreseen should be communicated to the Local Governments in time for entry in their budgets, should also name a moderate sum to cover such contingencies, which would also form an item in the budget.

In his reply the Director-General pointed out that under existing rules all estimates for works connected with the Post Office, after having been examined and approved by him, were on his requisition entered in the budget of the Government or administration in which the works might be situated, but that after being sanctioned by the Supreme Government, it rested with the Local

Government to execute them or not, no reference being made to him on this point. A work really very urgently required might therefore, without his knowledge or the knowledge of an officer of the department, be indefinitely postponed, to the serious inconvenience of the department.

As the Post Office is a separate department, debited with its own expenditure, and not subordinate to the Local Government, the Director-General submitted that the head of the department should have a voice in the selection of the works which from financial pressure it might be necessary to postpone.

He likewise proposed that it should be ruled that when any sum has been sanctioned by the Government of India for any work connected with the Post Office, it shall not be competent to the Local Government to suspend the execution of the work, and expend the amount sanctioned for it upon other works not connected with the Post Office Department.

The Government of India was not prepared to go the length suggested by the Director-General, but the Local Governments and Administrations were directed, in communication with him, to include in their budgets a certain sum for his unforeseen requirements. The sum thus set aside will not be large.

Limit to be fixed to the total year's expenditure under local military sanctions at each station.

Complaints were made in several provinces of the obstruction to the exercise of the powers of sanction of small works conferred by the Public Works code on officers in military command. It is obvious, however, that when the total limit of expenditure under any Government is so strictly and absolutely fixed as it now is, the items which make up that total must also be under strict limits, and the best way to meet the difficulty appeared to be to fix a provisional limit to the total year's expenditure under local military sanctions at each station. Commanding officers will then be made aware that if they draw upon their powers of sanction too rapidly, those powers will become exhausted before the end of the year. This course has been suggested for the consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations.

## DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DETAILS.

Travelling allowances to young engineer officers on first joining the P. W. Dept.

It has been decided to grant travelling allowance to young officers of engineers when summoned from the sappers to join the Public Works Department. The allowance could not be claimed under the Public Works code, for the obvious reason that officers cannot claim to benefit by the rules of a department until they have actually joined it. But the case of these officers was peculiar, and needed to be specially met. They are not and ought not to be asked whether they will join the Public Works Department, for it is a part of their calling, and not optional, as with officers of other arms and with non-military candidates, added to which, they are called to the department much earlier than other military officers are likely to be.

Departmental pay of officers or subordinates newly appointed to the Public Works Department, when to begin.

On a reference from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, inquiring whether, with reference to Chapter XV., section 2, para. 1 of the Public Works Code, officers or subordinates newly appointed to the Public Works Department are entitled to receive "departmental" pay from the date they report themselves to the chief engineer, or from the date of their joining at the station to which they may be posted, it was ruled that when an officer or subordinate is appointed to the Public Works Department at any particular station, he will not be entitled to departmental pay till he joins that station, but when simply appointed to the Public Works Department in any particular province, he will be entitled to departmental pay from the day he reports his arrival to the chief of the department in that province.

Promotion of native probationary assistant engineers.

The chief engineer, Bengal, in reporting the case of a native probationary assistant engineer attached to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, who had passed an examination for advancement in the Public Works Department, observed that if he were promoted he would in 12 months have risen from rupees 100 to rupees 250 per mensem, besides travelling allowances at rupees 4 a day. He believed that Government could not have intended that natives who are boys in age and of no experience in their profession should so rapidly rise to the receipt of allowances which are higher than those of a sub-engineer, 3rd class, and the ultimate aim and hope, after many years' service, of Europeans who are of 20 times their practical value in the department. The adoption of this course would, he considered, be detrimental to the best interests of the department, and discouraging in the last degree to the senior classes, especially of the upper subordinate establishment, whose ranks contain men who have grown old and grey with fatigue and exposure in the service of Government, and whose practical value to the Department of Public Works far exceeds that of the youths in question. The chief engineer therefore recommended that the promotion in such cases should be deferred, until, by transfer to different divisions of the department, they had acquired a practical knowledge of the various kinds of work which constitute part of their profession.

It was observed in reply that the chief engineer would be justified, in the case of any probationary assistant engineer, whether European or native, in recommending, in the face of any committee report, a further period of probation before promotion, if he considered the individual unfit for promotion. In the instance before the Government, however, there was no allusion to want of fitness in the individual, but the recommendation was based on a general view of the inefficiency of natives as compared with Europeans. The Government of India was not prepared to admit this ground, and considered that natives should be allowed to compete fairly with Europeans for promotion in the department, and not be allowed to fall into an inferior position, except in consequence of proved inferiority in conduct or qualifications. Each case should be dealt with on its own merits, quite irrespective of any general view as to the worth of the class to which the individual belonged.

It might possibly have been meant by the chief engineer that the examination, though it gives a fair test of fitness in the case of Europeans, does not suffice to expose the want of energy, self-reliance, and weight of character, which is so often the defect of natives; but this subject was fully considered by the Code Committee, and the principle adopted was, that there should be no distinction of race or creed, and that the prizes of the department should be open to all equally,

even to the extent of giving the natives of this country, whose expenses are fewer, the same allowances as Europeans, and thus giving them some advantage irrespective of personal qualification.

This rule should be acted upon. To do otherwise would be a breach of faith with the native community. But at the same time it is obviously desirable that those faults to which natives are prone should be carefully guarded against and strictly punished. The standard of conduct in the department must not be lowered; but the native community should understand that they can only expect to benefit by the opportunity afforded of competing with Europeans when they raise themselves to the same standard, not only of intellectual acquirements, but of practical energy and moral power.

The rules are, however, admitted to be somewhat deficient in tests of moral qualities. This will be attended to in revising the code or in preparing the next supplement, as the case may be. But it was thought that in the meantime some remedy might be afforded by requiring as a preliminary to the examination, a report from the officer under whom the probationer has served, as to his practical energy and powers of command and management of those under his authority, and the Local Government have been asked to render assistance in the amendment of the rules to meet the practical difficulty of dealing with cases in which the intellectual tests having been complied with, the persons may still be unfit for promotion owing to want of moral qualification.

Proposition for limiting the travelling allowances of native probationary assistant engineers to rupees 50 per mensem.

A short time before this a proposition emanating from Captain Beadle (then Superintending Engineer, 6th circle), and supported by Major Chesney, the officiating Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts, for limiting the travelling allowances of native probationary assistant engineers to rupees 50 per mensem, was received in this office and negatived.

Under existing rules *all* assistant engineers are entitled, when travelling on public duty, to rupees 4 per diem for any distance between 5 and 20 miles beyond head quarters, and to 8 annas per mile for longer distances. Captain Beadle had so much difficulty in reconciling himself to the travelling bills drawn by the native probationary assistant engineers, that he drew attention to the fact that the travelling allowance was out of proportion to their salaries of rupees 100 per mensem while on probation.

Major Chesney considered that travelling allowance should cover the expenses of officers travelling on duty, but should not be a source of profit, and he stated that the present allowance was altogether beyond the wants of native youths, whose bills in some instances exceeded their salaries.

The persons referred to are young natives who, having received a liberal education and studied at the Civil Engineering Colleges, have passed the highest standard fixed, and have been appointed to the Public Works Department as probationary assistant engineers. It may be quite true that from their frugal habits and capability of resisting the effects of the climate, they can live and travel cheaper than the European or Eurasian, but this is hardly a sufficient reason for breaking through an established principle of the department, which is open to all, and in which all classes of officers and subordinates are treated alike according to grade, without distinction of race or colour. To change a fixed rule upon a minor point would form a precedent whch might gradually lead hereafter to similar differences being created on other points between Europeans and natives, and any distinctions of this kind would naturally be felt by the native as a tacit mark of inferiority in position, and might act prejudicially by discouraging his hopes of being really allowed to compete on even terms with the European.

Besides, the main object of a travelling allowance is to pay the expenses of officers so as to encourage their travelling in their districts as much as possible, and any measure which would tend to repress their activity in this respect would be injudicious, and would in the end prove the reverse of economical. The condition of roads, canals, embankments, and buildings entirely depends upon the degree of supervision exercised by the engineers, and the more the latter are on the move throughout their charges, the more they keep the overseers and workmen on the alert, and the more efficient and less costly in the end will be the maintenance of these public works.

There may of course arise some instances of abuse of this privilege, but these can be easily discovered and the men punished. The superintending engineer has power to check any irregularities in this respect, and when he may find young assistant engineers overstepping reasonable bounds, it rests with him to fix a limit to their journeys, though at the same time he should rather seek to promote habits of energy and activity in young native probationary assistant engineers than endeavour to repress them. As the superintending engineer can therefore practically prevent an undue advantage being taken of the existing rules, there was no necessity for introducing the change proposed, which would infringe the broad principle of uniformity of treatment for all the officers who compose any particular grade of the Public Works Department.

Local rank with increase of salary to officers and subordinates in the Public Works Department in Pegu and the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

The Commissioner of Pegu recommended that officers and subordinates in the Public Works Department in the Pegu and Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, whose services it might be deemed desirable to retain there, should be allowed a local step of rank with the corresponding increase of salary.

The ground on which this recommendation was based was the great expense of living in Burmah as compared with other provinces. The Government had already recognized the validity of this consideration. Subordinates, owing to the unpopularity of the service, had been ordered to be relieved every three years, and those who would in other provinces be appointed probationary assistant overseers were granted in Burmah the rank of *temporary* assistant overseer, drawing as such rupees 20 more pay than they would be entitled to as probationers.

These arrangements had not been found to suffice; applications to return to India were frequent, as were also instances of misconduct and removal, so that the chief engineer estimated the supply of assistant overseers which was necessary for the Burmese provinces at no less than one a month.

Moreover, on occasions of relief, the chief engineer found that the exchange was always against him. The chief engineers of other provinces are naturally unwilling to part with their best men, and Government loses the experience and knowledge of the language and people acquired by those who are relieved. The expense incurred for passage money and travelling allowance owing to these constant removals was also very considerable. Relief must take place from different Local Governments in turn, and a subordinate might be transferred from one extremity of India to the other.

It was to remedy these evils that the proposal above noticed was made by the Commissioner of the province.

The Government recognized the expediency of placing the members of the Public Works Department in Burmah on the same footing as regards emolument as those in other provinces. But it was considered preferable to grant the pay of the higher rank without the denomination of the rank. The compulsory service for three years was still insisted on, the increase being granted on the authority of the Local Administration, but only after trial and approval of services, while the power of summarily withdrawing it would also vest in the Local Administration, if not satisfied that its continuance was fairly earned. These orders applied to the subordinate department only; in the case of members of the engineer branch it was not thought that any such general rule was required; cases of promotion might continue to be decided on their respective merits.

harges on account of barrack amages.

With a view to establish a more uniform system as well as to save correspondence in cases of appeals against charges made on account of barrack damages, the following regulations laid down by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief were circulated for guidance of Local Governments and Administrations:—

I. Upon the general or other officer in command receiving an appeal in writing, he will, unless he be at once of opinion that the charge should be borne by the corps appealing, order a court of inquiry to assemble on the spot, the president of which should, if possible, be a field officer, and one of the members an officer of engineers, or (where readily available) a barrack master of a barrack district other than that in which the damage was assessed. Where practicable, neither the president nor members should be detailed from the corps making the appeal.

II. Such court will take evidence in support of the appeal as well as on the part of the barrack department concerned. They will also, in the case of damage to buildings, examine such member or members of the engineer department as may be named by the superintending engineer as most competent to afford information as to the reasonableness of the *amounts* charged.

III. They will record their opinion upon the charges made, and in the event of their recommending any remission thereof, will state fully their reasons for such recommendation.

IV. Should the officer convening the court be of opinion, after a perusal of their proceedings, that the charges made should be borne by the corps appealing, he will issue instructions accordingly; but should he consider that any remission should be made he will forward the proceedings of the court, with his remarks thereon, together with the original appeal, to the quartermaster-general for the consideration of the Commander-in-chief.

Sanitary arrangements in cantonments.

Several complaints having been made by the local medical and military authorities as to the defective sanitary arrangements at the cantonment of Dum-Dum, orders were issued for remedying the defects complained of, and for rendering the sanitary arrangements more satisfactory. A circular was also issued to the Local Governments and Administrations, directing that inspecting medical officers when on the spot should communicate freely with the officers of the Public Works Department before sending up elaborate reports to Government. Departmental officers were also requested to be particular on such occasions to give the fullest possible information as to why everything cannot be done which medical officers may desire, whenever such may be the case.

Local authorities to be always consulted as to sites for military buildings.

The Commander-in-chief having brought to notice that frequent applications had been submitted to him, suggesting changes and alterations in buildings on account of their not being erected with due regard to the direction of the prevailing winds, a circular was issued, calling the attention of the officers of the department to the regulations on the subject, and directing that in addition to the existing rules, it be considered a standing order for the future that the local authorities should always be consulted as to the convenience of a site.

Economization of labour in punkah-pulling.

The attention of Government in this department has frequently been called to the subject of punkahs in barracks, and to the very serious expense to the State of punkah-pulling for European troops. More than one scheme for economizing labour by mechanical appliances have been tried; committees had been assembled throughout the Bengal presidency to consider what rates should be paid by Government for punkah-pulling, but the rates recommended were exceedingly various and generally enormous, owing in a great measure to the different methods of hanging and arranging the punkahs. The Local Governments and Administrations have now been directed to call upon all executive engineers to take the subject into their careful consideration, and to effect at once such changes in hanging and arrangement as would obviously lead to economization of labour, and reports have been called for of the result of the measures taken under these instructions.

A design by Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, which promises to economize cooly labour considerably, is at present under trial at Meerut.

Pay and allowances of military officers on civil employ.

The officiating civil auditor raised a question as to whether the ruling in the financial department, that military officers in civil employ when transferred from one appointment to another shall be restricted to their regimental pay and allowances during the period of transit, was intended to affect officers of the Public Works Department.

It was stated in reply that the pay of officers in the Public Works Department was not in any way dependent on their *appointments*, but on their *grades*, in which no break or interruption occurs on the occasion of transfer. Consequently article 4 of section 32 of the Military Pay Code for 1849 was not applicable to the Public Works Department. To render it so would make an invi-

dious distinction in favour of the uncovenanted branch of the department, and tie the hands of Government in making transfers, unattended with increase of salary to the parties concerned, but required by the public interests.

Moreover, the principle in question, that the salary and position of an officer in the gradation list of the Public Works Department depends upon his grade, and not on his local appointment, runs through the code of the department, affecting many points besides the one raised, and was established by Government as an accepted principle in sanctioning the code. To upset this principle would be a revolution in the organization of the department, which should not be liable to such revolutions on occasional or fortuitous suggestions.

Courts of inquiry in cases of misconduct, &c. on the part of subordinates of the P. W. Dept.

In connexion with several cases lately brought to the notice of Government in which courts of inquiry into the conduct of military subordinates of the department had been convened on trivial occasions, thereby occasioning the loss of much valuable time, the rules of the code which admit of recourse to such courts were brought under consideration.

As these rules* stood, it was open for the executive engineer in the case of military subordinates to demand a military court of inquiry, or in case of being distant from a military station, the chief engineer could on his report direct the assembly of a departmental court, or order the accused and the witnesses to a military station for investigation of the case by a military court of inquiry.

Non-military subordinates were to be similarly dealt with in cases of serious misconduct, except that the courts of inquiry were to be always departmental.†

It had been found in practice that these rules could not be carried out, and they had been frequently departed from. The Government had often requested the remand of soldiers and had dismissed uncovenanted subordinates without a court of inquiry. Indeed, many cases *could not* be satisfactorily dealt with by such courts.

Nor was a military court in the majority of cases, nor even a departmental court in many, a necessary, convenient, or useful engine in administering the discipline of the department, though there are cases in which each would be appropriate.

It was accordingly directed that Public Works Code, XVI., III., 11, should in future run thus:—

"11.—Whenever an executive engineer may think that a non-commissioned officer or soldier should be removed for misconduct or incompetence, he will apply to the superintending engineer. The latter, after the fullest investigation in his power, will submit the evidence, with his own opinion, and (in cases of alleged misconduct) the defence of the accused, to the chief engineer; the latter, if he sees cause for proceeding with the case, will take the order of the Local Government, which will, according to its judgment, decide on the documents before it, or cause further investigation by a special agency, or apply to the military authorities for a court-martial on the accused. For the special agency the Local Government may either appoint a departmental court (consisting of three officers of the engineer branch), or associate a civil officer with the superintending engineer."

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has expressed his desire that in all practicable cases, soldiers instead of being simply remanded for misconduct should be brought to trial. This of course has no application to cases of mere incompetence.

In para. 12, for "the full proceedings of a court of inquiry, including the court's opinion of the "case," the following has been substituted: "or of such further investigation as is provided for in "the preceding paragraph, including the opinions of the officers appointed to conduct it."

In Code XVII., 6, regarding the removal of uncovenanted subordinates, instead of "except that "the courts of inquiry will be departmental," has been substituted "except that they are not "subject to courts-martial."

Responsibility of barrack masters.

The rule in para. 14, page 28 of Supplement to the Public Works Code, provides that the responsibility for work done on the requisition of the barrack department is to rest with the barrack master, who has the immediate supervision of the work, the Public Works Department supplying the necessary labour and material, and making the disbursements, and the barrack department furnishing the executive engineer at the end of each month with a completion certificate, countersigned by the regimental commanding officer, to serve as a voucher for the disbursements.

The Bengal Government suggested that some modification of the rule should be made to meet cases in which the barrack department might be unable to obtain the completion report duly signed, owing to the labour and material supplied to him not being efficiently applied to the work, and proposed to substitute in lieu of the completion certificate the barrack master's receipt for labour and materials supplied, as the voucher for the executive engineer, leaving the barrack department to clear itself by the completion certificate. This was sanctioned, with intimation that the superintending engineer of the circle should bring every such case under the notice of the officer in charge of the quartermaster-general's department at divisional head-quarters.

Dissolution of the Fort William special committee.

The objects for which the Fort William special committee was appointed, having been for the most part attained, and changes having lately been made in the internal administration of Fort William, assimilating it to that of other military stations in Bengal, the committee has been dissolved; the subjects remaining to be considered were to be dealt with under ordinary rules, by the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal.

The services of the members of the committee were duly acknowledged by the Government of India.

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* P.W. code, XVI., III., 11—13.
† P.W. code, XVII., 6.

## STANDARD PLANS.

Alterations in the standard block plan of artillery barracks and lines for stations in the plains.

At the suggestion of Colonel Sir G. R. Barker, Commanding Royal Artillery in Bengal, the following alteration has been sanctioned in the block plan of artillery barracks and lines for stations in the plains:—

The harness rooms and artificers' shops are now placed at the end of the stables nearest to the men's barracks, instead of at the farthest end, and the forge and the shoeing-shed are in a separate building, instead of under the same roof with one of the harness rooms, and are situated at the end of the sick stable nearest the barracks.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Levy of the one per cent. duties on incomes in India for local purposes.

This tax was imposed in order to supply the Government with resources for the advancement of material improvements, the neglect of which is calculated ultimately to cause a deterioration in the country and its revenues, and the suspension of which entails immediate loss and inconvenience.

Appendix C.

In support of this opinion a return is appended of projects for Public Works retarded or postponed for want of funds. Although the number and variety of the works entered in the statements may appear very great, it should be borne in mind that no petty operations have been included, but only works of a certain magnitude and importance, costing each a lakh of rupees, or 10,000*l.*, and upwards.

Nor are these works mere projects, which, however intrinsically desirable, cannot be undertaken for an indefinite period, but they are works of a certain degree of urgency, for which plans and estimates are more or less complete, on many of which considerable sums have already been expended, and for the carrying on of which the Local Governments recommended that specific sums should be appropriated in the budgets.

The general results of the return may be thus stated—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated cost of works postponed or retarded | | 7,83,11,149 |
| Deduct work done in part of the same | | 2,54,50,409 |
| Balance for which funds are required | | 5,28,60,740 |
| Add for works not included in the return— | | |
| * Wet docks for Calcutta | 1,00,00,000 | |
| † Cuttack irrigation and navigation, as per Colonel Cotton's estimate | 1,30,00,000 | |
| Some project less expensive than Colonel Cotton's for a canal from Rajamahal to Calcutta | 50,00,000 | |
| Public Offices in Calcutta | 25,00,000 | |
| | | 3,05,00,000 |
| Total | | 8,33,60,740 |

The total estimated cost of all the works amounts therefore to rupees 10,88,11,149, or 10,881,115*l.*, that is nearly 11 millions sterling. Of this large aggregate, rupees 2,54,50,409, or 2,545,040*l.*, that is 2½ millions sterling, have been already expended; so that there remains rupees 8,33,60,740, or 8,336,074*l.*, that is 8⅓ millions sterling, to be expended on these necessary works, for which expenditure funds are not at present available.

The projects are upwards of a hundred in number. Of these 25 relate to irrigation and navigation; 45 to communications, roads, bridges, and tunnels; 4 to the judicial department; 2 to the educational, and 3 to sewerage, drainage, and water supply. There are various projects of a miscellaneous character; also 16 military and 2 naval or marine projects. In all there are only 18 projects relating to the defence of the country out of a total of 106 projects, leaving 88 projects of a civil character, relating to internal improvement, the execution of which must lead to an augmentation of natural resources, and the postponement of which entails loss, either direct or indirect.

All and each of these works, as already stated, must be considered of more or less immediate importance; but the number is so great that only a few of the most important can be selected for special mention in this report.

In the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a very large amount is required for roads. About nine and a half lakhs are needed for the completion of the great trunk road from Calcutta to Benares. The roadway itself is for the most part complete, but many bridges remain to be constructed, and the want of them seriously retards communication during the rainy season. Considering the military and political importance of this road, which is an integral section of the greatest trunk line in India; considering also the unavoidable delay which has already occurred in its construction, the expedieney cannot be doubted of incurring the necessary outlay for its final completion.

Then seven and a half lakhs are required for the construction of branch roads, which are to be subsidiary to the railways now in progress, and which are to feed those great works by facilitating the passage of traffic and passengers from the interior to points where railway communication will be available. The great importance of these feeders to the public, to the Government, and to

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* Recent changes in the constitution and organization of the Bengal marine, and the Ganges steam flotilla, will probably obviate the necessity for the construction of these expensive docks.

† A private company has offered to undertake these works; vide page 71 of this report.

shareholders, is so obvious, that the question of the necessity for their early construction need not be discussed.

Besides the project for the construction of works of irrigation and navigation in Orissa, which a private company recently offered to undertake without guarantee, and the project for extended canal navigation to connect the Ganges with Calcutta, which is necessary to aid the growth of the traffic of the lower Gangetic valley, the increase of which is among the most gratifying circumstances of the time, there is also a valuable project for irrigation from the River Soane, in the Shahabad district of the Behar province, designed by Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Dickens. No specific sum has yet been set down for this, but, without doubt, the execution of the project would vastly augment the resources of that district.

In the North-western Provinces 29 lakhs are required for the completion of the Ganges canal, with its branches and distributing channels. It would be difficult to point to an outlay which more immediately concerns the interests of the Government and of the people than this. The canal has been constructed at an enormous cost; its utility will be almost entirely for irrigation rather than for navigation; but while the distributing channels, which are to spread like a network over the surface of the country, and which are intended to carry the fertilizing water to the fields and villages, are incomplete, the people cannot derive all the advantages which the canal is calculated to yield, nor will the Government receive a full return for the capital invested. Meanwhile the water diverted from the Ganges at so great a cost cannot be made full use of, and consequently the canal has not yet fulfilled the financial expectations that were formed.

Similarly, in the Punjab some 64 lakhs, or more than half a million sterling, are still wanted to complete the Baree Doab canal, and equally strong reasons exist for this necessary outlay. Further, some outlay is needed to revise the levels of the western Jumna canals; for, owing to percolation of the water, swamps are being formed and cultivation is suffering.

Considerable sums are urgently needed too for the completion of the grand trunk road from Delhi to Peshawur. It is difficult to over-estimate the military and political importance of this line. It may suffice to remark that had not the trunk road in the Cis-Sutlej States been partially completed previously to 1857, the recapture of Delhi in that eventful year would not have been possible.

In Oudh there are projects for several important roads. The expenditure for internal improvement in this province has hitherto been very small. The roads are needed to connect the principal towns in that rich province with each other, and with the marts in the adjoining districts of the North-western Provinces, to subserve various political and military purposes, and to supplement the railway communication now being provided for that part of India.

The improvement of the navigation of the Gogra has not been included in the return from Oudh. It would of course be most desirable to take this operation in hand for the benefit of the commerce of the rich districts through which it flows, should the state of the finances permit.

In the Nagpoor Province a system of roads is much required. The projects, though not complete, are in progress, and an outlay of several lakhs in this province would doubtless be most beneficial. It is to be remembered that Berar is one of the principal cotton districts of India.

In British Burmah (Pegu) many public works are suspended for want of funds. Gaols have to be built, roads to be made, dockyards and harbours to be provided, navigation to be improved; and, in addition to these, there are military works of importance, relating to fortifications and to the departments of ordnance and commissariat, for which additional funds are required.

In the Madras Presidency large sums are needed for important works of irrigation, navigation, and communication, each one of which would add immediately to the resources of the people and of the State, but all of which are suspended from want of funds. Of these four projects relate to works connected with the Lower Godavery, and five to works connected with the Krishna. Considering the happy results which have flowed from the operations on these most valuable rivers, the suspended projects are full of promise for the improvement and extension of cultivation, the elevation of the people, and the facilitating of trade. There are also two projects for railway feeders.

But the most important of the works deferred for want of funds in the Madras Presidency, is the project for the navigation of the Upper Godavery. This is one of the most interesting works now under consideration in India. It will at once connect Berar and other districts of Central India with the eastern coast, and will give an impulse to the production and export of cotton. Some funds have been allotted for this work, but the project is of far too great importance, both to India and to England, to be carried on in the dilatory manner inevitable in the present state of the finances, and the idea has latterly been entertained of resorting to private enterprise for its execution.

In the Bombay Presidency works on many roads of great commercial importance are also suspended, such as various lines to connect the Southern Mahratta districts with districts of the Madras Presidency and Hyderabad; and roads in the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Ahmednuggur, Kandeish, Poona, and Sattara. Improvements are also needed to the docks at Bombay, and a wet dock is required.

In Sindh 20 lakhs per annum are required for various canals, &c.

Such, briefly, are the more valuable works which are suspended for want of funds. The several Local Governments consider that a million and a half sterling a year may, with advantage, be expended for two years. But it is very desirable that the expenditure on public works in India should be regular and continuous. If an extensive suspension of works should unfortunately occur, it would not be practicable to recommence operations with a sudden impulse. Should this be attempted, inefficiency of establishments and insufficiency of control will certainly result. Trained and skilled establishments of all grades can only be obtained gradually; if once dispersed they cannot easily be collected again. There are no such markets for materials, labour, or supervision as would furnish resources in the emergencies which would necessarily arise under such an intermittent system. Whenever public works have been suspended from financial pressure,

the loss to Government in a variety of ways has always been very considerable. They cannot be retarded one year and advanced rapidly the next without injury to the interests of Government. The only means, therefore, for carrying them on in an economical and satisfactory manner, is to provide a sufficiency of funds that may be continuously available.

The above review will show how very far the appropriations which the Government of India has been able to make for public works in 1860–61, fall short of the actual requirements of the country, and how urgent is the need of additional means to meet the important ends which force themselves on the notice of the State. If the postponement of the works above noticed, and others like them, should be prolonged, the progress of the country must of necessity be retarded, the revenues suffer, and the general administration be affected. Yet to provide for these works without raising additional taxes for the purpose was simply impossible, and it was under these circumstances that the Government accepted the necessity of imposing the one per cent. duty on incomes for public works. In India there are no municipal bodies, no county authorities to raise and expend money for public works; all such arrangements devolve on the Government, and the limited local funds which do exist are collected by the Government and expended by its officers. The Government alone is responsible for the material improvement of the country, and it must provide for internal development as well as for external defence. The one per cent. duty, though appropriated for this specific purpose of internal improvement, and in some cases intended to be vested in local committees, will be expended on works sanctioned by the Government, which works will not only confer local benefits, but will also be connected with general projects for the improvement of the country; they will facilitate and expedite the accomplishment of new works, which without such aid would have been left to be undertaken with Imperial funds, and those Imperial funds will be made more free for application to strictly national undertakings.

Provision of quarters for married soldiers.

This question is one of much importance. The provision of quarters in barrack ranges, according to the system now in vogue, for the whole of the married soldiers of the army in India, would be attended with very heavy expense. In some instances convenient and healthy accommodation has been provided for the married men of corps at a comparatively trifling cost, under certain regimental arrangements, and the military finance department recommended the adoption of this plan wherever it might be found practicable, the Government aiding by advances or grants the funds raised from other sources.

Little was known on this side of India of the "Patcherry" system, the one alluded to above, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, under which chiefly it has existed, have been asked for information as to its nature and capabilities, and the other Local Governments and Administrations have been requested to supply precise information as to the existing methods of accommodating married soldiers in different places, and as to the number of married soldiers who have still to be provided with quarters, looking (first) to the actually existing number, and (secondly) to the allowed maximum.

Radiation of heat from iron posts and stanchions of iron-framed barracks.

Sir W. Mansfield, late chief of the staff, brought to the notice of Government that the iron posts and stanchions of the iron-framed barracks in use at some stations became excessively heated, and suggested as a remedy that they should be covered with wood. It appeared, however, from experiments made in Bengal and the Punjab, that all that was required to keep these barracks as cool as ordinary buildings was to keep them closed during the day.

Cantonment of Bangalore.

The correspondence on this subject originated with the Madras Government, who proposed certain measures for the defence of the cantonment. The opinion of the Commissioner of Mysore was obtained on these proposals, and several points were settled in communication with him. The points on which the orders of the Government of India were asked were the following:—

Entrenchment round the new dragoon barracks.
The supply of water.
The position of the arsenal.
Stables for the dragoon horses.

After obtaining the opinion of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief on these points, the Government of India addressed the Madras Government to the effect that the enclosure of the barracks by a continuous entrenchment of about one and a half mile in circumference, such as that proposed, was not approved of. The extent of the work to be defended, the want of flanking fire, and the obstruction to ventilation, and other inconveniences which must result from thus enclosing barracks in India, were all serious objections to the plan. A series of detached earthworks, occupying well-selected points round the ground and buildings to be defended, so placed as to aid in mutual defence, and as few in number as was consistent with this object, would form the best and cheapest defence of the position at Bangalore.

As regarded the important question of water supply, there was nothing conclusive before the Government of India, but it appeared that under ordinary circumstances a supply might be drawn from the Alsoor tank by very feasible arrangements. An estimate had lately been sanctioned for the improvement of that tank. It was believed, however, that the supply from the tank would be at once more convenient and more easily secured, if a subterranean masonry duct or culvert were led from the tank to the barracks, and the water there raised at one lift. Of the practicability of this the officers on the spot would judge. Reservoirs within the entrenchment, to be kept supplied from this source and from the rain-fall on the buildings, should also be provided for the security of supply in case of an investment. Of the expediency of the proposed establishment of the arsenal and commissariat stores in the old infantry barracks, the Government of India entertained grave doubts. The conversion of those buildings to their new purpose would necessarily involve much expense, and the permanent establishment of *two* entrenched positions requiring separate garrisons, which this proposal involved, was strongly objected to, and it was thought preferable to retain the arsenal where it stood for the present, and arrange, if possible, for the construction of a new one in the immediate vicinity of the dragoon barracks, and embraced in the same system of defence. It was probable that the completion of the railway to Bangalore might affect the extent of arsenal accommodation required at that place.

The question of the provision of stables for the cavalry has been allowed to stand over for the present.

Fortified post at Poona.

The general question of the expediency of constructing a fortified post at Poona was raised by the Bombay Government.

The choice of site was limited to two positions, the neighbourhood of the arsenal and the Sungum, or the angle at the confluence of the Moolla and Moota rivers. The committee convened to report upon the defences of the station, recommended the construction of the post near the arsenal, and of a masonry tower at the Sungum, but the Commander-in-chief of Bombay, and his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, to whom the question was referred, were in favour of the Sungum site.

There could be little question that Poona, the site not only of a very large European station and of a dangerous native city, but the immediate base of all operations in the Deccan, should have a fortified position of rather a high class; general sanction has therefore been given to the erection of the fortified post on the Sungum site.

This and other similar projects for strengthening our large military positions will be included in the public works budgets as the opportunities and means of execution shall permit.

Delhi barracks and fortifications.

His Excellency the Governor General on his visit to Delhi in January 1860 had an opportunity of considering the proposals which had been made for the accommodation of the garrison of that city, and for its military occupation, and the following decisions were come to on the several questions raised:—

The garrison to be provided for was one regiment of European infantry, one horse battery, and one reserve company of artillery, and provision for the cover of these could be made by devoting the southern half of the palace enclosure to the troops, and the northern half to officers' quarters, and to the yards of the different departments.

The clearance in the palace enclosure to be completed by the removal of the street running north from the Delhi gate, and of the shattered and ruinous arcades between the Lahore gate and the Dewan-i-am. But isolated buildings of architectural or historical interest were to be preserved.

The Dewan-i-am to be converted into a garrison hospital, should it be clear that it was in all respects suitable, but care to be taken that the beautiful interior of the building should be injured as little as possible. This restriction would not interfere with the erection or enlargement of such external verandahs as might be necessary for the accommodation of the sick, as the exterior of the Dewan-i-am has no features which need be preserved.

The Dewan Khas to be cleared of verandahs and the like, which disfigured it, and to be restored, as far as practicable, to its former state. It was not intended that expensive artistic embellishments should be renewed, but the marble trellis, which was removed for safe keeping, was to be re-erected in its original position, as well as any similar ornaments which might have been preserved.

The buildings along the Jumna face to the south of the Dewan Khas to be included in the arrangements for the accommodation of the troops, any fragments of artistic work that might have value being removed where the appropriation of the building rendered them likely to suffer damage. The Dewan Khas to be isolated entirely from these buildings by the removal of a small portion of them.

Measures to be taken for the establishment of heavy artillery in position on the barbicans of the two great gateways to command the city and the Jumma Musjid, and for establishing heavy guns at one or two more points to command those parts of the city not in view from the gateways.

The demolitions recommended by the local authorities round the palace and stretching to the Jumma Musjid to be carried out, but not to include the removal of small isolated temples, the retention of which would be of no serious detriment.

Estimates of the expenditure required for carrying out these orders, with plan showing the general disposition of the buildings, and detailed plans of the barracks to be erected in the palace, were submitted in July, but no orders were issued till January, when, in consequence of a desire expressed by the Lieutenant-governor to concentrate work at Delhi, even, if necessary, at the expense of other stations, on account of the prevailing distress in the neighbourhood, the matter was taken up.

The buildings proposed to be preserved are—

Dewan Khas.
Dewan-i-am.
Mootee Musjid.
Ukab Hummam.
Summum Boorj.
Sawun Bhadon, Heera Mahal, and Siah Boorj, the last to be used as a dead-house.
Rung Mahal, to be made into a dispensary.
Ussud Boorj, to be made into a reading-room.
Aqueduct in the garden.
Nukkar Khana (or Nobut Khana).

This selection, as also the general arrangement of the buildings and the plan of the barracks, have been approved, but some suggestions have been made, calculated to reduce the cost of the latter.

It was proposed to convert the Dewan-i-am into a church for the garrison, by clearing it of the ruinous buildings on the top, and of the unsightly additions which were made to it to fit it for a barrack; but his Excellency the Governor General directed that the platform and gallery on the east side should not be injured or disturbed, and that the rest of the ornamental architecture should be carefully preserved.

The following proposals for restoring the buildings, &c. of interest, as far as possible, have been approved:—

1st. The domes, which had been removed for the sake of their gilt copper, to be restored in red stone and marble.

2nd. The marble everywhere to be cleaned and repaired; the marble throne, open-work, screens, and other similar objects of art, to be restored to their position and repaired.

3rd. The gilding of the marble in the Dewan Khas to be restored, and the roof to be repaired, gilt, and painted.

4th. The ground in front of the Dewan Khas and adjoining buildings to be formed into a garden and enclosed by an iron railing.

The subject of the defensive arrangements at Delhi was submitted by the Punjab Government in April in the shape of definite recommendations by a committee on the additional defences required for the palace.

These recommendations were supported by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and have been generally approved.

The committee expressed their regret that the esplanade clearances were not carried up to the street called Dureeba. They also objected to the temples left standing on the esplanade. One was stated to be a large lofty building, 75′ × 27½′, within 190 yards of the Lahore gate battery. Another mass of temples was said to be 260′ × 130′, surrounded by a wall of great strength, and immediately under the palace wall.

The Punjab Government has been consulted as to obtaining the removal of this wall, but the question of demolition was one into which other than military considerations entered largely. And the extent to which the demolition should be pushed within the city having been carefully reviewed and determined by the Viceroy in person on his visit to Delhi, the Government of India was not disposed to sanction the further demolitions proposed.

The committee lastly expressed their regret that the railway should have been allowed to pass through Selimghur, and the Commander-in-chief also expressed strong disapprobation of the course adopted for the railway.

In 1858 a proposal was carefully considered by Government for crossing the Jumna at a point much above Delhi. This was strongly objected to by Lord Clyde, because we had at Delhi, in the existing fortress, a ready-made position, commanding at once the city and the communication across the river; and the course given to the railway was selected in order that the existing works might become a *tête-de-pont* to the projected viaduct. It was regretted that the measure did not meet with Sir H. Rose's approval, but it could not be altered.

The recommendations of the committee, on the assumption that the railway's course could not be changed, were as follows:—

1st. That the bays of the bridge between Selimghur and the city, and from Selimghur towards the Jumna, be mined, so that the place could be readily isolated.

2nd. That the railway should cross the interior of the fort by means of a viaduct of large spans.

3rd. That the rampart of Selimghur next the palace should be thrown down, and guns mounted on the palace wall to fire through it, so that it (Selimghur) would be completely commanded from the palace.

4th. The construction of a *tête-de-pont* on the east bank of the river, at the end of the railway bridge.

All these were recommended also by Sir Hugh Rose, with the addition of a temporary earthen-work at the head of the present bridge of boats.

The Government was not indisposed to the adoption of any of these recommendations. But they all required more detailed information and estimates of cost, on which subject the Punjab Government has been addressed, as also on the subject of securing an outer line of defences to the citadel, a proposal for which was submitted by Colonel Abbott.

Improvement of the defences of the fort of Agra.

The proposals for the removal of the arsenal establishments from Delhi, and their concentration at Agra, rendered it necessary to take measures for making the fort at that place more secure.

The subject was reported on by a committee of engineer officers in 1857, and the measures then suggested were of a more extensive character than the Government thought advisable.

Another special committee was therefore convened, with instructions to submit detailed proposals on the following points:—

I. Remedy for the evil of broken ground south and south-west of the fort, affording access for troops and guns unseen from the ramparts, without necessitating extensive outworks requiring large detachments to hold them.

II. The manner in which the Jumma Musjid and Tripolya north-west of the fort were to be treated. Though not absolutely prohibiting the destruction of these buildings, his Excellency the Governor-General stated that he would prefer a plan which, by the aid of minor changes, would render the buildings again available for the Mussulman population.

III. Means by which artillery fire from the ramparts could be brought to bear more effectively on important points of approach without resorting to the sweeping measure proposed in 1857 of reducing the walls to about half their height.

It was remarked that other points would doubtless suggest themselves to the committee, who were desired, however, to remember that moderate proposals would be most likely to lead to practical improvement.

The report of this special committee was duly submitted, and it pointed out the chief defects of the fort to be as follow:—

1st. Deficiency of flanking defence.

2nd. Want of glacis to cover the scarp walls.

3rd. The great height of all the batteries above the country, and the consequent plunging and defective nature of the fire, which is ineffectual at short ranges.

4th. The inequality of the ground on all sides, and the dangerous vicinity of the city on the north and west faces, affording cover to an enemy to within breaching distance of the walls.

The recommendations to mitigate or entirely remove the above defects were laid before the Commander-in-chief, and in communication with his Excellency, the following orders were issued to the Government, North-western Provinces:—

The cardinal object of reducing to the smallest dimensions all strong places, the retention of which is a necessity so long as we retain India, had not been sufficiently kept in view by the committee.

The outworks proposed by the committee were considered objectionable, as rendering it necessary to maintain a larger garrison, and being in themselves a source of weakness rather than of strength.

The irregular ground outside of the fort to be sloped off, so as to prevent a succession of glacis, and expose the whole extent as much as possible to the view and fire of the fort.

A glacis and covered way to be formed, the counterscarp being strengthened by counter forts, where necessary, to make it support the additional weight of earth.

The Jumma Musjid to be neither destroyed nor occupied, but mined, so as to admit of its being blown up in case of necessity.

Embrasures not concentrated in batteries, but scattered, to be pierced in the walls, so as to give a fire at a lower level than from the top of the walls.

The public works and civil officer to be called upon to submit estimates of the cost of removing Jotee Persad's house, situated on the northern side of the fort, and for effecting a clearance round the Jumma Musjid.

A report has likewise been called for from the superintendent engineer, as to whether space could be found in the fort to erect two or more earthen cavaliers, on which the garrison could, in case of need, place batteries, which would enable them to return the fire of assailants after the masonry walls should have been so injured as to be incapable of bearing guns; also as to the armament that would be necessary for the fort, with reference to the above contemplated arrangement.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Memorial church at Cawnpoor.

The original proposition in connexion with a memorial to be erected at Cawnpoor, was made to Dr. Kay, the principal of Bishop's College, by a committee formed in London, who proposed to erect a church for native Christians. Dr. Kay was requested to circulate this proposition in India, but the feeling against this form of memorial was so strong that no steps were taken in the matter. Several desultory propositions were afterwards made from time to time, but nothing of a definite nature was done till August 1859, when Sir John Inglis, to whom several applications had been made by parties in England to be allowed to erect memorials over the spot where it was supposed some of those who perished in that station in 1857 were interred, called a public meeting to ascertain the feeling of the public on the subject.

At this meeting the project of building a church of suitable ecclesiastical character, in which the relatives and friends of those who fell might be able to place tablets or painted windows, and in which a place might be set apart for the inscription of the names of all (as far as could be ascertained) who lost their lives at Cawnpoor in 1857, was first discussed. Such an edifice, it was thought, would be most suitably erected in the immediate vicinity of Sir Hugh Wheeler's entrenchment.

The proceedings of this meeting were laid before his Excellency the Governor-General on the occasion of his tour to the Upper Provinces in 1859-60, and his Lordship, after visiting the station and communicating with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces, expressed his hearty concurrence in the scheme, and promised that the ground for the building should be made over by the Government. It was thought that it would be in accordance with the feelings of those interested if the memorial were to partake more of a private than a Governmental character; but his Excellency promised, in the event of the amount of subscriptions showing that the plan was generally approved, it should not fall through for want of a subsidy from the Government.

It is true that Cawnpoor as a military station has no longer the importance which belonged to it when it stood upon the frontier of our territory, but it is quite important enough, and quite large enough to warrant the erection of a new church for the use of the garrison and the residents.

The total amount of subscriptions, including a grant by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who desire to erect a suitable monument to the missionaries who perished at Cawnpoor, is about rupees 60,000, and the Government of the North-western Provinces proposed to begin work with this money.

The Government has authorized commencement of the preparation of materials, and promised to double the amount of subscriptions, making the entire sum for the church, rupees 1,20,000. The Government of the North-western Provinces has also been instructed to invite competition for a design from certain gentlemen in India; and, without wishing to define the style to be adopted, a preference has been expressed for Lombardic architecture, a style very capable of adaptation to the climate and material of India, and which has not previously been attempted in any of our churches on this side of India.

## INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

Nagpoor coal fields.

A proposal having been made to the Home Government for the formation of a company for working the coal fields in Nagpoor, the Government of India was requested to submit a report on those fields, and to state their views on certain points in connexion with the proposal.

The coal specially referred to by Mr. Hayman, the projector of the proposed company, was the Omrait or Chindwarra coal. The Government of India was desirous of having the fields visited and reported upon by an officer of the Geological Survey, but Mr. Oldham, the superintendent of the survey, was unable to spare the services of one, except with very serious interruption to the

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other and regular work of the department. He did not, however, anticipate any injurious results from this delay, as the coal field was no new discovery. It had been visited and briefly described by the Rev. J. Hislop, of Nagpoor, and Mr. J. G. Medlicott,* of the Geological Survey, had also visited the locality when engaged in the examination of the adjoining districts of the Nerbudda; but there was nothing in the statements of either of these gentlemen which would lead one to suppose that the field, which is very limited, would prove rich in coal.

Mr. Medlicott has been instructed to take the earliest opportunity to visit the locality and to report on its structure.

Kumaon iron works.

With the report of 1858-59 was published a general report on the progress and prospects of the Kumaon iron works by Mr. Sowerby, the superintendent. It was then observed that both the cost and time of construction had exceeded what had been anticipated by that gentleman; but that considering the difficulties against which he had had to contend, the Government was unwilling to draw an unfavourable conclusion until the receipt of a report from Mr. Hardy Wells, who had been specially deputed to investigate the subject.

The report subsequently submitted by Mr. Wells was discouraging on some points; but that gentleman unfortunately started with a misapprehension of the nature and extent of the operations which were contemplated by the late Honourable Court in connexion with the Kumaon iron fields, and this misapprehension affected more or less his conclusions throughout. Mr. Wells supposed that the operations in question were intended to be nothing more than an experiment on a limited scale, and under this impression he commented in strong terms of condemnation on what appeared to him the extravagant expenditure which had been incurred, so different from what was intended when the establishment of the works was first decided on; whereas the undertaking contemplated by the Home Government was, in fact, intended to be on such a scale as a considerable company might initiate, that is, that it was to be a regular manufacture and not a mere experiment. What was wanted was the manufacture of iron on a considerable scale, both for the sake of its produce, and to show that it could be done profitably on such a scale as a manufacturing company could compare with its own prospects.

It was impossible to say exactly how far Mr. Wells's condemnation of the expenditure at Dechowree had a basis of justice, or how far it was due to his pre-conceived idea that it was simply as a small experiment that the works were to be constructed. This and some other of his conclusions which seemed open to controversy, induced his Excellency to direct Mr. Oldham, superintendent of the Geological Survey of India to proceed to the spot and to report on the whole subject.

A very able and careful report was duly submitted by Mr. Oldham, and it went far to show that the management of the works had been neither judicious nor successful. It is not necessary, however, to allude further to this point, as the Government has since accepted an offer made by a company represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond to take over the works at a valuation. The company with which Colonel Drummond is associated is a real and substantial one, and that officer's own earnestness and singleness of purpose are pledges that the undertaking in which he and his coadjutors are about to embark will not fail for want of being vigorously prosecuted. This arrangement holds out therefore the assurance that the public objects which the Government from the commencement had in view will be more effectually attained than they were likely to be by a continuance of its own operations.

Establishment of iron works at Burwai in Nimar.

Major R. H. Keatinge, of the Bombay artillery, political agent and superintendent of Nimar, had long devoted his attention to the manufacture of iron, which abounds in the vicinity of Burwai on the Nerbudda, and is manufactured by the natives in a very wasteful manner. He obtained the commendations of the Government North-western Provinces for investigating and reporting on the subject, and at his suggestion a small steam engine and rolling mill were ordered from England for the purpose of rolling into useful shapes the balls of iron produced by the natives. This was erected in the Mundlaisir gaol workshops.

Major Keatinge left India in April 1859 on furlough to England, and having there heard that difficulties were experienced in working the machinery in Nimar, he visited the iron works in South Wales, with the view of acquiring information on the subject. He found, however, that what he wanted to know could only be ascertained at the charcoal iron works of Sweden and North Germany. Major Keatinge visited those works, and the result was that he recommended the erection of a small blast furnace at Burwai in Nimar, which he estimated to cost 2,700*l*., including a steam hammer and a rolling mill. His suggestion was adopted, and a young Swedish gentleman, Mr. Nils Mitander, trained in the Government School of Mines at Falen, has been engaged as manager of the works.

Mr. Mitander arrived in India last November, and a report has been received of the commencement of operations by the opening out of five old mines in the neighbourhood of Burwai.

## MARINE.

Laying of the first stone of the Alguada Reef lighthouse.
Appendix D.

In the Appendix will be found an interesting account describing the successful commencement of the foundations of the Alguada Reef lighthouse. Much praise is due to Captain Fraser, the superintendent of the works, for the hearty spirit with which he is carrying out the important work intrusted to him.

## NAVAL.

Graving dock at Bombay.

In the report for 1859–60 it was stated that the construction of a graving dock at Bombay had been authorized at a cost of rupees 4,80,056. A sum of rupees 50,000 was set aside in the budget of 1860–61 for expenditure on this work, but the Government of Bombay subsequently reported

* Mr. Medlicott's is only a passing notice, and Mr. Hislop's paper will be found in the Geological Society's Quarterly Journal XI. of 1855, page 555. The paper is purely on the relations of the strata to certain other strata of India; it has no economic or practical information as regards the coal.

that partly owing to the alterations which had been found necessary, and partly to the great rise in prices since 1855 when the estimate was first made, the cost could not now be reckoned at less than eight and a half lakhs of rupees. Under these circumstances, and as there was no such pressing necessity as to require the immediate commencement of the work, it has been struck out of the budget, and the sum made available for other works more urgently needed.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Conservation of forests.

The question of the proper conservancy of forests in various provinces of the Bengal Presidency has been under the consideration of Government in this department during the year under review.

The very large and rapidly increasing demand for timber for the use of the Public Works Department and for railway purposes during the past few years, had led, in the absence of efficient means for conservancy and supervision, to much indiscriminate and wasteful felling. This demand was not likely to decrease, and as in some provinces the very possibility of maintaining a supply for future years would be threatened by the continued unrestricted or imperfectly supervised operations of contractors in the forests, the Government has been taking steps to arrest the threatening danger.

Superintendents of forests have been appointed in Oudh and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and an officer has been deputed to explore the Government forest tracts of Nagpoor, whilst the Commissioner of that province and also the Resident at Hyderabad have been invited to submit proposals for placing under due supervision the forests within their authority. A superintendency of the forests in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Dhoon is already in operation.

In order to secure concurrence of action in establishing and maintaining a system of conservancy both in the provinces where it already exists and in those in which it was proposed to be introduced, it was resolved that all business connected with forests and conservancy should be dealt with in the Public Works Department instead of being divided as before.

The plan pursued in the North-western Provinces of excluding contractors from the forests, and taking everything, including cutting and selling, into the hands of Government, is the more complete one, and the best for the forests; but the Government was not at present disposed to extend this plan to all the districts in which it had not already been established. The possibility of organizing at one stroke a superintendency sufficiently large for these purposes was very doubtful. The adoption of the plan on a large scale would involve two evils difficult to guard against, 1st, the undue increase of a Government expenditure producing at first very slow returns and not easily tested or checked; 2nd, the chance of putting real impediments in the way of the railway companies who would be able to draw their supplies only from those forests in which the Government superintendency is fully established. It was therefore desired that in organizing the system of conservation in the Saugor territories and in Nagpoor, the local administrations should provide rather for a state of things in which the operations of contractors are sufficiently supervised than for a system which excludes them altogether.

## AGRICULTURAL—IRRIGATION CANALS.

Excavation of the Boolundshuhur branch of the Ganges canal.

This work has been undertaken at the present time in order to give employment to the famished population of the Muttra district. The cost of this branch of the canal is roughly estimated at three lakhs, and the work is designed for the irrigation of the Doab lying between the river Jumna and the Kuroon Nuddee.

Effect of the Ganges canal in the present scarcity. Appendix E.

Annexed will be found a report by Captain Turnbull, the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-western Provinces, showing the action of the Ganges canal, and the benefits that resulted from irrigation in mitigating the effects of the present scarcity.

Captain Turnbull is unable to give accurate details until he has received the financial returns of the current official year; but he makes an approximate calculation, based on the results of the Eastern Jumna canal for the preceding year, that the Ganges canal has brought into the market 4¼ millions of maunds of grain, irrespective of sugar and cotton, besides greatly facilitating the transport of grain from the Lower Provinces.

The Lieutenant Governor's own testimony to the effects of the canal is also most valuable and interesting, as is that of Mr. Fleetwood Williams, the Commissioner of Meerut, which is quoted by his Honour.

Proposal of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company to carry out without guarantee works of irrigation and navigation in the province of Orissa

This proposal was brought before the Government of India through the Secretary of State, and it was the earnest desire of the Government that no time should be lost in arriving at terms of a contract mutually satisfactory, and no exertions spared to facilitate in the most liberal sense of the contract, the operations of this unguaranteed company.

Nothing satisfactory could, however, be done till the company sent out an accredited agent with full powers to treat with the Government and to make himself personally acquainted with the peculiarities of Orissa and of its people, and it was strongly urged upon the company to adopt the course at once, if any progress towards a final agreement was to be looked for.

Dam across the Punnyar river and certain works connected with it for irrigating a portion of the South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

The primary object of this work is to afford irrigation to 78 villages on the south side of the river, and it is expected that the increased revenue obtained thereby will be rupees 6,125, or 10 per cent. on the outlay, rupees 61,000. The project was strongly supported by the Board of Revenue in 1858, but its insertion in the budget of that and subsequent years was prevented by the restriction on expenditure.

Subsequently, however, a mercantile firm, Messrs. Parry and Co., who possess large sugar works in the South Arcot district, offered to advance the funds necessary for carrying out the work on certain conditions, and the Local Government, not being able to devote to the object any portion of the sum assigned to it for public works expenditure, recommended acceptance of the offer.

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Exceptional transactions of this kind between the Government and private individuals are apt, however, to lead to misunderstandings. It was not therefore considered expedient by the Government of India to accept the proposal of Messrs. Parry and Co.; but as the amount of the estimate was comparatively small, it was intimated to the Government of Madras that the Supreme Government would be prepared to sanction the execution of the work and the expenditure of the required sum as a special grant, provided that Government was satisfied that the character and importance of the project was such as to justify a recommendation that it should be made an exception from the ordinary rules.

The Government of Madras subsequently reported that the work was in their opinion of sufficient importance to justify such exceptional treatment, and that it would therefore be at once commenced upon.

Ganges canal project for ensuring a more copious supply of water.

A project for ensuring a more copious supply of water for the Ganges canal, by improving the head-works of the canal, was submitted by the Superintendent General of Irrigation in the North-western Provinces. To carry it out, two works, differing in character and object, were recommended—

1st. The excavation of the Doodiah channel, about a mile in length, 100 feet in width, and 5 feet in depth.

2nd. A permanent masonry dam across a branch of the river leading off from the old Ganges opposite Hurdwar to the main stream.

These projects were first brought to notice by Captain Morton in his inspection report of 19th January 1860, but it was expected that the existing channels would supply as much water as could well be used, and that after the dry season of 1859-60 the rains would be more plentiful than usual. These expectations were, however, disappointed, and it became important that the head-works should be so improved as to admit of a larger supply being turned into the canal.

The Government of India, after obtaining the opinion of Colonel R. Baird Smith, C.B., on these proposals, authorized the excavation of the Doodiah channel, as its execution would not only have the effect of guarding against the immediate risk of defective supply in an apparently unobjectionable manner, but would render unnecessary the grave risk of prematurely sanctioning the second work, which was of a totally different character, and involved far more questionable results.

It appeared to the Government of India that any important diversion of the flood waters in the immediate neighbourhood of Hurdwar should not be decided on without first considering whether it would involve any risk to that town, or to the canal head-works at Myapoor. Such results would involve most embarrassing consequences. It might not be altogether inexpedient to have such a dam, but to sanction it on the imperfect information before Government would be to incur formidable risks without a professional judgment as to their possible issue. The Government of the North-western Provinces has been requested to furnish more detailed information in regard to this project.

North-western Provinces canal returns for 1859-60.

The following is an abstract of the revenue report of the Superintendent General of Irrigation in the North-western Provinces for 1859-60:—

GANGES CANAL.

The following table will show the progress made by this canal since it commenced to yield revenue:

| — | Capital expended to end of Year. | Maintenance and Repairs. | Income. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1855-56 | 1,62,05,673 | 4,01,259 | 48,600 | 3,52,659 |
| 1856-57 | 1,73,45,953 | 3,49,143 | 1,09,760 | 2,39,383 |
| 1857-58 | 1,75,75,466 | 2,53,150 | 88,790 | 1,64,360 |
| 1858-59 | 1,78,84,063 | 4,59,539 | 1,63,554 | 2,95,985 |
| 1859-60 | 1,82,63,874 | 4,63,129 | 3,05,097 | 1,58,032 |
| Total - | - - - | 19,26,220 | 7,15,801 | 12,10,419 |

This shows on the five years' operations a balance of charges amounting to rupees 12,10,419, exclusive of interest on capital, which at 5 per cent. per annum, amounts to rupees 39,86,492 more.

The present increase of income is satisfactory, and the more so because it is not accompanied by any great increase in the cost of maintenance. It may be thus analyzed:—

| — | Sale of Water. | Rent of Mills. | Navigation. | Sale of Canal Produce. | Sundries and Fines. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1858-59 - - - | 81,131 | 11,953 | 46,495 | 17,659 | 6,316 | 1,63,552 |
| 1859-60 - - - | 2,06,520 | 17,801 | 47,220 | 25,523 | 8,033 | 3,05,097 |
| Increase in 1859-60 - | 1,25,389 | 5,848 | 725 | 7,864 | 256 | 1,41,542 |

As might have been anticipated, the bulk of the increase is in water rent; and as the main object of the canal is irrigation, it is worth while to examine this item more closely, as in the following table:—

| —— | Amount of Water Rent. | Miles of irrigating Rajbuha. | Receipts per Mile of Rajbuha. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Khureef - 1858–59 | 28,156 | 696·5 | 40·42 |
| Khureef - 1859–60 | 68,839 | 1,066 | 64·57 |
| Rubbee - 1858–59 | 52,975 | 993·5 | 53·35 |
| Rubbee - 1859–60 | 1,37,682 | 1,236·25 | 111·37 |

Calculations from this show that the increase of water rent was nearly twice as great in proportion as the increase in the length of irrigating Rajbuha. The increase in the last column is common, more or less, to all the divisions of the canal in which the comparison can be instituted, except the Cawnpoor division, which exhibits a small decrease, though there was a considerable increase in the actual receipts.

The Government, North-western Provinces, reports as follows regarding the beneficial effect of this canal:—

"During the present disastrous season, the operation of the canal has been most beneficial, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to have the opportunity of bearing his testimony to the great exertions of the canal officers in maintaining the supply, and making it as widely accessible as possible. It is impossible to over-estimate the immense usefulness of this magnificent work during the last few months. As separately reported, hardly any Rubbee crop would have been produced in the districts of the Northern Doab but for the irrigation available in some degree from scattered wells, but in a much larger degree from the Ganges canal and its branches, and yet the harvest has been by no means a barren one. The whole process by which the crops have been brought to maturity has been assisted by irrigation. The soil was saturated from wells or from the canal to admit of its being ploughed. The seed germinated only with the aid of irrigation, and it is with the same aid only that the crops have been advanced to maturity. There can be little doubt that the revenue return for the year 1860–61 will show a very large increase on that of its predecessor, and that the amount will more than cover the working charges."

The receipts for navigation show a decrease of rupees 16,485 transit dues, against an increase of rupees 16,774 navigation.

The Superintendent General dwells on the inefficiency of the present head-works as a means of securing a working supply of water in the canal. The present system is to construct temporary bunds across the river at the close of the rains, which are washed away by the first flood of the succeeding rains, after which the river is generally high enough to feed the canal without bunds. Whenever, however, there is a failure of rain after the first flood, as was the case last year, the supply cannot be maintained without reconstructing the weir.

A project is being elaborated by Mr. Login, Executive Engineer, Northern Division, of permanent works at the head. They will cost about eight lakhs.

The Lieutenant-Governor has witnessed the beneficial effects of the canal on his late tour. Without it, and scattered wells, cultivation would have been impossible. As it was, the harvest has been by no means a scanty one.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

| —— | Capital expended to end of Year. | Maintenance and Repairs. | Income. | Profit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1858–59 - - | 13,94,614 | 84,714 | 1,81,022 | 96,308 |
| 1859–60 - - | 14,02,861 | 91,219 | 2,59,272 | 1,68,053 |
| Increase in 1859–60 - | — | 6,505 | 78,250 | 71,745 |

The profit is at the rate of 12 per cent. on the capital. The receipts of 1858–59 were then the largest on record, and they have been now considerably exceeded by those of 1859–60. The increase is almost entirely in the item of water rent. The result is not only satisfactory in a financial point of view, but it is stated that not a single act of coercion has been found necessary in levying the dues, and the tact and good management of the canal officers is shown by the fact that the fines inflicted on the irrigating community of 820 towns and villages amounted to no more than rupees 1,221. The torrents, which had formerly been found so troublesome in the first 10 miles of the canal, have been brought into thorough subjection. The Superintendent General is of opinion that the supply of water has been utilized to the utmost. The irrigated area is 227,490 acres, and the value of the produce is estimated by Major Brownlow at 60 lakhs. The excellent services of Major Brownlow, the superintendent, and his assistants, Ensign Willcocks and Overseer Sergeant Brown, have been acknowledged by Government.

DHOON CANALS.

| —— | Capital expended at end of Year. | Maintenance and Repairs. | Income. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1858–59 - - | 3,96,961 | 13,131 | 11,668 | 1,463 |
| 1859–60 - - | 4,13,805 | 13,848 | 12,308 | 1,540 |
| Increase in 1859–60 - | — | 717 | 640 | 77 |

The cost of maintenance and the income is divided thus, so far as it can be done from the information supplied:—

| —— | Maintenance and Repairs. | Income. | Profit. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Beejapoor Water-course - - | 2,762 | 4,742 | 1,980 | — |
| Rajpoor - - - - | 4,204 | 6,366 | 2,164 | — |
| Kutta Puttur Canal - - | 4,161 | 972 | — | 3,189 |
| Kullunga Canal - - - | — | 227 | — | — |

Though a profit has this year been realized on the first of these water-courses, a much larger return is anticipated next year. The walls of the canal where it is carried along a cliff side, have been raised, and the quantity of water increased thereby: and the Hope Town grant, containing 500 acres of land capable of irrigation from the canal, is about to change hands and to be brought under better cultivation.

The Superintendent-General states that only rupees 60 a year has been received from the villages of this grant for water, and adds "the system of large grants of land has proved very "obstructive to the advancement of irrigation in the Dhoon."

The Rajpoor water-course derives the greater part of its income from mill rent. Its utility is not to be measured by its revenue. It supplies the whole of the town of Dehra with water for domestic purposes, free of all charge, and the Government also is saved the expense of digging wells for the Sirmoor battalion (the only well in Dehra is 180 feet deep) and of maintaining an establishment of bhistees for the gaol. The Kutta Puttur Canal runs away with the profits of the rest. It was made chiefly on the requisition of the grantees of the West Hope Town estate, who had in all 15,000 acres. They did not succeed in managing so large an extent of land, and the canal suffered. Now, however, a portion of the estate has passed into other hands. Tea planting is going on extensively, and it is hoped that better times for the canal are at hand. Cultivation too has in some degree been prevented by the dishonesty of the native cultivators near the Jumna. When carts or bullocks, &c., have been supplied to them they have frequently absconded with them across the river into the Nahun territory, where civil suits cannot be instituted against them. The Lieutenant-Governor has called for further particulars, with a view to address the Punjab Government on the subject.

The Kullinga canal seems to be only in partial operation, in fact, until a new supply channel is constructed; the water fails for two months in the year. Already, however, lines of fresh cultivation are to be seen along its course.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull states that since the construction of the masonry channel of the Rajpoor water-course, the guinea worm, with which half the inhabitants were afflicted, has disappeared.

The benefits conferred by these little water-courses are not to be measured by the profits. The established salubrity of Dehra, and the cultivation of otherwise unculturable land, and the growth of the tea-plant, make no appearance in an account current, yet the increasing number of English settlers will doubtless, in that respect also, cause a more favourable result soon to appear.

ROHILCUND CANALS.

| | Capital expended at end of year. | Maintenance and Repairs. | Income. | Deficit. | Profit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1858–59 - - | 1,23,450 | 16,559 | 15,544 | 1,015 | — |
| 1859–60 - - | 1,29,165 | 28,242 | 30,265 | - - - | 2,023 |
| Increase in 1859–60 - | - - - | 11,683 | 14,721 | 3,038 | |

The increase is due entirely to the drought, and the present returns cannot be maintained in ordinary seasons. In fact the Superintendent General states that with the usual fall during the rains, and a few showers in the cold weather, the receipts must fall to a very low ebb. A few showers, he says, put an end to all artificial irrigation.

AGRA IRRIGATION WORKS.

| | Capital expended. | Maintenance and Repairs. | Income. | Deficit. | Profit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1858–59 - - | 77,501 | 10,694 | 8,164 | 2,530 | — |
| 1859–60 - - | 85,906 | 7,242 | 11,669 | - - - | 4,427 |
| Increase in 1859–60 - | - - - | 3,452 | 3,505 | 6,957 | |

The following returns from the Superintendent General of Irrigation have been submitted by he Punjab Government:—

WESTERN JUMNA CANALS AND NUJUFGHUR JHEEL WORKS.

| | Capital expended to end of year. | Maintenance and Repairs. | Income. | Profit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Jumna Canals: | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1858-59 - - - | 16,24,381 | 1,56,514 | 3,29,452 | 1,72,938 |
| 1859-60 - - - | 16,49,660 | 1,95,664 | 3,66,334 | 1,70,670 |
| Increase for 1859-60 - | - - - | 39,150 | 36,882 | 2,268 |
| Nujufghur Jheel: | | | | |
| 1858-59 - - - | 1,36,376 | 1,717 | 15,690 | 13,973 |
| 1859-60 - - - | 1,36,954 | 2,050 | 16,240 | 14,190 |
| Increase for 1859-60 - | - - - | 333 | 550 | 217 |

Collected in one table, the results of the operations of the canals under the Superintendent General of Irrigation for 1859-60 are as follows:—

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Profit.* | | |
| Eastern Jumna Canal - - - - - | | 1,68,053 | |
| Western Jumna Canal - - - - - | | 1,70,670 | |
| Nujufghur Jheel - - - - - - | | 14,190 | |
| Rohilcund Canals - - - - - - | | 2,023 | |
| Agra Irrigation Works - - - - - | | 4,427 | |
| | | | 3,59,363 |
| | *Deficit.* | | |
| Ganges Canal - - - - - - | | 1,58,032 | |
| Dhoon Canals - - - - - - | | 1,540 | |
| | | | 1,59,572 |
| Net revenue derived from canals - - | | | 1,99,791 |

The following is the Superintendent General's review of canal operations:—

"In the revenue report of the Eastern Jumna canal, it has been shown that with a direct return to Government of rupees 2,60,000, the value of the canal to the community amounted to 60 lakhs of rupees, and this during a year when little or no produce was obtained from lands immediately adjoining those irrigated by the canal.

"Now the total canal revenues for the past year were as follows:—

| | | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North-western Provinces: | | | | | | | |
| Ganges Canal - - - | | 3,05,096 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| Eastern Jumna Canal - - - | | 2,59,272 | 11 | 8 | | | |
| Dhoon Canals - - - - | | 12,308 | 0 | 3 | | | |
| Rohilcund Canals - - - | | 30,265 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| Agra Irrigation Works - - - | | 11,669 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | 6,18,611 | 14 | 4 |
| Punjab: | | | | | | | |
| Western Jumna Canals - - - | | 3,66,334 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| Nujufghur Jheel Works - - - | | 16,240 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | 3,82,574 | 7 | 8 |
| | Total - - - | | | | 10,01,186 | 6 | 0 |

or in round numbers say ten lakhs of rupees.

"If therefore the direct revenue to Government on the Eastern Jumna canal of rupees 2,60,000 produced an actual benefit to the community in the neighbourhood of that canal, amounting to 60 lakhs of rupees, (and this benefit is, I believe, rather under than over-estimated,) it will be but reasonable to assume that the aggregate benefit derived by the agricultural population bordering on the whole of the canals before enumerated, will amount to a sum not less than 230 lakhs of rupees for the past year.

"Thus then it will be seen that the agricultural interests at stake in the well-being of the irrigation department are by no means small; that though the canals may not apparently return a large direct interest for the outlay upon them, yet their indirect value to the Government in the prosperity of the country and the people is considerable. While these advantages, however, are borne in mind, the direct returns in the form of interest are not to be despised.

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"The annexed statement shows in a brief form the total outlay on capital and detail of charges and income to 30th April 1860:—

| | Capital. | | | Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital. | | | Maintenance and Repairs. | | | Revenue. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. |
| Ganges Canal - | 1,82,63,874 | 13 | 0 | 39,86,492 | 4 | 4 | 19,26,219 | 12 | 10 | 7,15,801 | 11 | 9 |
| Eastern Jumna Canal | 14,02,861 | 3 | 2 | 11,07,123 | 0 | 4 | 22,78,617 | 1 | 6 | 31,55,265 | 6 | 4 |
| Dhoon Canals - | 4,13,804 | 12 | 8 | 1,40,178 | 3 | 1 | 1,59,732 | 8 | 1 | 1,68,896 | 14 | 0 |
| Rohilcund Canals - | 1,72,405 | 12 | 10 | 22,009 | 10 | 2 | 1,11,189 | 2 | 8 | 1,88,548 | 12 | 2 |
| Agra Irrigation Works | 85,905 | 12 | 4 | 18,794 | 13 | 6 | 24,401 | 0 | 4 | 56,512 | 9 | 11 |
| Total - - | 2,03,38,852 | 6 | 0 | 52,74,597 | 15 | 5 | 45,00,159 | 9 | 5 | 42,84,965 | 6 | 2 |
| Western Jumna Canals | 16,49,659 | 15 | 10 | 4,72,723 | 0 | 3 | 42,59,140 | 15 | 6 | 82,49,967 | 9 | 3 |
| Nujufghur Jheel Works | 1,36,954 | 2 | 3 | 9,135 | 14 | 8 | 70,113 | 14 | 4 | 2,50,000 | 13 | 5 |
| Total - - | 2,21,25,466 | 8 | 1 | 57,56,466 | 14 | 4 | 88,29,414 | 7 | 3 | 1,27,84,933 | 12 | 10 |

from which may be deduced the following account:—

DR. THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT. CR.

| | RS. | A. | P. | | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To interest at 5 per cent. on original works - | 57,56,456 | 14 | 4 | By Revenue realized - | 1,27,84,933 | 12 | 10 |
| To Maintenance and Repairs | 88,29,414 | 7 | 3 | Balance - - - | 18,00,937 | 8 | 9 |
| Total - - | 1,45,85,871 | 5 | 7 | Total - - | 1,45,85,871 | 5 | 7 |

showing a deficit of rupees 18,00,937 8 9, or if we omit the cost of maintenance and repairs it will be seen that in spite of all the difficulties under which the Ganges canal has been labouring, the irrigation department has returned 5 per cent. to the Government on the capital expended, and has a reserve fund of rupees 70,28,476 14 6.

"It need not, however, be anticipated that the Ganges canal will always form an unsatisfactory element of the calculations, and the following statement of income, since it commenced to yield revenue, will, I trust, show that the growth, however slow it may appear, is steady:—

| | | | | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income for 1855–56 | - | - | - | 48,600 | 5 | 2 |
| „ „ 1856–57 | - | - | - | 1,09,760 | 0 | 10 |
| „ „ 1857–58 | - | - | - | 88,790 | 0 | 0 |
| „ „ 1858–59 | - | - | - | 1,63,554 | 7 | 10 |
| „ „ 1859–60 | - | - | - | 3,05,096 | 13 | 11 |

"Thus since 1857–58 we have very nearly doubled our income each year. I cannot flatter myself that this process will be exactly repeated during the present seasons, but still I am confident that there will be a considerable increase over the revenue received last year."

N.B.—The complete returns have been published as a volume of selections.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Ooloobaria canal.

In the Bengal budget for 1859-60 was entered a project for a navigable canal from Ooloobaria, on the Hooghly river, to Moisraka, on the Damooda river, a distance of 7½ miles, the cost of which was estimated at one lakh of rupees. In the orders on that budget, the Government of India expressed a willingness to see this work carried out by means of a local loan on the plan suggested by Lord Stanley.

The object of the proposed canal was to provide a safer and a shorter water communication for the boats connected with the trade of the Damooda river, and the several lines of water communication in the Midnapoor district, when passing between Calcutta and the centres of trade in the Burdwan and Mirzapoor districts. The canal would connect two points on the Hooghly and the Damooda rivers, situated respectively 19 and 15½ miles distant from the junction of the two streams, and would thus afford an actual saving in distance of 27 miles, besides enabling boats to escape a somewhat dangerous river navigation.

The advantage of such a short water communication between these two rivers at this place has been recognized for a long series of years, and in 1838-39 two channels to answer this purpose were excavated, but from neglect and inefficient supervision they failed. No means were adopted to realize any revenue, and since 1845 nothing has been done on either of these cuts; one of them is, however, still used at high tides by small boats passing between the two rivers.

In 1854 the magistrate of Howrah brought to notice the inconvenience caused to traffic, and the coal trade in particular, by the want of communication between the Hooghly and the Damooda, and the executive engineer, Burdwan division, and the superintendent of embankments, impressed with the importance of the work, continued to devote their attention to the subject. Consideration of it, however, was necessarily postponed during the unhappy events of 1857. In April last year a project for a new canal was submitted, based upon a series of accurate levels and observations of the tides. The estimate provided for an excavated channel, 4 feet in depth below the lowest water level, with a breadth of 20 feet at that level, and a top breadth of 92 to 109 feet. Masonry inverts and revetments will be constructed at both extremities of the

canal, which will form the foundation and abutments for bridges to be erected hereafter, as well as for gates, if found requisite. Masonry drains and culverts through the canal embankment will pass off the drainage of the adjacent country.

As to the remunerative nature of the canal, the officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments were of opinion that it must prove very profitable. There can be no doubt that all the coal boats that now pass down the Damooda will avail themselves of the canal, and from the estimates of the officers, and the best data obtainable, the quantity of coal sent down by boat may be taken to be from 16 to 20 lakhs of maunds, out of 66 to 68 lakhs, the total produce of the mines at present. Coal, however, is not the only produce which is likely to pass in boats through the canal. Silk, indigo, gram, and rice are exported from the rich country about Guttal, Kheerpoy, Chunderkona, Chuttergunge, and other places, and now pass down the Damooda. These will undoubtedly feed the new canal. According to the most moderate estimate of the traffic, there appears a fair prospect of realizing a net income of about rupees 15,000 per annum, which would increase as the resources of the districts improve. Deducting the cost of keeping the canal with its tow-path, &c., in repair, and for establishment, there would remain clear about 9 per cent. on the outlay, calculating the toll at 8 annas per 100 maunds, which is the same as that levied on the circular canals near Calcutta.

With reference to the question of raising a loan for the prosecution of these works, the Bengal Government had received intimation from several of the owners and shareholders of the collieries and companies interested in the execution of the proposed canal, that they were willing to subscribe towards such a loan at 6 per cent., repayable at the end of a fixed term, say after 25 or 30 years. If the profits were as anticipated, it would not only pay the interest on the capital, but would form a sinking fund, capable of paying off the original loan altogether in 21 years.

The terms of the proposed loan were in accordance with what was understood to be the intention of the Secretary of State. But the Government of India was not satisfied that they were such as should be accepted. It admitted of no private enterprize, and involved no risk of loss, and no share of profits on the part of the subscribers to the loan. Information was requested as to whether it could not be arranged to carry out the project, wholly or in part, by private enterprize, or that the parties most interested should bear such share of the expense or risk as might form a substantial proof of their opinion of the soundness of the scheme. The Government of India did not wish to guarantee interest, but it was thought that the tolls might be made over for a term of years to the subscribers of the funds, who might either execute the work by their own engineers, or have it done at their expense by the engineers of Government, and might also be assisted by a grant of Government funds. In this case a part of the risk would be borne by the persons who raised the money, and the profits of the undertaking and proprietorship of the works would be theirs, under such conditions as might be deemed proper.

Subsequently, however, on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, this arrangement was not carried out, and it was determined to carry out the works out of the surplus navigation tolls at the disposal of the Local Government.

**Trial of corrugated iron pontoons for bridging purposes.**

At the instance of the Government of Bengal, sanction was given to the purchase of five corrugated iron pontoons for trial for bridging purposes. Their fitness for the purpose was subsequently proved by actual experiment, and as it was thought that bridges of this description would doubtless be found both useful and cheap, not only on large rivers, but on coast backwaters and creeks, and on the inundation canals in the Punjab and Sindh, a tracing of the drawings of the pontoons, with full particulars as to the construction of the bridges, were distributed to the Local Governments and Administrations.

**Question of maintaining and completing trunk roads which run more or less parallel to railways in course of construction, or to be constructed hereafter.**

This subject required to be considered not only in a commercial and social, but in a military point of view. It might be urged on the one hand that it is injudicious to expend money on trunk roads which are likely to be superseded in a few years by railroads, and on the other, that it would be most unwise for the Government to make itself dependent almost exclusively on the railways for the means of moving either men or munitions of war, seeing that such roads, in the event of intestine commotions, are peculiarly subject to interruption.

After careful consideration, the following conclusions were arrived at:—

That trunk roads of manifest military importance should be preserved from deterioration, and where unfinished should be completed with all convenient speed, but that they should not be constructed in the expensive style originally intended. For, to apply very large sums to the construction of roads on lines parallel and contiguous to those selected for railways would be as unwise as to abandon existing roads. The commercial and social utility of such roads need not be disputed, and it may be admitted too that they might on occasion prove of great military value; still the necessity for them is not so obvious or so pressing as to justify a large outlay upon them in times when in every part of India public works, even more intimately connected with the advancement and material prosperity of the people, are left unexecuted for want of funds.

It has also been laid down as a general rule that whatever new roads are made in the immediate neighbourhood of railways, they ought to be such as will serve as feeders to them, without which no railway of considerable length can fully answer its purpose.

**Memorandum by Captain Beadle on roads, &c. in Cuttack.**

Annexed is an interesting memorandum by Captain J. P. Beadle, late superintendent of embankments in Bengal, regarding the roads in the district of Cuttack and the tributary mehals, and on the water communications through part of these districts and Hidjellee.

Appendix F.

**Abolition of tolls on imperial roads.**

The question of the expediency of levying tolls upon the roads of the country, with the view of rendering them self-supporting, had long engaged the attention of the Government of India. In addressing the Home Government on the subject in 1857, the general levy of tolls was advocated, and the several Local Governments were then invited to communicate their views as to the best method of making roads self-supporting by a systematic levy of tolls. The views of the Government of India were concurred in by the Court of Directors, who gave it as their decided opinion "that only in exceptional cases should so obvious and appropriate a means of "meeting the heavy expense of construction and maintenance of roads be neglected."

The replies of the Local Governments were duly received. Throughout, the opinions expressed by the various officers of the Local Governments, with the single exception of that of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, it was perceived that while the abstract justice of the measure as a means for raising funds for the maintenance of roads was generally admitted, the policy of imposing them on trunk roads, or on roads passing through any tract of level country, was considered to be open to great objections.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the other hand, was decidedly of opinion that no form of tax was so little likely to be distasteful to the natives; and with respect to the extortion apprehended by some as likely to take place, he instanced tolls on ferries as presenting far greater facilities for extortion and abuse, while in his tours in all parts of the country, though he laid himself out to hear complaints of all kinds, he never heard one of this nature.

All were, however, agreed on the expediency of establishing tolls upon roads made in localities where great natural impediments to intercourse have been overcome, such as roads over mountain passes, bridges over rivers, &c.

Owing to circumstances which it is not necessary now to refer to, the matter was allowed to lie over until the question was reviewed by the late Mr. Wilson, during his visit to the North-western Provinces. From what then fell under Mr. Wilson's observation, he came to the conclusion that either the levy of tolls on roads should be discontinued, or if not, that it should be put upon another footing altogether.

From the returns which were thereupon obtained of the gross collections of tolls on imperial roads, and the cost of collection, it was evident that the desired object of maintaining the roads without drawing upon the general revenues of the country, had not been attained. To increase the income it would be necessary to add very largely to the number of toll bars, but in that case the cost of collection would be so much increased as to make it doubtful if they would pay, unless, indeed, the charge at each bar were as high as at the existing more widely distributed bars. This would doubtless be felt to be oppressive. It would probably repress traffic, or occasion so much evasion as to cause the collections to fall off. On the other hand, whilst the tolls were collected at wide distances, they formed a grievous local tax in those few districts where they were situated.

Moreover, it appeared from experience on the grand trunk road in the North-western Provinces —experience derived from circumstances most favourable to a profitable levy of tolls on an unenclosed imperial road—that the cost of collection was so high that, looking upon the question as one of public revenue, it appeared inexpedient to continue a system under which a small and inadequate contribution to the public revenue was raised in a most unpopular shape, and at such a heavy cost for collection, when the amount could be defrayed from the general taxes in a much less costly way, the difference being, under the existing system, so much direct loss to the public.

Under no circumstances is the levy of tolls on roads free from objection, but it is least oppressive and unpopular, and most efficient as a means of raising money, in a mountainous country, where, but for the road on which the toll is levied, wheeled carriages could not travel at all. In such localities, for instance, as the Western Ghats, the advantages of a good road and easy ascent are so striking that the toll is willingly paid, and there is no attempt at evasion. In such situations the people generally would vote for roads with tolls, rather than have no roads at all, and indeed voluntary petitions to the effect have been presented by bodies of Brinjaries, the pack-cattle carriers, between the Deccan and western coast.

In all other situations, wherever a cart can proceed in dry weather, a toll is the most unpopular and seemingly the least efficient mode of providing funds that can be devised, and viewed simply as a question of how the money is to be raised, there cannot be a doubt that the sums raised by this means could be collected with less objection and at less cost in other ways.

The conclusions arrived at by the Government of India after a very careful consideration of the whole subject was that it was desirable to abolish tolls on imperial roads passing through the open country and on permanent bridges on such roads, and to provide for their maintenance from the general revenues; but that they should continue to be levied in cases where a heavy annual outlay is incurred for temporary works, such as boat-bridges and ferries at river crossings on imperial roads, and also in cases where extraordinary natural obstacles have been overcome, such as in the roads over the Western Ghats in the Himalayas, &c.

Effect was given to this resolution in a notification issued on 27th July 1860.

It is proper, perhaps, to point out that this resolution refers only to imperial lines, and does not interfere with the imposition of tolls where they are required as a means of making or keeping in repair a road of merely local importance.

**Indus tunnel at Attock.**

In the report for the past official year, it was noticed that, thinking Major Robertson's scheme for this tunnel well worthy of trial, his Excellency the Governor General had sanctioned the excavation of an experimental drift, and had placed rupees 10,000, and the services of three companies of pioneers, at the disposal of that officer for carrying out the work.

Major Robertson has since proceeded to England, but the work is being vigorously prosecuted by Captain Sandilands, of Her Majesty's 8th Foot, and Lieutenant Chalmers, of the 24th Punjab Infantry. It is stated by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, that the deepest portion of the channel has been passed, and that there does not appear to exist on the minds of any a doubt as to the success of this important and interesting work, a work which excites the wonder and admiration of the natives of the country more than the railway or electric telegraph, and to visit which they come from distant places, especially from beyond the Khyber.

It may here be shortly stated that the total length of the drift is 1,505 feet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Distance completed on west side - - - | 235 | | |
| „ „ on east side - - - | 153 | | |
| | | 388 | „ |
| **Remaining at the end of April 1861 - - -** | | **1,113** | **feet.** |

In the report for 1859–60 an account of this road, and the expenditure which had been incurred on it, was published. Further particulars bringing the history of the road down to the present time, will be found below.

Lahore and Peshawur road.

In April 1859 his Excellency the Governor-General, while in the Upper Provinces, intimated his desire that the Lahore and Peshawur road should be prosecuted to completion as a metalled and bridged line as vigorously as the means at the disposal of the Punjab Government in funds and staff permitted; estimates for those bridges which were omitted from the project of 1858 were therefore called for, and the preparation of material for them authorized.

Major Robertson, the superintendent of the road, was also invited to reconsider the substitution of masonry for timber piers in any of the bridges yet uncommenced, on which that change would not be attended with great delay, and was otherwise very desirable. Revised estimates for metalling the road were also asked for.

The estimates for bridging and substituting masonry for timber bridges were submitted in July 1860, and the following sums were sanctioned:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADDITIONAL BRIDGES:— | | | | Rs. |
| Masonry bridge over the Dheena | | | | 68,178 |
| Timber lattice bridge over the Sohan River | | | | 3,52,161 |
| Timber bridge over the Leia | | | | 89,291 |
| Approaches to the foregoing two bridges | | | | 7,923 |
| Masonry bridge over the Chikoree Nullah | | | | 60,888 |
| Two bridges, one of masonry, liable to submersion, and one of timber, over the Chall Nullah; cost of bridges | | | 36,070 | |
| Less cost of temporary road formerly sanctioned | | | 9,580 | |
| | | | | 26,490 |
| BRIDGES over NULLAHS Nos. 114½ and 115, falling into the CABOOL RIVER beyond ATTOCK:— | | | | |
| Masonry bridge of 9 spans of 30 feet | | 20,390 | | |
| „ „ of 6 „ of 10 „ | | 3,578 | | |
| Embanked road | | 1,926 | | |
| | | | 25,894 | |
| Less temporary road before sanctioned | | | 950 | |
| | | | | 24,944 |
| SUBSTITUTION of MASONRY for WOOD in PIERS of BRIDGES:— | | | | |
| Jundeewala Nullah bridge on masonry piers | | | 12,829 | |
| „ „ „ on wooden piers | | | 11,261 | |
| | | | | 1,568 |
| Bishendom Nullah bridge on masonry piers | | | 39,490 | |
| „ „ „ on wooden piers | | | 19,310 | |
| | | | | 20,180 |
| SUBSTITUTION of MASONRY for WOOD in entire BRIDGES:— | | | | |
| Nos. 13 and 14 in the 1st division | | | 4,853 | |
| Timber bridges | | | 3,673 | |
| | | | | 1,180 |
| Bhimber Nuddee bridge | | | 39,876 | |
| Timber bridge | | | 28,603½ | |
| | | | | 11,272½ |
| Bridge at Jhelum | | | 2,830 | |
| Original design in wood | | | 2,511½ | |
| | | | | 318½ |
| Seal Nullah bridge | | | 6,267 | |
| Timber design | | | 5,886 | |
| | | | | 381 |
| Bridge No. 3 of 3rd division | | | 2,538 | |
| Timber bridge | | | 2,960 | |
| | | | | — Saving 422 |
| Bridge No. 20½, 4th division | | | 5,352 | |
| Timber design | | | 4,767 | |
| | | | | 585 |
| Bridge No. 113, 4th division | | | 20,390 | |
| Timber design | | | 21,780 | |
| | | | | — 1,390 |
| Bridge No. 120½ | | | 5,279 | |
| Timber design | | | 5,164 | |
| | | | | 115 |
| Bridge No. 122 | | | 10,400 | |
| Timber design | | | 11,129 | |
| | | | | — 729 |
| Bridge No. 126 | | | 25,072 | |
| Timber design | | | 25,326 | |
| | | | | — 284 |
| Addition of a water wing to the Vah bridge, to resist a set of the current | | | | 2,459 |
| | Total | | | 6,67,934 2,825 |
| | Deduct | | | 2,825 |
| Net amount of additional expenditure sanctioned | | | | 6,65,109 |

CHAP. VIII. Public Works.

The estimate for completing the Chikoa tunnel has not been sanctioned, as Major Robertson suggested that it might be deferred till all the bridges are done.

The estimates for metalling the road were received in September 1860 and sanctioned; they amount to rupees 13,85,193.

The sanctions given to the completion of the road are as follow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In October 1858 | Rs. | 11,69,379 |
| In April 1859 | „ | 22,219 |
| For bridging and substituting masonry | „ | 6,65,109 |
| For metalling | „ | 13,85,193 |
| Total | Rs. | 32,41,900 |
| To which will have to be added— | | |
| Chikoa tunnel estimate, to which sanction was deferred | „ | 60,081 |
| Total | Rs. | 33,01,981 |
| Since added for bridge No. 126 | „ | 21,297 |
| Total | Rs. | 33,23,278 |

Of this about $2\frac{3}{4}$* lakhs had been spent prior to 30th April 1860, leaving $30\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to complete the road, exclusive of the passage of the great rivers. This outlay will probably be spread over five years.

Roads in Nagpoor in connexion with the development of the cotton resources of that province. Appendix G.

In the Appendix will be found a recent communication from the Commissioner of Nagpoor, with the chief reports which it enclosed, on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in that province, and the construction of roads to facilitate its transport to the ports of shipment.

In connexion with this subject a memorandum was (see Appendix) subsequently submitted by the Commissioner of Nagpoor on a complete system of roads for that province. This memorandum shows that the requirements are as follows:—

IMPERIAL ROADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st class | 104 miles. |
| 2nd „ | 545 „ |

PROVINCIAL ROADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2nd class | 460 miles. |
| 3rd „ | 300 „ |

DISTRICT ROADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4th class | 1,000 miles. |

The roughly estimated cost is—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | miles | 1st class | road, at | Rs. 7,000 | per mile | | 7 lakhs. |
| 1,000 | „ | 2nd | „ | „ 3,750 | „ | | $37\frac{1}{2}$ „ |
| 300 | „ | 3rd | „ | „ 1,000 | „ | | 3 „ |
| 1,000 | „ | 4th | „ | „ 250 | „ | | $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ |
| | | | | | Total | | 50 lakhs. |

The complete system for the province will cost therefore, on this estimate, not less than half a million sterling.

The cotton producing districts are Nagpoor and Chanda, and outlets are provided by the Great Deccan road northwards to Mirzapoor, and westward by the same road to Bombay; the Southern road south of Nagpoor, passing through the cotton mart of Hingunghat, extends to Wurrora on the Wurdah river, whence a branch runs to Chanda. This will prove an important tributary to the stream of traffic northward, while the road from Hingunghat to Nachengaon will aid its escape towards Bombay.

Raepoor does not export cotton at present, except of a coarse kind, and on a small scale, to or towards the eastern coast. The improvement of the present very rude and almost unknown track pursued by the Bunjaras is provided for. Raepoor will also be connected with the Great Deccan road at Jubbulpoor.

What follows will show what is being done towards realizing the Commissioner's project.

The arterial line of traffic is the Great Deccan road. Besides the portion in the Nagpoor province, the Public Works Department of Nagpoor has been intrusted with the construction of its extension beyond the northern boundary as far as Seonee. Estimates have been prepared and sanctioned for the portion between Kamptee and a point nine miles beyond the northern boundary, and from Nagpoor southwards to within about half a mile of the river at Bhoree, a distance of 16 miles.

Beyond the province, the section between Seonee and Jubbulpoor will be constructed by the Public Works Department of the North-western Provinces, and an allotment of rupees 90,000 has been made in the budget for 1861–62 for this road. From Jubbulpoor to Mirzapoor a good metalled road already exists, and the larger streams though not bridged are provided with causeways, and are easily passable at all times except during the monsoon, the cotton passing up in the dry months.

For the improvement of the road beyond the province of Nagpoor on the west, in the Berar territory, a sum of rupees 100 a mile was sanctioned towards the close of last year. The Resident

* This is in addition to the 71 lakhs expended on this road prior to the submission of estimates in 1858.

at Hyderabad has been requested to direct the chief engineer to visit the line and report how much can with advantage be spent on this portion of the road to render it speedily fit for the easy transit of traffic. Further west on the Nizam's actual dominion a certain sum was allotted for the repairs of the road as far as Aurungabad, and between that place and Toka, on the Bombay frontier, the road is to be bridged and metalled.

To return to Nagpoor, estimates have been submitted for the section of the southern road from Bhoree, 16 miles south of Nagpoor, the point where this road branches off from the Great Deccan road to Kumbara, 13 miles beyond Hingunghat; the length is 41 miles.

Estimates have also been sanctioned for 48½ miles of the eastern road between Nagpoor and the Lucknee river, 12½ miles beyond Bhundara.

The whole amount of work already sanctioned in the Province of Nagpoor amounts therefore to 134½ miles of road, whilst further estimates are still under preparation.

An outlay of rupees 10,000 for the year 1861-62 has also been authorized on district roads.

Road from Russelkondah to Sonepoor.

In December 1853 an expenditure of rupees 28,700 was sanctioned for the construction of a road from Russelkondah in Ganjam to Koinjoro, a small village near the extreme N.E. Madras frontier. This road was completed as far as the village of Sankarabol, about 4 miles north of Koinjoro, and a report of the matter made to the Secretary of State, who commented on the importance of the road taken in connexion with its continuation to Sonepoor, and the facilities it would afford for cart traffic between the Nagpoor country and the coast, and its civilizing influence on the wild tribes along its course.

The country between Koinjoro and Sonepoor is not under the jurisdiction of the Madras Government, but that Government has consented to continue the construction of the road at the expense of the Bengal Government.

## MISCELLANEOUS, MONUMENTS.

Monuments over the wells at Cawnpoor.

Annexed are copies of two letters addressed to the Government of the North-western Provinces, regarding the monuments to be placed over the two wells at Cawnpoor, into which were cast the bodies of so many Christian sufferers in the summer of 1857. His Excellency was unwilling to defer to a season of less financial embarrassment the tribute of sorrowing respect due to the memory of those faithful soldiers and subjects of the Queen who were the victims of an excess of perfidious cruelty unparalleled even in that unhappy year.

Appendix H.

Report on British Burmah.

In the Appendix will be found a resolution recorded in this department on the report on British Burmah, drawn up by Mr. Temple and Colonel Bruce. It treats of only so much of the report as relates to the military and civil branches of the Public Works Department.

Appendix I.

Abandonment of scheme for forming a town and port at Dalhousie, Pegu.

The work, which had been in progress for the formation of a town and port at this place, was to a great extent destroyed by a great gale in 1857. At the same time the stoppage of all works that could be dispensed with on financial grounds threw the question of the port into practical abeyance; but though it had been generally assumed that there was an end of the scheme, it does not seem to have been definitely pronounced by Government.

A report was received in February last on the subject, which seemed to show conclusively that the port had not been happily selected. It is not sheltered from the south-west monsoon, it is subject to violent gales, during which vessels have been lost in the port, and the action of the sea in south-west gales extends up the river for some distance, rendering boat communication hazardous. Nor does its position at the extreme end of the district in a tract at present uninhabited render it a convenient capital for the district.

Much was looked for in the establishment of Dalhousie as a ready port of call and harbour of refuge, but it failed so utterly in the latter character that the scheme has been finally abandoned.

## RAILWAYS, GENERAL.

Progress on railways.

The progress reports of the several railways must be looked for in detail in the reports of the Local Governments. It will be sufficient to note here the different lengths of line open for traffic at the close of the year.

In Madras 187 miles of the south-west line, and 17 miles of the north-west line.

In Bombay the line of the G. I. P. railway from Bombay to Callian, 33·2 miles.

On the south-east extension of the same, only 13·3 of the line from Callian to Sholapoor remained to complete the entire length of 248·5.

On the north-east extension 73 miles of the line from Callian towards Jubbulpoor, two short branches of this line to Mahin, 1·4 miles, and Padus Dharree, 7·7 miles.

Of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, the portion from Surat to Doolia. The entire line of the Sindh railway from Kurrachee to Kotree, 114 miles, was completed so as to allow of the passage of trains.

The works of the Eastern Bengal railway are advancing favourably, and it is expected that the line from Calcutta to Kooshtee will be opened by May 1862.

The Calcutta and South-eastern line to the new port of the Mutlah river is expected to be ready for opening by the beginning of next year.

On the East Indian railway 313½ miles are now open, and it is expected that the main line to Bhaugulpoor will be ready by the middle of October.

In the North-western Provinces the line from Allahabad to Etawah has been opened since the close of the year, and it is expected that it will be ready as far as Agra by December.

In the Punjab the earth-work on the line from Umritsur to Mooltan is nearly completed. The section between Lahore and Umritsur will probably be opened by the end of 1861.

It is but fair to add that the progress on the Punjab line has been retarded by unfortunate differences arising out of charges brought by the agent against the chief engineer. Both have since been removed by the Board of Directors. It is hoped that under the new administration matters will improve, and the works be prosecuted with vigour.

## RESTRICTION OF RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Restriction of railway expenditure.

Under the belief that the Home Government, in estimating the railway expenditure in India for 1860–61 at 4,750,000*l.*, intended to prescribe that sum as the limit of expenditure, the Government of India issued orders restricting the expenditure absolutely to that amount, and directing the suspension of many of the works in progress.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State on receiving a report of this, ordered the withdrawal of the restriction, and stated that operations should not be delayed on those sections of lines which were advancing towards completion, or which the Government of India might consider of primary importance; the whole subject of railways was in consequence taken into consideration with a view to ascertain what sections came within the above description, so that in case of capital not being forthcoming for all, such sections might have the preference.

In the meantime, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State, the restriction was withdrawn before it had been generally enforced, and the works proceeded without material interruption, the result being an expenditure on railways in India, for the financial year ending 31st April 1861, of about 6,000,000*l.* instead of 4,750,000*l.*

The further prosecution of railway works in India became a question of serious consideration. From the latest return obtained from England it appeared that the situation on the 31st December 1860 was as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| East Indian, main line | 20,000,000 |
| " Jubbulpoor | 2,000,000 |
| Madras, main line | 5,000,000 |
| " Bellary | 3,500,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 12,000,000 |
| Sindh railway | 1,400,000 |
| Indus Flotilla | 300,000 |
| Punjab, Mooltan, and Umritsur | 2,000,000 |
| " Delhi extension | 2,000,000 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 4,000,000 |
| Eastern Bengal (present works) | 1,400,000 |
| Calcutta and South-eastern | 300,000 |
| Great Southern of India | 700,000 |
| Total | £54,600,000 |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Total estimated amount of capital required, as per detail given in the margin | 54,600,000 |
| Total amount of capital guaranteed | 39,666,300 |
| Total amount of capital paid up | 32,547,540 |
| Total amount of capital expended | 31,186,404 |

The general result was, therefore, that according to present estimates, which may possibly be exceeded, a sum of 56,000,000*l.* would be required to complete the sanctioned railway system of India, towards which 39,666,300*l.* only had been provided through the existing companies. Of this capital of 39,666,300*l.*, 32,547,540*l.* had been paid in by the companies, and 31,186,404*l.* expended in England and in India up to the 31st December 1860, so that by the close of the financial year on 31st April 1861, in round numbers, 34,500,000*l.* would probably have been paid in, and 34,000,000*l.* expended. The balances of some of the companies would by that date have been considerably overdrawn, while those of others would be very small, and none would be at all sufficient to complete the works which have been sanctioned, as appears by the subjoined table:—

| Designation of Railways. | Balance on 31st December 1860. | Estimated amount required to complete the undertaking in excess of that spent up to 15th November 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | Total. |
| East Indian, Main Line | (At credit) 732,153 | 4,790,681<br>1,805,170 | 6,595,851 |
| Ditto Jubbulpoor Line | | | |
| Madras, South-western (Madras to Beypoor) and Bangalore Branch | (Overdrawn) 15,380 | 559,964 | 3,544,036 |
| Madras, North-western (Bellary), Arconum Junction to Moodgul | | 2,984,072 | |
| Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay to Sholapoor | | 4,182,508 | 8,220,508 |
| Ditto ditto to Hurdah and Oomrawuttee | (At credit) 536,717 | 1,500,000 | |
| Sholapoor to Moodgul | | 1,764,000 | |
| Hurdah to Jubbulpoor | | 774,000 | |
| Oomrawuttee to Nagpoor | | | |
| Sindh | 60,498 | 201,513 | 289,813 |
| Indus Flotilla | 2,317 | 88,300 | |
| Punjab, Mooltan, and Umritsur | 154,921 | 1,596,685 | 4,446,685 |
| Ditto Umritsur to Delhi | | 2,850,000 | |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | (Overdrawn) 211,449 | 1,081,000 | |
| Eastern Bengal (present works) | (At credit) 67,386 | 822,225 | |
| Calcutta and South-eastern | 11,508 | 58,736 | |
| Great Southern of India | 22,465 | 231,709 | |
| Total balances at credit | 1,587,965 | 25,290,563 | |
| Deduct balances overdrawn | 226,829 | | |
| Balance | 1,361,136 | | |

The result, therefore, appeared to be that to the extent of upwards of 20,000,000*l.* no provision had been made for the capital required to complete the system of Indian railways beyond the

power of borrowing 3,000,000*l.* taken by the Secretary of State last year, and which if exercised would nearly be exhausted in replacing the balance in England, which had been expended in the current year.

In the uncertainty whether funds would be forthcoming for the vigorous prosecution of the several lines under construction, these lines were divided into two classes, one embracing those upon which the progress made had been such that the idea of suspending them could not be entertained unless upon the gravest emergency, the other those either not commenced, or upon which so little progress had been made that no serious loss would ensue from their suspension beyond that of the retardation of the benefits of railway communication.

CLASS I.

| *Lines.* | Estimated Capital in excess of that spent up to 15th November 1860, required to complete the several lines. £ |
|---|---|
| East Indian—Main line from Calcutta to Delhi, with Singarrun Branch and Burrakur Extension (Raneegunge) | 4,790,681 |
| Madras—Main line from Madras to Beypoor and Bangalore Branch | 559,964 |
| Great Indian Peninsula—Bombay to Sholapoor | 4,182,508 |
| " " " to Bhosawul Junction | |
| " " Bhosawul to Hurdah towards Jubbulpoor (?) | |
| " " Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee towards Nagpoor | |
| Sindh Railway | 201,513 |
| Indus Flotilla | 88,300 |
| Punjab, Mooltan, and Umritsur | 1,596,685 |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India—Bombay to Ahmedabad | 1,081,000 |
| Eastern Bengal (right bank of Ganges) | 822,225 |
| Calcutta and South-eastern | 58,736 |
| Great Southern of India—Negapatam to Trichinopoly | 231,709 |
| Total | 13,613,321 |

CLASS II.

| *Lines.* | Estimated Capital in excess of that spent up to 15th November 1860, required to complete the several lines. £ |
|---|---|
| East Indian—Jubbulpoor Line, Allahabad to Jubbulpoor | 1,805,170 |
| Madras—Bellary Line, Arconum Junction to Moodgul | 2,984,072 |
| Great Indian Peninsula—Sholapoor to Moodgul | 1,500,000 |
| " " Hurdah to Jubbulpoor | 1,764,000 |
| " " Oomrawuttee to Nagpoor (?) | 774,000 |
| Punjab—Umritsur to Delhi | 2,850,000 |
| Total | 11,677,242 |

A reference was, however, made on the general subject to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and under instructions received from the Home Government, it has been decided that the execution of none of these lines should be deferred, except the Jubbulpoor line of the East Indian railway, the Madras north-west line beyond Cuddapa, and the Delhi and Umritsur line, on which no commencement has been made.

Railway accidents. Appendix J.

Annexed (Appendix) is a detailed report, with statements showing the number and nature of accidents that have occurred on all railways in India during the year 1860.

Apportionment of certain expenses of a railway partly open and partly under construction.

It has been decided by the Home Authorities that the home expenses and the general expenses of railway agencies in India shall be apportioned rateably between capital and revenue according to the total expenditure on each account.

The following general principles have been laid down for the guidance of the Local Governments concerned, in deciding upon questions which may arise in connexion with the construction and maintenance of roads giving access to railway stations:—

Incidence of the cost of construction and maintenance of roads giving access to railway stations.

When a railway station is placed where it is not in communication with any road, the railway company are bound to connect it with the nearest road, and to keep the connecting portion of road in repair. But railway companies cannot be required to construct or keep in repair anything more than these short roads, placing their stations in communication with the road system of the country, be it convenient or inconvenient, good or bad.

Beyond these roads of access to stations, the expense of all railway feeders to be borne by Government; moreover, if such roads of access become part of the main communications of the country, the railway companies are entitled to look to Government to bear half the expense of maintenance.

Railway officers to be consulted in reference to railway feeders, but to have no power of deciding on works to be executed at the expense of Government. The procedure in regard to the construction of roads of access to be precisely the same as in regard to the construction of the stations to which they lead.

Railway feeders and roads of access to stations should be classed as local or imperial, according to the principles on which other roads are so classed.

Examination and adjustment of railway revenue accounts.

The important question of the measures to be taken for ensuring the proper examination and adjustment of the revenue accounts of railway companies, so far as Indian expenditure is concerned, was raised by the Government of Bengal.

There can be little doubt that a careful audit of the books is wanted. The consulting engineer has the power, it is true, under the railway contract, to make an examination of the railway books; but not only has the exercise of that power been hitherto almost entirely held in abeyance, but it

would be too much to expect, with reference to his onerous duties, that he should be the auditor; nor indeed is it to be expected that that officer or his deputies will always have abilities as accountants sufficient to enable them to perform such a duty efficiently. The great importance and difficulty of such a duty as the audit of the complicated accounts of such large works, were not appreciated when first the guaranteed companies were formed, and have only gradually been brought to light. The difficulty would perhaps be best met by attaching an accountant to the consulting engineer's office, as part of the regular staff for each Local Government. The matter is at present under consideration.

Consulting engineers appointed ex-officio secretaries to Local Governments.

In connexion with the changes in the administration of the Public Works Department, noticed in paras. 20 to 34 of the report for 1859–60, it was thought desirable to constitute the consulting engineers to the Governments of Bengal, North-western Provinces, and Punjab, ex-officio secretaries to those Governments in the railway branch of the Public Works Department. By this arrangement much time and correspondence will be saved.

Training of engine drivers, &c. in India.

In the report for 1859–60, it was reported that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal had expressed fears of a break-down in the working of Indian railways for want of a sufficient staff of engine drivers, and that the other Local Governments had been invited to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinions on the subject of the best plan of maintaining one.

Replies have been received, both as regards engine drivers and skilled mechanics generally. The report by the Madras railway officers was full of interest, and the success which had attended their efforts to make available local labour, European, Eurasian, and native, in all departments, was most gratifying; the number at present under training is 61, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For engine drivers - - - - - - | 20 |
| Engine fitters and erectors - - - - - | 16 |
| Boiler smiths - - - - - - - | 5 |
| Carriage fitters - - - - - - - | 16 |
| Carriage examiners - - - - - - | 4 |

These are composed of 32 Europeans, 25 East Indians, 1 West Indian, 2 Africans, and 1 American, besides 26 apprentices, consisting of 6 Europeans, and 20 East Indians, who with one exception have made creditable progress. Of these apprentices, about 40 per cent. are brought up as fitters and erectors, 20 per cent. as turners and machine men, 20 per cent. as boiler smiths, 10 per cent. as copper smiths, and 10 per cent. as moulders.

Seventy-five natives are employed in the shops as fireman, engine fitters, and in other branches of locomotive work; the stationary engines at Rozapooram and Perambore are under the charge of native enginemen.

In the traffic department, with the exception of the traffic manager and his assisstant, each class of employés, station masters, guards, telegraph inspectors and signallers, &c., &c., have been engaged in this country, and the staff, as organized, works in a most satisfactory manner.

In the general offices and the general stores department the practice has been to employ the people of the country, East Indians and natives, with very few exceptions.

From the report received from Bombay, it appears that 79 Europeans, 15 Eurasians, and 809 natives, have been trained as enginemen, firemen, fitters, erectors, turners, machinemen, smiths, carpenters, &c., &c., &c., besides 163 apprentices at present in training as fitters, carriage builders, smiths, &c., of whom 3 are Europeans, 9 Eurasians, and 151 natives; the machinemen and turners are all natives, and their foreman is an Eurasian.

In Bengal the system of training men commenced so long ago as 1855, and since that period 65 men engaged in this country as labourers had been promoted to enginemen; of this number 45 are now running regular trains, 75 firemen are in training, who may be expected to be ready for promotion to enginemen, say in 12 or 18 months.

All stationary and pumping engines (20 in number) have been driven by natives since 1856 without a single accident from neglect.

In connexion with this subject it has lately been recommended to the Home Government that the locomotive department in Bengal should have a bonus of rupees 10,000 as a premium for past success, and that in future a premium of rupees 250 should be assigned for every approved engine driver trained by them. The number of premiums to be limited by confining them to cases of men who actually receive permanent employment as drivers on their own or another line. It has also been recommended that if one railway company supplies another with drivers of its own training, a bonus of rupees 300 should be paid, the additional rupees 50 going to the locomotive superintendent.

Land for dwelling houses for railway officers.

On a reference from the Madras Government, it was ruled that *dwelling houses* for engine drivers or station masters, and still less for general workmen, were not to be considered as "conveniences" for which, under the terms of the contract, the Government were obliged to provide land. The Local Governments and administrations have been advised to this effect.

Amended rules for taking up lands for railway purposes. Appendix K.

Appended to the report for 1858-59 were certain rules which it was found necessary to lay down for general observance in the matter of lands taken up for railway purposes. They have since been amended in some particulars, and the rules, as finally approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, are printed in the Appendix.

Sunday labour on railways.

At the instance of the Government of the North-western Provinces, the following rules regarding Sunday labour on railways have been circulated to the Local Governments for guidance:—

I. Work of every kind to be performed by contract or otherwise on railways, and other works under construction by companies working under Government guarantee, will cease on Sundays, except in the following cases:—

In cases of absolute necessity,* certified to the satisfaction of the Local Governments.

* The officer in immediate executive charge to be held a sufficient judge of what may be a case of emergency.

In cases in which the work is to be carried on at a distance from any European station, and does not require daily supervision by Christian overseers.

In cases of existing contracts, under which it has heretofore been carried on in the belief that the clause of the contract prohibiting it would not be enforced.

II. In entering into new contracts it is to be distinctly explained that the above rule will be strictly acted up to.

Uniform standard dimensions for fixed and moving structures for railways throughout India.

In 1856 a memorandum of certain dimensions for fixed and moving structures for railways was agreed upon and sanctioned by the late Court of Directors for the use of all railways in India, and in illustration of those orders the secretary of the East Indian railway company forwarded to the agent in India a tracing purporting to be a standard loading and bridge gauge. But many discrepancies were found to exist between these dimensions and those proposed for the Eastern Bengal railway, and a meeting was called of the chief engineers of the railway companies in Calcutta, the locomotive superintendent of the East Indian railway company, and the architect of the Eastern Bengal railway company, and in consultation with those gentlemen diagrams were prepared and circulated to the several railway companies in India for their opinion.

Report on kyanized sleepers.

About the end of the year 1856 some kyanized sleepers were laid in a canal siding at Madras. A report has been received from which it appears that they are all in excellent condition, even the sap wood remaining firm and good. In Bengal and Bombay saul wood is found to be of great durability; the perfect condition of the heart wood of the canal siding sleepers is therefore probably no test of the value of the kyanizing process, but the sound condition of the sap wood, after a test of about three and a half years, must be held to prove that the process has had a certain efficacy; the cost, however, of the process (Rs. 1-1 per sleeper) presents a serious objection to its adoption.

## RAILWAY, BENGAL.

Opening of the East Indian railway to Rajmahal.

The East Indian railway line to Rajmahal was opened on the 15th October 1860.

A train, containing the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and other guests invited by Mr. Palmer, the agent, East Indian railway company, started from Howrah at ½ past 8 o'clock in the morning, and took up the Right Honourable the Governor General and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief at Serampoor at 9 o'clock. The train entered upon the new line at Synthia at about ½ past 12, and after stopping for the refreshment of the passengers for nearly an hour at Rampoor Haut, reached Rajmahal by a ¼ before 5 o'clock in the evening. The distance of Rajmahal from Howrah is 202 miles, of which 83 are newly opened.

The party returned without any untoward occurrence to Calcutta on the following day.

It was no small achievement to open 83 miles of railway in one day, and to run successfully a train consisting entirely of new carriages built in the railway company's own workshops, conveying upwards of 200 1st-class passengers over 200 miles of railway at an average speed of 25 miles an hour, returning the same distance with equal success the next day.

The line had, as was to be expected, suffered much from slips and settlement of the new embankment during the rains, then hardly over, and the ballasting was incomplete; but the engineers had exerted themselves to get ready for an opening before the Doorgah Poojah holidays, and succeeded so well that the train passed up without difficulty or delay, except for five or six minutes to replace a rail near the commencement of the Rajmahal branch.

The opening of the East Indian railway to Rajmahal being a memorable point attained in the construction of that great work, a medal has been struck by the Government of India in commemoration of the event. The distribution of a symbol of the kind would, it was thought, be acceptable to the engineers and others, whose services in connexion with the work it was proper to acknowledge, and it will doubtless tend much to the promotion of good feeling on their part. It is probable, moreover, that the remaining sections of the railway will be opened in comparatively small portions, and till the whole line is finished, there will be no event of equal importance as a landmark in the history of the enterprise.

His Excellency the Governor General, in proceeding up the Ganges at the close of the past year, took the opportunity of visiting three of the principal works on the East Indian railway, viz., the Monghyr tunnel, and the Soane and Kurrumnassa bridges.

bridge.

*Monghyr Tunnel.*—The length of the tunnel is 900 feet. The actual tunnelling was commenced by the contractors in March 1856, but they soon gave it up, and the work has been continued by the railway company's engineers. The work has not been one of difficulty, such as to call forth the exercise of skill on the part of the engineers, but one of extreme laboriousness, owing to the exceeding hardness of the quartz. The careful organization of the labour, the skill which the miners have acquired from long experience, and the almost total freedom from accident during the long continued blasting operations, attest the ability with which the work has been superintended by Mr. Harris, the resident engineer.

But while all praise is due to those concerned in the execution of the work, it is very doubtful whether it was at all necessary to undertake it. At first it was not intended to connect the railway with the Ganges by a branch line; and under such circumstances, and while the arduous nature of the work had not been ascertained by experience, it was thought worth while to construct the tunnel in order to save three miles of distance between Calcutta and Delhi. Since the branch line of 5¼ miles to the Ganges has been undertaken, there is no saving in length of line to be constructed, and the expense and delay occasioned by this tunnel are clearly not at all commensurate with the small advantage of a reduction of three miles in the distance to be run by through trains.

The portion of the hard quartz rock remaining to be pierced in December 1860, though less than 250 feet in length, will, it is expected, take yet eight months to remove; and the entire cost of the tunnel and its approaches when finished will, it is believed, be not less than six lakhs of rupees.

*Soane Bridge.*—His Excellency was much struck with the magnitude of the works of this bridge. It is to consist of 27 iron lattice spans, each of 150 feet. Including the abutments, the works extend over nearly a mile, and along the whole length work is in progress in various stages. Two of the iron spans had been erected, one at each end, and the rivetting of these was being finished at the time of his Excellency's visit. Staging was up for two more spans, and the iron-work was being raised. Staging was being put up for two other spans. For the whole intermediate space, the sinking of the foundations was in progress. Each pier is to stand on three wells of 18 feet diameter. The wells of all the piers had been sunk through 30 feet of sand to the stratum of clay, which exists at that depth. They were being worked into the clay.

The completion of the entire work may be hoped for in two full years from the time of the Governor General's visit, if everything goes on successfully. The tediousness of the process of sinking the wells is the cause of no more rapid progress being expected. The time required for erecting the iron-work does not exceed six weeks for each span, and several could be put up at one time, if the piers were ready to receive them. The cost of the bridge when complete will be about 35 lakhs of rupees.

Everything bore evidence of active progress and efficient management, and reflected much credit on the engineers, Messrs. Power and Schmidt.

*Kurrumnassa Bridge.*—This bridge is to consist of 13 arches of 40 feet span, and at the time of his Excellency's visit it was built up to the springing of the arches.

His Excellency noticed with much pleasure the good management and right spirit that pervades the dealings of the officers of the East Indian railway company with the native population. Differences between the officers and the natives employed by them are almost unheard of. Labourers come in freely to seek work, even from the wild Sonthal Hills, and no impediment being offered to their return to their homes whenever the fancy seizes them, they work well and cheerfully. No signs of unwillingness on the one side, or of attempted constraint on the other, had reached any of the magistrates or other civil officers of whom inquiry was made.

It is deserving of notice that amongst the workmen on the Soane bridge many were observed who evidently had been Sepoys. Several of these had openly received their discharge from the army, but there were others who had probably slunk back to their homes unobserved. They were spoken of by the engineers as useful well-behaved men, and as being those from whom the police of the works and petty officers were mostly chosen. This employment of a class who are not generally willing to take to field labour in their own villages, had doubtless contributed to the thoroughly peaceful condition which prevails throughout Behar.

and for E. I. ailway coal epôt approaches Rajmahal.

In consequence of the deep water channel of the Ganges having receded from the river bank at the station of Rajmahal from about 1½ miles down stream, where the coal depôts are, and where the storage depôts must also be placed, it was found necessary to take up the whole of the land forming the river frontage from the Government land to the depôts. A portion of the land has been made over to the railway company for the purpose of laying down a double line of rails to connect their terminus and depôts, and the remaining portion has been parcelled out for coal and store dep ts for private companies.



ourse of the ubbulpoor line. ostponement of ork.

The general course of this line depends upon the point selected for the ascent to the table land of Rewa. That point being determined, the direction of the line as far as the town of Myhere follows, and from Myhere to Jubbulpoor its course may be said to be determined by nature. The preliminary surveys of 1856 showed that an ascent very superior to any before tried was to be had by the Chetara Ghat, nearly north of Myhere. This, however, involved a circuit, and Mr. Le Messurier, the company's chief engineer, therefore tried again for a more easterly ascent near the Tonse. He failed in finding tolerable gradients, and the Chetara Ghat must be adopted. Even this renders it impossible to keep the ruling gradient of the line very low, though the ascent is far superior to that of others to the table land of Central India. The gradient is 1 in 200 for 8½ miles, but is never worse than this. Bridges of all sizes too are numerous.

The whole length of the line is 223 miles, and the estimate, excluding contingencies and staff, and also excluding any allowance for profits of contractors, is rupees 1,73,79,084, or about 8,000*l.* per mile.

It has, however, been determined by Her Majesty's Government, in communication with the directors of the East Indian railway company, to postpone the execution of this branch until the north-west line has approached more nearly towards completion.

gra terminal ation buildings.

An indent, amounting to rupees 2,02,216-15-9, was laid before the Government for the terminal station buildings at Agra, but the amount of accommodation seemed unnecessarily large, and an amended design has been called for. There would be neither wisdom nor economy in erecting such large solid structures as those proposed, until the traffic shall be in some degree developed. In regard to the general arrangement of the buildings, some points of difference, chiefly of a professional nature, arose between the consulting and chief engineers, but general sanction was accorded to the arrangements, on the understanding that the consulting engineer could come to an agreement with the chief engineer on some minor points connected with the plans.

roposal to dis- ense with the outh span of the umna bridge at llahabad.

This bridge was designed for 15 spans of 200 feet each, but further observation of the nature and direction of the floods led the chief engineer of the railway to the conclusion that one span at the southern end might safely be dispensed with. The highest flood scarcely ever touches the ground between the abutment and pier No. 1, and after deducting this span and the sectional area of the piers, the bridge site still leaves a sufficient area of water-way for the highest flood. The saving to be effected by dispensing with this span is estimated at rupees 1,87,360. The proposal has been sanctioned.

aking up of land the city of

Under the arrangements sanctioned, the East Indian Railway will pass through Selimghur and enter the city of Delhi, close by the north corner of the palace, and immediately to the north of

the Calcutta Gate, while the Punjab railway will enter the city in the opposite direction north of the Cabool Gate.

Although the construction of the Punjab line to Delhi has been deferred, it has been thought advisable for more than one reason to secure at once an ample provision of land for both railways.

Delhi to meet the requirements of the East Indian and Punjab railways.

It may be added that it is intended that the stations of the two railway stations shall be distinct, but contiguous, with one continuous platform. They will, in fact, form apparently one building, fronting the centre of the royal garden. It has also been resolved, both on the score of public convenience and of economy, to exclude the locomotive arrangements from the city, as land suitable for the purpose can be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood.

## RAILWAY, OUDH AND ROHILKUND.

Oudh and Rohilkund railway surveys.

The surveys made by the engineers of the Oudh railway company and by Mr. Hardy Wells on behalf of Government, for the railways which it has been proposed to construct in the provinces of Oudh and Rohilkund, are now before the Government.

Proposed railway between Lucknow and Cawnpoor.

The Chief Commissioner of Oudh forwarded to this Government the proceedings of a meeting of the European and native inhabitants of the city of Lucknow, held on the 29th instant, for the purpose of taking further measures for promoting the project of a railway between Lucknow and Cawnpoor.

The following resolutions of the meeting, with the remarks and decisions of the Government on each, will show what has been done in the matter:—

"I.—That the capital be 50 lakhs of rupees in 20,000 shares of rupees 250 each."

The capital is considered sufficient.

"II.—That when the capital is subscribed, 25 per cent. thereof shall be deposited in the Government treasury, and that Government be requested to allow interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on it, or on whatever balance of it may at any time be in the Treasury."

Assented to. The deposit of 25 per cent. of the capital (12½ lakhs of rupees) to be considered an essential condition of the concessions requested from Government.

"III.—That Government be applied to for a free grant of land for a double line of railway, on the same terms as land has been granted to the East Indian railway company."

Also assented to, under conditions of resumption in case of failure to complete the line, or to work it when completed. The company to agree to stipulations regarding the carriage of mails and troops, &c., and to other conditions enunciated by the late Court of Directors on the subject of unguaranteed companies, or to at least such of those conditions as the Government might desire to exact when the scheme had taken a more advanced form.

"IV.—That Government should be asked to grant protection against competition for 99 years."

The Government were willing to grant protection for the period required against direct competition, *i. e.*, against any other direct line from Cawnpoor to Lucknow, but not of course against indirect competition, such as that of a line from Fyzabad or Benares.

"V.—That Government should be asked to grant the services of an experienced officer to aid generally in the construction of the line."

The Government were willing to promise the services of an experienced officer to be associated with the management and endowed with some special functions of audit. Much importance was attached to the exercise of these functions as a means of bringing promptly to the notice of the shareholders generally the facts regarding the expenditure of their capital.

"VI.—That Government be requested to provide, as soon as possible, metalled roads on the main lines of Oudh, which would serve as feeders."

The Government has this subject much at heart, and it has not been disregarded.

"VII.—That the Government should be asked to place at the disposal of the committee any surveys and estimates which may be in their possession."

Assented to. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh was advised that all pecuniary liability for land or otherwise on the part of Government was to be carefully eschewed, until the scheme has taken a much more advanced shape than at present.

Railway from Baroda to Dubhoee.

His Highness the Guicowar proposed to construct a branch line connecting the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway company's main line with the towns of Dubhoee and Bhadoorpoor in his Highness's territory.

The object with which this proposal was made was two-fold; first, to open the cotton country about Dubhoee to the port of Broach, and second, to bring that country into certain and easy communication with Baroda, the direct road being almost impassable in the rains.

His Highness wished to stand in the same position to the proposed line as the British Government stands with respect to the main lines of communication in India, viz., giving a 5 per cent. guarantee, providing the land, &c.; adopting in short all the terms of the contract concluded by the British Government with the railway company. The only conditions asked for by the Guicowar's Durbar were, that the contract for constructing and working the line should be given to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway company, and that a guarantee should be given by the Government that no competing line would be sanctioned by the Government; the former condition was allowed, but the latter was subsequently withdrawn, on its being pointed out that no railroad could be carried through his territory without his Highness's permission.

The survey of the line had been sanctioned, but was afterwards postponed by the Guicowar; this is to be regretted, as the undertaking promised many advantages.

# STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of SANCTIONED PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE for 1860-61, compared with

| GOVERNMENTS. | Particulars. | Area in Square Miles. | Population. | Total Revenue. | Land Revenue. | SANCTIONED ORIGINAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Military Buildings. | Civil Buildings. | Agricultural Works. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Madras | Total | 136,872 | 23,301,697 | 6,181,190 | 4,169,354 | 55,289 | 24,572 | 32,813 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 170 | 46 | 30·46 | ·404 | ·179 | ·240 |
| | Per million souls | 5,882 | 1,000,000 | 265,647 | 179,176 | 2,376 | 1,052 | 1,411 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 2·21 | 376 | 100 | 67 | ·894 | ·397 | ·531 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 3·29 | 561 | 149 | 100 | 1·334 | ·592 | ·792 |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·08* | *·04* | *·06* |
| Bombay | Total | 140,407 | 12,038,113 | 6,153,671 | 2,929,329 | 77,449 | 18,734 | 28,354 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 86 | 43·82 | 20·9 | ·552 | ·133 | ·202 |
| | Per million souls | 11,628 | 1,000,000 | 509,535 | 243,023 | 6,418 | 1,546 | 2,348 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 2·28 | 196 | 100 | 47 | 1·259 | ·303 | ·462 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 4·85 | 417 | 212 | 100 | 2·68 | ·645 | ·981 |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·15* | *·04* | *·06* |
| Bengal | Total | 253,000 | 40,852,397 | 10,400,703 | 3,717,992 | 43,126 | 79,770 | 2,409 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 161 | 41·1 | 14·7 | ·171 | ·315 | ·009 |
| | Per million souls | 6,211 | 1,000,000 | 255,279 | 91,304 | 1,062 | 1,956 | 55 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 2·44 | 391 | 100 | 36 | ·416 | ·767 | ·022 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 6·77 | 1,086 | 277 | 100 | 1·156 | 2·13 | ·061 |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·08* | *·16* | |
| N. W. Provinces | Total | 108,000 | 30,250,000 | 6,629,189 | 4,272,608 | 108,219 | 43,969* | 83,495 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 280 | 61·38 | 39·56 | 1·002 | ·408 | ·773 |
| | Per million souls | 3,571 | 1,000,000 | 219,214 | 141,285 | 3,578 | 1,457 | 2,760 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 1·63 | 456 | 100 | 64 | 1·632 | ·665 | 1·259 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 2·54 | 712 | 156 | 100 | 2·55 | 1·039 | 1·967 |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·18* | *·07* | *·14* |
| Punjab | Total | 95,600 | 15,467,821 | 3,186,000 | 1,982,400 | 49,479 | 32,498 | 74,399 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 162 | 33 | 21 | ·518 | ·339 | ·779 |
| | Per million souls | 6,180 | 1,000,000 | 205,988 | 128,163 | 3,197 | 2,092 | 4,808 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 3 | 486 | 100 | 62 | 1·552 | 1·017 | 2·335 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 4·82 | 780 | 161 | 100 | 2·503 | 1·64 | 3·767 |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·09* | *·07* | *·15* |
| Oudh | Total | 25,000 | 7,000,000 | 1,197,038 | 1,042,099 | 194,838 | 10,436 | |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 280 | 47·88 | 41·68 | 7·793 | ·417 | |
| | Per million souls | 3,571 | 1,000,000 | 171,005 | 148,871 | 27,834 | 1,490 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 2·088 | 585 | 100 | 87·05 | 16·27 | ·87 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 2·399 | 672 | 114·867 | 100 | 18·70 | 1·0 | |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·78* | *·04* | |
| Nagpoor | Total | 76,432 | 4,650,000 | 408,656 | 293,704 | 12,993 | 4,165 | |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 61 | 5·34 | 3·84 | ·17 | ·054 | |
| | Per million souls | 16,391 | 1,000,000 | 87,540 | 62,950 | 2,786 | 885 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 18·73 | 1,142 | 100 | 72 | 3·184 | 1·010 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 26 | 1,586 | 138 | 100 | 4·423 | 1·403 | |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·22* | *·06* | |
| Pegu | Total | 32,250 | 890,974 | 453,109 | 120,840 | 28,159 | 15,109 | |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 28 | 14·05 | 3·747 | ·873 | ·469 | |
| | Per million souls | 35,714 | 1,000,000 | 501,785 | 133,821 | 31,178 | 16,750 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 7·11 | 199 | 100 | 26 | 6·214 | 3·339 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 27·35 | 765 | 385 | 100 | 23·9 | 12·842 | |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·22* | *·12* | |
| Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces. | Total | 38,000 | 314,276 | 149,683 | 45,166 | 5,220 | 1,924 | |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 8 | 3·939 | 1·188 | ·137 | ·051 | |
| | Per million souls | 125,000 | 1,000,000 | 492,375 | 148,500 | 17,125 | 6,375 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 25·38 | 203 | 100 | 30 | 3·478 | 1·294 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 84·6 | 676 | 333 | 100 | 11·593 | 4·313 | |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·24* | *·08* | |

* Includes, Kumaon Iron Works, 14,200*l.*; Agra and Bombay Road, 15,800*l.*; Allahabad Civil Station, 10,000*l.*

# APPENDIX A.

the Extent, Population, and Revenue of the several Local Governments of India.

EXPENDITURE. (N.B. It has in many cases been left to the Local Governments to alter the Allotment within the Total Amount allowed.)

| Works. | | | Repairs. | | | | | | Establishment Charges. | Reserved for unforeseen Requirements and Petty Works. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Communications. | Miscellaneous Public Works. | Total. | Military Buildings. | Civil Buildings. | Agricultural Works. | Communications. | Miscellaneous Public Works. | Total. | | | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 43,375 | 2,505 | 162,554 | 18,406 | 14,337 | 136,649 | 88,916 | 1,638 | 259,946 | 160,000 | 37,500 | 620,000 |
| ·346 | ·018 | 1·187 | ·134 | ·105 | ·999 | ·650 | ·012 | 1·900 | 1·170 | ·273 | 4·530 |
| 2,035 | 105 | 6,982 | 788 | 617 | 5,876 | 3,823 | 70 | 11,176 | 6,882 | 1,605 | 26,647 |
| ·767 | ·040 | 2·629 | ·297 | ·232 | 2·212 | 1·44 | ·026 | 4·207 | 2·59 | ·605 | 10·031 |
| 1·145 | ·060 | 3·923 | ·443 | ·347 | 3·3 | 2·149 | ·04 | 6·279 | 3·866 | ·903 | 14·971 |
| *·08* | - - - | *·26* | *·03* | *·02* | *·23* | *·14* | - - - | *·42* | *·26* | *·06* | *1·00* |
| 42,894 | 28,802 | 196,233 | 23,138 | 7,000 | 102,900 | 30,000 | 547 | 163,585 | 116,932 | 28,250 | 505,000 |
| ·305 | ·205 | 1·397 | ·166 | ·049 | ·733 | ·213 | ·004 | 1·165 | ·833 | ·202 | 3·597 |
| 3,546 | 2,383 | 16,244 | 1,930 | 569 | 8,523 | 2,476 | 46 | 13,546 | 9,686 | 2,348 | 41,825 |
| ·696 | ·468 | 3·188 | ·378 | ·112 | 1·673 | ·486 | ·009 | 2·658 | 1·9 | ·461 | 8·207 |
| 1·48 | ·996 | 6·782 | ·807 | ·236 | 3·559 | 1·034 | ·019 | 5·655 | 4·043 | ·981 | 17·461 |
| *·08* | *·06* | *·39* | *·05* | *·02* | *·20* | *·06* | - - - | *·33* | *·23* | *·05* | *1·00* |
| 69,557 | 125 | 194,987 | 23,285 | 38,900 | 26,300 | 53,415 | 14,470 | 156,370 | 94,360 | 69,200 | 514,917 |
| ·275 | - - - | ·77 | ·092 | ·153 | ·104 | ·211 | ·058 | ·618 | ·373 | ·274 | 2·035 |
| 1,708 | - - - | 4,782 | 571 | 950 | 645 | 1,310 | 360 | 3,838 | 2,316 | 1,701 | 12,639 |
| ·668 | - - - | 1·873 | ·223 | ·373 | ·253 | ·518 | ·140 | 1·502 | ·908 | ·668 | 4·951 |
| 1·855 | - - - | 5·202 | ·619 | 1·037 | ·703 | 1·43 | ·388 | 4·177 | 2·522 | 1·855 | 13·756 |
| *·13* | - - - | *·37* | *·05* | *·07* | *·05* | *·11* | *·03* | *·31* | *·19* | *·13* | *1·00* |
| 42,325* | 31,904* | 309,912 | 24,105 | 15,625 | 45,921 | 51,236 | 108 | 136,995 | 100,745 | 62,348 | 610,000 |
| ·392 | ·294 | 2·869 | ·223 | ·144 | ·425 | ·476 | - - - | 1·268 | ·933 | ·578 | 5·648 |
| 1,400 | 1,050 | 10,246 | 796 | 514 | 1,517 | 1,700 | - - - | 4,528 | 3,332 | 2,064 | 20,171 |
| ·638 | ·479 | 4·673 | ·364 | ·235 | ·692 | ·776 | - - - | 2·067 | 1·52 | ·941 | 9·201 |
| ·997 | ·748 | 7·301 | ·569 | ·367 | 1·081 | 1·212 | - - - | 3·229 | 2·376 | 1·47 | 14·376 |
| *·06* | *·05* | *·50* | *·04* | *·02* | *·08* | *·09* | - - - | *·23* | *·16* | *·11* | *1·00* |
| 90,691 | - - - | 247,067 | 17,597 | 1,689 | 25,421 | 57,150 | 920 | 102,777 | 111,092 | 49,064 | 510,000 |
| ·949 | - - - | 2·585 | ·184 | ·018 | ·266 | ·598 | ·009 | 1·075 | 1·162 | ·513 | 5·335 |
| 5,858 | - - - | 15,956 | 1,135 | 111 | 1,641 | 3,691 | 55 | 6,635 | 7,172 | 3,166 | 32,932 |
| 2·843 | - - - | 7·747 | ·551 | ·054 | ·797 | 1·792 | ·027 | 3·221 | 3·482 | 1·538 | 15·988 |
| 4·585 | - - - | 12·495 | ·888 | ·087 | 1·286 | 2·89 | ·043 | 5·194 | 5·609 | 2·484 | 25·782 |
| *·18* | - - - | *·49* | *·04* | - - - | *·05* | *·11* | - - - | *·20* | *·22* | *·09* | *1·00* |
| 4,675 | - - - | 209,949 | 784 | 2,366 | - - - | 9,621 | - - - | 12,765 | 22,286 | 5,000 | 250,000 |
| ·187 | - - - | 8·397 | ·032 | ·094 | - - - | ·384 | - - - | ·510 | ·893 | ·20 | 10·0 |
| 667 | - - - | 29,992 | 112 | 337 | - - - | 1,374 | - - - | 1,823 | 3,183 | 714 | 35,714 |
| ·38 | - - - | 17·52 | ·067 | ·199 | - - - | ·81 | - - - | 1·076 | 1·861 | ·427 | 20·884 |
| ·45 | - - - | 20·15 | ·07 | ·23 | - - - | ·92 | - - - | 1·22 | 2·14 | ·48 | 23·990 |
| *·02* | - - - | *·84* | - - - | *·02* | - - - | *·03* | - - - | *·05* | *·09* | *·02* | *1·00* |
| 5,229 | - - - | 22,387 | 880 | 175 | 25 | 1,885 | 600 | 3,565 | 14,966 | 19,082 | 60,000 |
| ·068 | - - - | ·292 | ·012 | ·002 | - - - | ·025 | ·008 | ·047 | ·196 | ·250 | ·785 |
| 1,114 | - - - | 4,786 | 196 | 32 | - - - | 409 | 131 | 770 | 3,213 | 4,098 | 12,868 |
| 1·274 | - - - | 5·468 | ·225 | ·037 | - - - | ·468 | ·150 | ·880 | 3·670 | 4·682 | 14·7 |
| 1·769 | - - - | 7·595 | ·313 | ·051 | - - - | ·650 | ·209 | 1·223 | 5·097 | 6·503 | 20·418 |
| *·09* | - - - | *·37* | *·02* | - - - | - - - | *·03* | *·01* | *·06* | *·25* | *·32* | *1·00* |
| - - - | 21,708† | 64,976 | 17,585 | 2,063 | 43 | 5,150 | 5,159 | 30,000 | 16,034 | 15,700 | 126,710 |
| - - - | ·673 | 2·015 | ·546 | ·064 | - - - | ·158 | ·162 | ·930 | ·497 | ·487 | 3·929 |
| - - - | 24,035 | 71,964 | 19,500 | 2,285 | - - - | 5,642 | 5,785 | 33,214 | 17,750 | 17,392 | 140,321 |
| - - - | 4·79 | 14·343 | 3·887 | ·456 | - - - | 1·125 | 1·153 | 6·621 | 3·537 | 3·466 | 27·967 |
| - - - | 18·423 | 55·165 | 14·951 | 1·754 | - - - | 4·326 | 4·434 | 25·465 | 13·604 | 13·331 | 107·565 |
| - - - | *·17* | *·51* | *·14* | *·01* | - - - | *·04* | *·05* | *·24* | *·13* | *·12* | *1·00* |
| 1,768 | 240 | 9,152 | 1,685 | 1,157 | - - - | 1,064 | 144 | 4,000 | 4,289 | 5,059 | 22,500 |
| ·046 | ·006 | ·240 | ·043 | ·032 | - - - | ·027 | ·003 | ·105 | ·112 | ·134 | ·591 |
| 5,750 | 750 | 30,000 | 5,375 | 4,000 | - - - | 3,375 | 375 | 13,125 | 14,000 | 16,750 | 73,875 |
| 1·168 | ·152 | 6·092 | 1·091 | ·813 | - - - | ·685 | ·076 | 2·665 | 2·843 | 3·402 | 15·002 |
| 3·893 | ·507 | 20·306 | 3·637 | 2·71 | - - - | 2·283 | ·253 | 8·883 | 9·477 | 11·34 | 50·006 |
| *·07* | *·02* | *·41* | *·07* | *·06* | - - - | *·05* | - - - | *·18* | *·19* | *·22* | *1·00* |

† Includes Alguada Lighthouse, 20,000*l.*

APPENDIX A.—RETURN OF SANCTIONED PUBLIC WORKS

| GOVERNMENTS. | Particulars. | Area in Square Miles. | Population. | Total Revenue. | Land Revenue. | SANCTIONED — ORIGINAL: Military Buildings. | Civil Buildings. | Agricultural Works. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straits | Total | 1,575 | 202,540 | £ 132,002 | £ | £ 37,749 | £ 10,273 | £ 286 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 128 | 83·81 | | 23·968 | 6·522 | ·181 |
| | Per million souls | 7,812 | 1,000,000 | 654,765 | | 187,250 | 50,953 | 1,414 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 1·19 | 152 | 100 | | 28·598 | 7·783 | ·215 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | | | | | | | |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·56* | *·15* | |
| Hyderabad (British Charges.) | Total | | | | | 30,668 | 1,830 | |
| | Per square mile | Military Buildings in the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Trimulgherry, and Roads in the Nizam's Dominions. | | | | | | |
| | Per million souls | | | | | | | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | | | | | | | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | | | | | | | |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·56* | *·03* | |
| Coorg | Total | 2,116 | 135,600 | 25,162 | 13,338 | | 50 | |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 64 | 11·89 | 6·3 | | ·023 | |
| | Per million souls | 15,625 | 1,000,000 | 185,781 | 98,437 | | 359 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 8·41 | 538 | 100 | 52 | | ·193 | |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 16·17 | 1,034 | 192 | 100 | | ·371 | |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | | *·03* | |
| TOTAL BRITISH | Total | 909,252 | 135,103,418 | 34,916,403 | 18,586,830 | 643,189 | 243,330 | 221,756 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 149 | 38·41 | 20·5 | ·707 | ·267 | ·246 |
| | Per million souls | 6,711 | 1,000,000 | 257,785 | 137,584 | 4,744 | 1,791 | 1,651 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 2·6 | 388 | 100 | 54 | 1·841 | ·695 | ·640 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 4·9 | 719 | 186 | 100 | 3·409 | 1·287 | 1·185 |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·49* | *·08* | *·07* |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Total | 25,624 | 2,017,647 | 466,100 | 412,000 | 665 | 9,555 | 739 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 79 | 18·2 | 16·08 | ·026 | ·373 | ·028 |
| | Per million souls | 12,659 | 1,000,000 | 230,379 | 203,544 | 329 | 4,721 | 354 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 5·49 | 434 | 100 | 89 | ·143 | 2·049 | ·153 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 6·2 | 487 | 113 | 100 | ·160 | 2·302 | ·172 |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·02* | *·35* | *·03* |
| Mysore | Total | 30,886 | 3,822,223 | 876,340 | 607,419 | | 4,621 | 11,166 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 121 | 28·7 | 19·66 | | ·150 | ·362 |
| | Per million souls | 8,264 | 1,000,000 | 237,190 | 162,479 | | 1,239 | 2,991 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 3·48 | 421 | 100 | 68 | | ·522 | 1·261 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 5·11 | 618 | 147 | 100 | | ·768 | 1·854 |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | | *·05* | *·14* |
| GRAND TOTAL* | Total | 965,762 | 140,943,288 | 36,258,843 | 19,606,249 | 643,854 | 257,506 | 233,661 |
| | Per square mile | 1 | 146 | 37·6 | 20·3 | ·667 | ·266 | ·242 |
| | Per million souls | 6,850 | 1,000,000 | 257,534 | 139,041 | 4,568 | 1,821 | 1,657 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Total Revenue | 2·66 | 388 | 100 | 54 | 1·774 | ·707 | 643 |
| | Per 100*l.* of Land Revenue | 4·93 | 719 | 189 | 100 | 3·285 | 1·309 | 1·161 |
| | Proportion of the whole | | | | | *·18* | *·08* | *·07* |

The area, the population, the land revenue, and the total revenue of the Punjab, Oudh, and the Hyderabad assigned districts are taken from returns of been received up to the time of the preparation of this table; the data of previous years have therefore been adopted. For the other provinces the land 1858–59. The gross revenue of Bengal is, in the Financial Department return, given at Rs. 12,45,44,154; from this is deducted the Benares opium To the revenue collected in the N. W. Provinces is added the Benares opium receipts, less recovery of advances, Rs. 1,16,49,304, which brings the taken from the Administration Reports of 1858–59, as the Financial Department return does not give the Pegu revenue separate from those of the other population of Bengal and the area of Pegu and Mysore. The area and population of Madras, and the area of Bombay and Bengal, are taken from the and the area of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces from the report of 1856–57. The area and population of the N.W. Provinces and the population

* The expenditure of every kind of the Public Works Department in India is therefore about 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per square mile, 6*d.* a head of the population, and 9¼ per cent. of the revenue. Of the whole expenditure nearly one-fifth is for direct expenditure on new military buildings; one-fourth for new Government buildings, both military and civil; one-fifth for public works of improvement; one-fourth for repairs of all kinds; one-fifth establishment charges; and one-tenth reserved to meet unforeseen demands and petty works.

EXPENDITURE FOR 1860–61—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE. (N.B. It has in many cases been left to the Local Governments to alter the Allotment within the Total Amount allowed.)

| WORKS. | | | REPAIRS. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Communications. | Miscellaneous Public Works. | Total. | Military Buildings. | Civil Buildings. | Agricultural Works. | Communications. | Miscellaneous Public Works. | Total. | Establishment Charges. | Reserved for unforeseen Requirements and Petty Works. | GRAND TOTAL. |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 765 | 5,259 | 54,332 | 1,230 | 2,221 | - - - | 1,320 | 176 | 4,947 | 6,611 | 2,078 | 67,968 |
| ·485 | 3·34 | 34·496 | ·781 | 1·41 | - - - | ·838 | ·111 | 3·14 | 4·198 | 1·319 | 43·153 |
| 3,789 | 26,093 | 269,500 | 6,101 | 11,015 | - - - | 6,546 | 867 | 24,531 | 32,796 | 10,304 | 337,132 |
| ·578 | 3·985 | 41·159 | ·932 | 1·682 | - - - | ·999 | ·133 | 3·746 | 5·009 | 1·575 | 51·489 |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| *·01* | *·07* | *·79* | *·02* | *·04* | - - - | *·02* | - - - | *·08* | *·09* | *·04* | *1·00* |
| 6,180 | - - - | 38,678 | 1,350 | 560 | - - - | 800 | 70 | 2,780 | 6,042 | 7,500 | 55,000 |
| *·11* | - - - | *·70* | *·03* | *·01* | - - - | *·01* | - - - | *·50* | *·11* | *·14* | *1·00* |
| 1,280 | - - - | 1,330 | 70 | 95 | - - - | 300 | 5 | 470 | - - - | - - - | 1,800 |
| ·605 | - - - | ·628 | ·034 | ·041 | - - - | ·143 | ·003 | ·221 | - - - | - - - | ·849 |
| 9,453 | - - - | 9,812 | 531 | 640 | - - - | 2,234 | 46 | 3,453 | - - - | - - - | 13,265 |
| 5·088 | - - - | 5·281 | ·286 | ·345 | - - - | 1·202 | ·025 | 1·858 | - - - | - - - | 7·139 |
| 9·784 | - - - | 10·155 | ·55 | ·663 | - - - | 2·311 | ·049 | 3·573 | - - - | - - - | 13·728 |
| *·71* | - - - | *·74* | *·04* | *·05* | - - - | *·17* | - - - | *·26* | - - - | - - - | *1·00* |
| 312,739 | 90,543 | 1,511,557 | 130,065 | 86,182 | 337,259 | 300,857 | 23,837 | 878,200 | 653,357 | 300,781 | 3,343,895† |
| ·343 | ·099 | 1·662 | ·143 | ·095 | ·373 | ·330 | ·026 | ·967 | ·718 | ·330 | 3·677 |
| 2,302 | 664 | 11,154 | 959 | 637 | 2,503 | 214 | 174 | 6,489 | 4,818 | 2,214 | 24,677 |
| ·893 | ·257 | 4·326 | ·372 | ·247 | ·971 | ·859 | ·067 | 2·516 | 1·871 | ·859 | 9·572 |
| 1·657 | ·476 | 8·014 | ·689 | ·457 | 1·798 | 1·591 | ·124 | 4·659 | 3·465 | 1·590 | 17·728 |
| *·09* | *·03* | *·46* | *·05* | *·03* | *·10* | *·09* | - - - | *·27* | *·19* | *·08* | *1·00* |
| 2,725 | - - - | 13,684 | 510 | 350 | 1,350 | 860 | 70 | 3,140 | 8,950 | 1,685 | 27,459 |
| ·107 | - - - | ·534 | ·021 | ·013 | ·052 | ·033 | ·003 | ·122 | ·349 | ·066 | 1·071 |
| 1,354 | - - - | 6,759 | 265 | 164 | 658 | 417 | 37 | 1,544 | 4,417 | 835 | 13,556 |
| ·588 | - - - | 2·933 | ·116 | ·071 | ·286 | ·181 | ·016 | ·670 | 1·917 | ·364 | 5·884 |
| ·661 | - - - | 3·295 | ·131 | ·079 | ·321 | ·203 | ·018 | ·752 | 2·154 | ·409 | 6·610 |
| *·09* | - - - | *·49* | *·02* | *·01* | *·05* | *·04* | - - - | *·12* | *·33* | *·06* | *1·00* |
| 4,163 | 1,050 | 21,000 | - - - | 1,440 | 14,051 | 19,562 | 94 | 35,147 | 18,913 | 5,000 | 80,060 |
| ·134 | ·034 | ·680 | - - - | ·046 | ·455 | ·633 | ·003 | 1·137 | ·613 | ·162 | 2·592 |
| 1,107 | 280 | 5,619 | - - - | 380 | 3,760 | 5,231 | 24 | 9,396 | 5,066 | 1,338 | 21,421 |
| ·467 | ·119 | 2·369 | - - - | ·16 | 1·585 | 2·205 | ·011 | 3·961 | 2·137 | ·563 | 9·03 |
| ·686 | ·175 | 3·483 | - - - | ·235 | 2·331 | 3·242 | ·016 | 5·824 | 3·143 | ·828 | 13·278 |
| *·05* | *·02* | *·26* | - - - | *·02* | *·17* | *·25* | - - - | *·44* | *·24* | *·06* | *1·00* |
| 319,627 | 91,593 | 1,546,241 | 130,575 | 87,972 | 352,660 | 321,279 | 24,001 | 916,487 | 681,220 | 307,466 | 3,451,414 |
| ·331 | ·095 | 1·601 | ·135 | ·091 | ·365 | ·333 | ·025 | ·949 | ·706 | ·319 | 3·575 |
| 2,267 | 650 | 10,965 | 924 | 623 | 2,500 | 2,280 | 171 | 6,500 | 4,835 | 2,184 | 24,486 |
| ·881 | ·252 | 4·257 | ·359 | ·242 | ·970 | ·886 | ·066 | 2·523 | 1·877 | ·850 | 9·507 |
| 1·632 | ·466 | 7·883 | ·665 | ·448 | 1·797 | 1·640 | ·122 | 4·672 | 3·476 | 1·576 | 17·605 |
| *·09* | *·03* | *·45* | *·04* | *·03* | *·10* | *·09* | *·01* | *·27* | *·19* | *·09* | *1·00* |

1860–61, furnished by the authorities of those provinces respectively. The returns for 1860–61 from the other Governments and Administrations had not revenue and total revenue are taken from a return furnished by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, for the year receipts, Rs. 1,27,94,425, and the recovery of opium and salt advances for Bengal, Rs. 77,42,695. This leaves the total revenue as above, Rs. 10,40,07,034. N. W. Provinces revenues up to Rs. 6,62,91,896, as above given. In the case of Pegu and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, the revenue is provinces. The Parliamentary return, dated 28th July 1857, furnishes the area and population of Nagpoor and of the Straits Settlements; as also the Administration Reports of 1855–56. The population of Bombay is taken from the return of 1856–57, and of Pegu and Mysore from the returns of 1858–59, of the T. and M. Provinces are taken from the reports of 1857–58.

† To complete the estimated British P. W. Expenditure, the following must be added to the sum of - - £3,343,895
Government outlay for Railway Establishment and Land - - - - - - - - - 162,389
Electric Telegraph charges - - - - - - - - - - - 187,000
Local Fund charges - - - - - - - - - - - - 223,900

Total as per Financial Dept. Estimate - - - £3,917,185

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ORIGINAL WORKS INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING RETURN.

| Nature of Works. | | Estimated Cost. | Expended up to 30th April 1860. | Sanctioned for 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MADRAS. | | | |
| *Military* | Alterations and repairs to the Fortifications of Fort St. George | Rs. 4,02,902 | Rs. 1,72,771 | Rs. 1,15,131 |
| | Barrack Accommodation at Bellary | 2,26,055 | 71,423 | 23,877 |
| | " " at St. Thomas's Mount | 40,960 | 14,331 | 4,429 |
| | " " at Fort St. George | 1,29,280 | 70,806 | 55,944 |
| | " " at Bangalore | 10,09,710 | 3,22,100 | 1,48,790 |
| | " " at Jackatallah | 14,06,730 | 10,84,210 | 1,67,946 |
| | Improving the Drainage of Fort St. George | 50,000 | 10,657 | 39,343 |
| *Judicial* | Judicial Buildings at Salem | 1,12,670 | 80,000 | 32,670 |
| *General* | New Wing to General Hospital, Madras | 66,500 | - - - | 66,500 |
| | Engineer's Store Yard for Machinery, &c., at Madras | 76,390 | - - - | 45,220 |
| *Agricultural* | Additional Lock and Calingulah in the Nizampatam Channel, Krishna | 34,600 | - - - | 34,600 |
| | Connecting the Sarvapalli Channel with Jaffer Sahib's Channel, Nellore | 59,980 | - - - | 48,580 |
| | High level Channel from the Budumair to Perikeed and thence to Dendaber, Krishna | 2,14,385 | 69,852 | 60,000 |
| | Channel from Pulairee near Weyur to the Canal Basin, Krishna | 2,37,107 | 1,18,811 | 60,000 |
| | Restoring the Anicut across the Pennair at Nellore | 1,12,500 | 57,648 | 54,812 |
| | Deepening, &c., Peruvalay Channels in Trichinopoly | 30,200 | 4,795 | 15,500 |
| *Communications* | Metalled Roads in Ganjam | 67,870 | 43,075 | 2,47,350 |
| | " from Ibrahimpatam to Nizam's Frontier, Krishna | 44,170 | 8,000 | 20,000 |
| | " in North Arcot | 89,360 | 36,943 | 29,540 |
| | " in Trichinopoly | 64,973 | 27,081 | 28,020 |
| | " in Madura | 74,200 | - - - | 18,200 |
| | " in Coimbatore | 50,595 | 2,396 | 26,199 |
| | " in North Canara | 1,94,842 | 44,047 | 46,769 |
| | " in Malabar | 2,24,880 | 22,282 | 78,205 |
| | " from Kurnool to Nandicanama | 1,07,160 | 1,04,660 | 2,500 |
| | " " to Kodamur | | | |
| | " " to Gooty | | | |
| | Completing the Nandicanama Ghat, Kurnool | 50,000 | 35,000 | 15,000 |
| | Unmetalled Road in Cuddapah | 41,300 | 9,500 | 20,000 |
| | " in Malabar | 33,040 | 10,000 | 17,100 |
| | Bridges on Trunk Road No. 6, Nellore | 93,510 | 46,488 | 10,330 |
| | " in Kurnool | 87,216 | 77,516 | 9,700 |
| | " in North Arcot | 1,34,663 | 1,22,908 | 11,755 |
| | " in Madura | 26,340 | 18,600 | 7,740 |
| | " in Malabar | 40,270 | 11,740 | 15,530 |
| | Completing the Narasapur Lock, Godavery | 23,500 | 11,319 | 12,181 |
| Minor works not enumerated | | 4,01,653 | 1,42,572 | 2,58,705 |
| | Total | - - - | - - - | 16,25,551 |
| | BOMBAY. | | | |
| *Military* | Harbour defences, Bombay | 25,00,000 | - - - | 1,50,000 |
| | Barrack Accommodation at Belgaum | 1,06,213 | 51,918 | 34,295 |
| | " " at Wanowree | 6,75,702 | 3,43,265 | 1,23,968 |
| | " " at Ahmednuggur | 57,322 | 52,986 | 4,336 |
| | " " at Candeish | 49,812 | 23,186 | 10,000 |
| | " " at Mhow | 5,76,970 | 1,22,000 | 1,01,000 |
| | Temporary " at Ahmednuggur | 31,199 | 23,199 | 8,000 |
| | Patcherries at Nusseerabad | 52,744 | 45,098 | 7,646 |
| | Temporary Barracks at Nusseerabad | 27,132 | - - - | 27,132 |
| | Barrack Accommodation at Neemuch | 1,47,171 | 9,003 | 68,768 |
| | " " at Aden | 4,44,607 | 1,67,775 | 77,293 |
| | " " at Shikarpoor | 82,079 | 25,784 | 31,295 |
| | Additions and alterations to Belgaum Arsenal | 35,736 | 24,914 | 10,822 |
| | Ordnance Buildings, Bombay | 2,31,033 | 75,378 | 91,439 |
| | Carried forward | — | — | 7,45,994 |

List of the Principal Original Works included in the foregoing Return—*continued.*

| Nature of Works. | | Estimated Cost. | Expended up to 30th April 1860. | Sanctioned for 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BOMBAY—*continued.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | Brought forward | — | — | 7,45,994 |
| *Naval* | New Graving Dock, Bombay | 4,80,056 | | 50,000 |
| | Works in the Bombay Dockyard | 1,34,320 | 66,488 | 39,409 |
| *Judicial* | Gaol at Ajmere | 35,724 | 10,020 | 25,704 |
| *Municipal* | Clearing out and repairing Tanks in Tuvella Valley, Aden | | 1,63,810 | 30,000 |
| *Marine* | Improvements to the Kurrachee Harbour | 13,70,000 | 40,000 | 2,50,000 |
| *Agricultural* | Enlargement of the Beggaree Canal | 55,176 | | 55,176 |
| | Mitrow Canal (in Sindh) | 4,33,155 | | 1,50,000 |
| | Improving Bundaras in Candeish | 83,238 | 25,420 | 43,524 |
| *Communications* | Agra and Bombay Road from Mhow to Dewas Boundary | 2,19,350 | | 1,40,000 |
| | Road over the Phoonda Ghat | 1,37,331 | 84,076 | 20,000 |
| | „ in Candeish | 2,68,488 | 2,16,845 | 90,000 |
| | Bridges on the Hyderabad and Sholapoor Road | 46,536 | | 20,000 |
| | Road over the Luckee Pass, Kurrachee | 50,184 | 32,674 | 17,510 |
| | „ from Dewas Boundary to Bewar | 74,222 | 14,222 | 60,000 |
| | „ from Gogo to Ahmedabad | 2,90,945 | 2,67,622 | 30,000 |
| | Extraordinary Repairs, Mhow to Sindwa Ghat | 98,934 | 64,850 | 33,934 |
| Minor works not enumerated | | 2,03,614 | 47,444 | 1,61,086 |
| | Total | | | 19,62,337 |
| | BENGAL. | | | |
| *Military* | Solitary Cells at Barrackpoor | 48,662 | — | 38,662 |
| | Barrack Accommodation at Berhampoor | 86,463 | 41,000 | 25,463 |
| | „ at Dehree | — | 3,00,000 | 50,000 |
| | Buildings for a Co. of Arracan Battn., Bokyong | 26,670 | 3,000 | 23,670 |
| | Additions, &c., to Arsenal, Fort William | 85,405 | 59,377 | 13,028 |
| | Royal Barrack Verandah, ditto | 35,650 | 26,738 | 8,912 |
| | Beer Store Shed, ditto | 27,992 | — | 27,992 |
| | Beer-receiving Godown and Cask Sheds, ditto | 32,564 | 11,338 | 21,226 |
| | Minor works in Fort William | 78,029 | 40,020 | 38,009 |
| *Naval* | Land required for extension of the Dockyard and Works, and for the diversion of the Garden Reach Road | 2,33,957 | — | 2,33,957 |
| *Judicial* | Magistrate's Cutcherry at Patna | 34,238 | 22,658 | 20,520 |
| | Gaol Buildings at Debrooghur | 36,549 | 35,000 | 1,549 |
| | „ at Seebsaugor | 34,914 | 32,000 | 2,914 |
| *Revenue* | Collector's Cutcherry at Bhaugulpoor | 33,434 | 18,070 | 10,000 |
| | New Export Wharf Shed at Calcutta | 53,738 | 45,000 | 8,738 |
| | New Opium Godown at ditto | 1,85,000 | 50,000 | 1,35,000 |
| | Additions, &c., to Opium Buildings at Goolzarbagh | 34,380 | 32,000 | 2,380 |
| *Ecclesiastical* | Temporary Church of iron frames at Barrackpoor | 29,962 | — | 29,962 |
| *Educational* | New College with out-offices at Berhampoor | 56,926 | 9,000 | 25,000 |
| *General* | New Copper Mint | — | — | 1,50,000 |
| *Agricultural* | Embankments between the Huldee and Russelpoor Rivers | 52,803 | 47,000 | 5,803 |
| | Rough stone Groyne at Naraj | 52,164 | 40,000 | 12,164 |
| *Communications* | Road from Calcutta to Jessore | 7,24,525 | — | 51,029 |
| | Metalling a portion of the Road between Calcutta and Midnapoor | 63,000 | — | 63,000 |
| | Jeagunge and Nulhattee Road | 80,000 | 26,000 | 54,000 |
| | Sooree and Bhaugulpoor ditto | 3,92,307 | 69,000 | 50,000 |
| | Darjeeling and Caragolah Road | 1,18,428 | 88,000 | 1,20,000 |
| | Hazareebagh and Burhee Road | 47,340 | 15,000 | 32,000 |
| | Punchkoorah and Koilah Ghat Road | 27,045 | 15,000 | 12,045 |
| | Bareepoor and Mutlah Road | 1,22,991 | 31,000 | 91,991 |
| | Bridge over the Burrakur River | 5,37,176 | 1,13,000 | 50,000 |
| | „ over the Goolsunkree River | 53,562 | 45,000 | 8,562 |
| | Shergotty Bridges | 5,95,855 | 1,82,280 | 50,000 |
| | Masonry Causeway across the sandy bed of the Soane | 90,478 | 93,372 | 50,000 |
| | Two Masonry Viaducts to the Doorgowtee Bridge | 86,592 | 82,967 | 3,625 |
| Minor works not enumerated | | 6,99,501 | 3,17,363 | 4,28,668 |
| | Total | — | — | 19,49,869 |

List of the Principal Original Works included in the foregoing Return—*continued.*

| | Nature of Works. | Estimated Cost. | Expended up to 30th April 1860. | Sanctioned for 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N. W. PROVINCES. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Military* | Wash-houses for European Troops at Meerut | 68,194 | — | 28,194 |
| | Cantonment Roads at Cawnpoor | 23,915 | 12,000 | 11,915 |
| | Barrack Accommodation at Cawnpoor | 9,00,000 | 3,20,000 | 1,00,000 |
| | " at Goruckpoor | — | — | 20,000 |
| | " at Bareilly | 7,00,000 | 1,50,000 | 1,30,000 |
| | " at Shahjehanpoor | 3,50,000 | 1,57,087 | 67,913 |
| | " at Jhansi | 7,00,000 | 1,38,800 | 1,00,000 |
| | " at Lullutpoor | 1,55,000 | 64,800 | 20,000 |
| | " at Gwalior | 5,50,000 | 2,10,000 | 2,40,000 |
| | " at Oorai | 3,50,090 | 2,00,000 | 75,000 |
| | " at Muttra | 3,50,000 | 30,722 | 69,278 |
| | " at Jubbulpoor | — | 33,449 | 37,247 |
| | " at Saugor | 33,900 | 59,872 | 23,500 |
| | Ordnance Buildings at Allahabad | 32,640 | 8,500 | 24,140 |
| *Judicial* | Magistrate's Cutcherry at Muttra | 25,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| *Revenue* | Customs Bungalows at Jhansi | 30,000 | — | 15,300 |
| | " at Soane | 23,946 | — | 12,300 |
| | " at Allahabad | 35,923 | — | 20,440 |
| *General* | Civil Offices at Allahabad | — | — | 10,000 |
| | Memorial Garden at Cawnpoor | — | — | 80,000 |
| | Advance for Workshops at Roorkee | — | — | 50,000 |
| | Allahabad Civil Station (since reduced to Rs. 50,000) | — | — | 1,00,000 |
| *Industrial* | Kumaon Iron Works (since transferred to a Company) | — | — | 1,42,000 |
| *Agricultural* | Futtehghur Branch of the Ganges Canal | 15,04,886 | 4,87,561 | 1,50,000 |
| | Improvement of the Karroon Nuddee | 1,11,300 | — | 10,000 |
| | Rajbuhas on the Ganges Canal | — | 18,26,891 | 4,99,562 |
| | Works on the Main Line, Ganges Canal (lower plateau of Solani Earthen Aqueduct) | 1,33,44,073 | 1,43,74,906 | 1,00,000 |
| | Mangoe Gardens on Canal Banks | 60,000 | 32,000 | 4,000 |
| | Jakhun Canal, Deyrah Dhoon | 99,651 | 44,000 | 20,000 |
| | Kylas Canal, Rohilkund | 82,476 | 27,471 | 10,000 |
| | Restoration of Bundlecund Irrigation Works | — | — | 20,000 |
| *Communications* | Bridges on the Agra and Gwalior Road | 81,781 | — | 50,000 |
| | Meerut and Roorkee Road | — | 96,830 | 10,000 |
| | Bewar and Futtehghur Road | 64,400 | 20,000 | 44,400 |
| | Agra and Bombay Road in Gwalior territory | 12,08,117 | — | 1,58,000 |
| | " " " between 18th and 35th Milestones | — | 18,000 | 35,000 |
| | Jubbulpoor and Kullungee Road | 43,850 | 20,563 | 5,000 |
| | Great Deccan Road from Nerbudda to near Kamptee | 2,15,010 | 39,155 | 32,000 |
| | 1st Division, Great Deccan Road | 26,476 | 14,559 | 11,851 |
| | Bridge over the Bheema at Ratgurh | 54,723 | — | 30,000 |
| *Elec. Telegraph* | Electric Telegraph Offices at Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpoor | 52,000 | — | 52,000 |
| Minor works not enumerated | | 5,28,339 | 49,162 | 4,65,078 |
| | Total | — | — | 30,99,118 |
| | PUNJAB. | | | |
| *Military* | Mounting Guns on the Lahore and Cashmere Gates at Delhi | 25,845 | — | 20,000 |
| | Barrack Accommodation at Delhi | — | — | 1,00,000 |
| | Defences at Attock | 44,515 | 29,940 | 14,575 |
| | Kohat Fort Works | 4,05,960 | 2,62,370 | 15,000 |
| | Barrack Accommodation at Rawul Pindee | 7,25,282 | 2,64,704 | 86,583 |
| | Infantry Hospital at Mooltan | 1,34,514 | 18,844 | 30,000 |
| | Subsidiary Buildings to Barracks at Meean Meer | 58,899 | 32,148 | 20,500 |
| | Umritsur Infantry Hospital | 53,168 | — | 30,000 |
| | Iron-frame Barracks at Ferozepoor | 1,82,344 | 1,19,158 | 43,186 |
| | Barrack and subsidiary Buildings at Umballa | 68,688 | 31,746 | 36,945 |
| *Revenue* | Improvements to Khewra Salt Mines | 1,09,407 | 79,981 | 14,048 |
| *Ecclesiastical* | Churches at Peshawur and Umballa | 41,940 | 9,200 | 32,740 |
| | 15 Churches at different Stations | 60,000 | — | 25,000 |
| *Educational* | Normal School Buildings at Sunawur | 56,984 | 17,000 | 24,000 |
| | Carried forward | — | — | 4,92,577 |

List of the Principal Original Works included in the foregoing Return—*continued.*

| Nature of Works. | | Estimated Cost. | Expended up to 30th April 1860. | Sanctioned for 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PUNJAB—*continued.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | Brought forward | — | — | 4,92,577 |
| *General* | Saw Mills at Madhopoor | 76,010 | 64,500 | 11,510 |
| *Agricultural* | Construction of Main Line and Branches, Baree Doab Canal* | 1,35,09,491 | 1,00,41,384 | 5,37,716 |
| | Construction of Rajbuhas* | 17,45,000 | 84,919 | 1,00,000 |
| | Improving and extending Upper Sutlej Canals | 3,47,502 | 1,10,818 | 97,371 |
| *Communications* | Lahore and Ferozepoor Road | 1,47,411 | — | 47,704 |
| | „ Peshawur „ | 1,08,00,000 | 73,64,137 | 5,00,000 |
| | Sutlej and Beas Road | — | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| | Bridges in the 7th Division, G. T. Road | — | — | 1,25,000 |
| | „ „ 8th „ „ | — | — | 1,25,000 |
| Minor works not enumerated | | 4,00,542 | 29,050 | 3,33,778 |
| | Total | — | — | 24,70,656 |
| | OUDH. | | | |
| *Military* | Smoothing the Demolitions round the Fort at Lucknow | 2,83,059 | — | 75,000 |
| | Metalling Cantonment Roads at Seetapoor | 62,110 | — | 52,352 |
| | „ „ at Gondah | | | |
| | „ „ at Roy Bareilly | | | |
| | „ „ at Fyzabad | 98,570 | — | 36,291 |
| | Powder Magazine, Lucknow | 29,598 | — | 29,598 |
| | Barrack Accommodation at Lucknow | 31,48,332 | 20,00,511 | 15,50,674 |
| | „ at Roy Bareilly | 10,63,058 | 4,88,312 | |
| | „ at Seetapoor | 10,64,109 | 4,20,226 | |
| | „ at Fyzabad | 10,67,283 | 3,69,688 | |
| | „ at Gondah | 8,38,821 | 4,02,496 | |
| *Judicial* | Centre and Divisional Gaols | 1,80,118 | — | 75,000 |
| *Ecclesiastical* | Protestant Churches at 5 Stations | 73,638 | 23,347 | 50,291 |
| | Roman Catholic Chapels at Lucknow and Roy Bareilly | 24,798 | — | 24,798 |
| *Communications* | Allahabad and Fyzabad Road | 1,30,389 | — | 40,000 |
| Minor works not enumerated | | 31,490 | 4,000 | 27,490 |
| | Total | — | — | 20,99,494 |
| | NAGPOOR. | | | |
| *Military* | Accommodation for European Infantry and Foot Artillery at Kamptee | 1,22,703 | — | 73,703 |
| | Female Hospital for European Infantry at ditto | 23,868 | — | 15,000 |
| | Public Privies in the Cantonment at Kamptee | 13,500 | — | 13,500 |
| *Judicial* | Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry at Chanda | 25,000 | — | 6,000 |
| | „ „ „ with out-offices at Bhundara | 27,000 | — | 27,000 |
| *Ecclesiastical* | Church at Seetabuldee | 10,082 | — | 5,041 |
| *Communications* | Great Deccan Road Line, 100 miles | — | — | 10,000 |
| | Nagpoor and Bhundara Roads, 177 miles | — | — | 17,700 |
| Minor works not enumerated | | — | — | 55,926 |
| | Total | — | — | 2,23,870 |
| | PEGU. | | | |
| *Military* | Bassein Redoubt | 22,399 | — | 7,399 |
| | Tounghoo „ | 1,28,222 | — | 20,000 |
| | Privies for N.I. and Camp Followers at Tounghoo | 10,117 | — | 6,020 |
| | European Infantry Canteen at Thayet Myo | 19,818 | — | 14,818 |
| | 5 Cook-houses for European Infantry and Artillery at Thayet Myo | 17,555 | — | 12,555 |
| | Commissariat Depôt at Thayet Myo | 73,800 | — | 33,800 |
| | Powder Magazine at „ | 26,506 | — | 13,873 |
| | Carried forward | — | — | 1,08,465 |

* Under the Governor General's order, lately published in the Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette*, a much larger expenditure has now been devoted to the Rajbuhas, or distributing channels, and the outlay on the main works has been curtailed accordingly.

List of the Principal Original Works included in the foregoing Return—*continued.*

| Nature of Works. | | Estimated Cost. | Expended up to 30th April 1860. | Sanctioned for 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PEGU—*continued.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | Brought forward - - - | — | — | 1,08,465 |
| | Ordnance Godown at Thayet Myo - - | 17,800 | — | 12,800 |
| | Tounghoo Powder Magazine - - - | 41,502 | — | 2,000 |
| | Rangoon Arsenal General Store - - | 61,809 | — | 61,809 |
| | „ „ Forge and Carpenters' Shop - | 11,045 | — | 11,045 |
| *General* - - | Alguada Reef Lighthouse - - - | 4,64,349 | — | 2,00,000 |
| *Municipal* - - | Bassien Market - - - - | 30,471 | — | 10,000 |
| *Marine* - - | Coal Wharf, Dalla Dockyard - - - | 10,365 | — | 5,174 |
| Minor works not enumerated - - - - - | | — | — | 2,38,467 |
| | Total - - - | — | — | 6,49,760 |
| | T. AND M. PROVINCES. | | | |
| *Military* - - | Police Barracks - - - - | — | — | 25,000 |
| | Huts for Police Battalion at Shoay Gyeen - | 16,361 | 10,000 | 6,361 |
| | Commissariat Wharf at Maulmain - - | 37,616 | — | 10,000 |
| *Judicial* - - | Court-house at Maulmain - - - | 49,586 | 12,500 | 6,500 |
| Minor works not enumerated - - - - - | | 59,735 | 6,421 | 43,659 |
| | Total - - - | — | — | 91,520 |
| | STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. | | | |
| *Military* - - | Accommodation for European Troops at Singapoor - - - - - - | 6,93,157 | — | 3,60,000 |
| | Cook-room for N. I. Barracks at Singapoor - | 10,220 | 10,120 | 100 |
| | Stock Magazine on Government Hill - - | 12,100 | 4,400 | 7,700 |
| *udicial* - - | New Inspector's Quarters and Coroner's room at Singapoor - - - - - | 10,238 | — | 10,238 |
| | Additional Lock-up at Singapoor - - | 21,703 | — | 21,703 |
| | Converting the present Government House at Singapoor into a Court-house - - | 16,861 | — | 16,861 |
| | H. M.'s Gaol and House of Correction - - | 22,517 | 4,917 | 17,600 |
| | Combined Convict Lines - - - | 19,965 | 18,356 | 1,609 |
| | Police Thannahs opposite the Convict Gaol - | 14,336 | 8,800 | 5,536 |
| | Three Police Stations - - - - | 13,427 | 2,640 | 10,787 |
| *Ecclesiastical* - | St. Andrew's Church - - - - | 46,955 | 40,000 | 6,955 |
| *General* - - | New Dispensary General Hospital - - | 12,763 | 11,000 | 1,763 |
| | Lunatic Asylum - - - - | 20,892 | 17,709 | 3,183 |
| *Marine* - - | New Lighthouse at Cape Rachado - - | 24,691 | — | 11,000 |
| Minor works not enumerated - - - - - | | — | — | 68,291 |
| | Total - - - | — | — | 5,43,326 |
| | HYDERABAD. | | | |
| *Military* - - | Barrack Accommodation at Trimulgherry - | — | — | 3,00,000 |
| | Temporary Family Quarters at Secunderabad - | 39,500 | 35,500 | 4,000 |
| | School-room with Schoolmaster's Quarters at Trimulgherry - - - - | 38,067 | 26,067 | 12,000 |
| *Communications* - | 1st-class Road between Toka and Aurungabad - | 1,84,000 | — | 50,000 |
| | Road between Savergaum and the Godavery River - - - - - | 11,253 | 10,253 | 1,000 |
| | Nagpoor Dawk Line between Toka and Savergum - - - - - - | 22,770 | 14,770 | 8,000 |
| Minor works not enumerated - - - - - | | 17,621 | 3,862 | 11,780 |
| | Total - - - | — | — | 3,86,780 |
| | COORG. | | | |
| *Communications* - | 3rd-class Road from Soontacoopum to Coodlypett, 40 miles - - - - | 20,000 | — | 10,000 |
| Minor works not enumerated - - - - - | | 4,300 | 1,000 | 3,300 |
| | Total - - - | — | — | 13,300 |

List of the Principal Original Works included in the foregoing Return—*continued.*

| Nature of Works. | Estimated Cost. | Expended up to 30th April 1860. | Sanctioned for 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Judicial* - Thannash and Chowkies | — | — | 10,000 |
| Central Gaol at Dharaseo | — | — | 25,000 |
| *Revenue* - Tehsildaries | — | — | 5,000 |
| 4 Cutcherry Out-offices | 9,600 | — | 6,000 |
| Commissioner's Cutcherry at Dharaseo | 18,680 | — | 5,000 |
| " " Oomrawutty | 30,930 | 25,930 | 5,000 |
| Deputy Commr.'s " Ankolah | 26,880 | 15,000 | 11,000 |
| " " Dharaseo | 49,340 | 48,340 | 1,000 |
| " " Lingsoogoor | 42,200 | 30,650 | 3,000 |
| Minor works not enumerated | — | — | 65,845 |
| Total | — | — | 1,36,845 |
| MYSORE. | | | |
| *Revenue* - Talook Cutcherries at Terrikerray and Chickmugloor | 11,620 | 5,000 | 6,620 |
| *Agricultural* - Drainage of Bangalore | 74,000 | — | 74,000 |
| Restoration of a Dam across the River Nagoo, and excavation of an old Channel near Lutchmanapoora | 11,300 | 6,000 | 5,300 |
| Minor works not enumerated | — | — | 1,24,080 |
| Total | — | — | 2,10,000 |

TABLE of the DATES of RECEIPT and DISPOSAL of the BUDGETS of 1860-61.

| Names of Administrations. | BUDGETS OF 1860-61. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Received. | Orders passed. | Supplementary orders issued. | Amount allowed. |
| | | | | Lakhs. |
| Madras | 9th March 1860 | 2nd May 1860 | 20th July 1860 | 62 |
| Bombay | 28th June " | 27th July " | - | 50½ |
| Bengal | 14th May " | 30th " " | - | 49 |
| Fort William | 21st March " | 16th May " | - | 2½ |
| N. W. Provinces | 21st May " | 16th July " | - | 61 |
| Punjab | 7th April " | 17th April " | 19th July 1860 | 51 |
| Oudh | 28th May " | 17th July " | - | 25 |
| Nagpoor | 2nd April " | 16th April " | - | 6 |
| Pegu | 25th Jany. " | 18th " " | 2nd August 1860 | 12¾ |
| T. and M. Provinces | 27th March " | 2nd May " | - | 2¼ |
| Straits Settlements | 11th April " | 19th July " | - | 6¾ |
| Hyderabad | 31st Dec. 1859 | 23rd " " | - | 8¼ |
| Coorg | 25th Jany. 1860 | 8th May " | - | ¼ |
| Mysore | " " | 17th " " | - | 8 |

# APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the Progress made in bringing up Arrears of Accounts in BENGAL, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, PUNJAB, and NAGPOOR, as shown in the Reports for February 1861.

## COMPLETE ACCOUNTS RECEIVED.

| BENGAL. Divisions. | Date up to which received. | Months' Arrears. |
|---|---|---|
| 1ST CIRCLE: | | |
| Civil Architect | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Garrison Engineer | „ „ | 1 |
| Iron Bridge Yard | „ „ | 1 |
| Suburban Roads | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Barrackpoor | Oct. 1860 | 3 |
| Arracan | Dec. „ | 1 |
| 2ND CIRCLE: | | |
| Nuddea Rivers | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Toll Collectors ditto | „ „ | — |
| Calcutta Canals | „ „ | — |
| 24-Pergunnahs | „ „ | — |
| Dacca | „ „ | — |
| Calcutta & Jessore Rd. | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| 3RD CIRCLE: | | |
| Upper Assam | Oct. 1860 | 3 |
| Lower „ | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Sylhet „ | „ „ | 1 |
| 4TH CIRCLE: | | |
| Berhampoor | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Bhaugulpoor | Nov. „ | 2 |
| Darjeeling Road | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Dinagepoor | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| 5TH CIRCLE: | | |
| Dinapoor | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Patna | Oct. 1860 | 3 |
| 2nd Divn. G. T. Road | „ „ | 3 |
| Ramghur | Dec. „ | 1 |
| 6TH CIRCLE: | | |
| 1st Divn. G. T. Road | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Damoodah | „ „ | — |
| Midnapoor | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Tumlook | „ „ | 1 |
| Hidgellee | Jan. 1861 | — |
| BurrakurBridgeWrks. | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| 7TH CIRCLE: | | |
| Balasore | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Cuttack | „ „ | — |
| Mahanuddy | „ „ | — |
| Pooree | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Raepoor | „ „ | 1 |
| OLD 1ST CIRCLE: | | |
| Dum-Dum* | July 1859 | 1 |
| Additional Ex. Engr., Presidency Divn. | Feb. 1861 | — |
| Acra Brick Factory | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Total | | 31 |

| N.W. PROVINCES. Divisions. | Date up to which received. | Months' Arrears. |
|---|---|---|
| 1ST CIRCLE: | | |
| Agra Division | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Meerut „ | „ „ | — |
| Gwalior „ | „ „ | — |
| Jhansi „ | Nov. 1860 | 2 |
| Oorai „ | Jan. 1861 | — |
| 5th Divn. G. T. Road | „ „ | — |
| 6th „ „ | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Agra and Bombay Rd. | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Roorkee and Deyra Road. | „ „ | — |
| 2ND CIRCLE: | | |
| Benares Division | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Allahabad „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Cawnpoor „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Bareilly „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Futteghur „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Azimghur „ | Oct. „ | 3 |
| 3rd Divn. G. T. Road | Dec. „ | 1 |
| 4th „ „ | „ „ | 1 |
| 3RD CIRCLE: | | |
| 1st Divn. G. D. Road | Dec. „ | 1 |
| 2nd „ „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Jubbulpoor Division | „ „ | 1 |
| Saugor „ | Jan. 1861 | — |
| IRRIGATION DEPART.: | | |
| North Division Ganges Canal. | Nov. 1860 | 2 |
| Upper Central ditto | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Lower Central ditto | „ „ | 1 |
| Cawnpoor Terminal ditto. | Nov. „ | 2 |
| Etawah Terminal do. | Sept. „ | 4 |
| Navigation ditto | Nov. „ | 2 |
| Rohilkund Canals | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Deyra Dhoon „ | Nov. „ | 2 |
| Eastern Jumna ditto | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Agra Irrigation Works | „ „ | — |
| Bundlekund ditto | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| WesternJumnaCanals | „ „ | 1 |
| Delhi, &c. Irrigation Works. | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Roorkee Workshops† | — | — |
| | | 33 |

| PUNJAB. Divisions. | Date up to which received. | Months' Arrears. |
|---|---|---|
| 1ST CIRCLE: | | |
| Sealkote | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Rawul Pindee | „ „ | — |
| Peshawur | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Mooltan | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Hazara | „ „ | — |
| Kohat | „ „ | — |
| Khewra Salt Mines | „ „ | — |
| 1st Divn. L. & P. Road | „ „ | — |
| 2nd „ „ | „ „ | — |
| 3rd „ „ | „ „ | — |
| 4th „ „ | „ „ | — |
| 2ND CIRCLE: | | |
| Lahore | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Jullundur | „ „ | — |
| Western Sirhind | „ „ | — |
| Lower „ | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Upper „ | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Delhi | „ „ | — |
| 7th Divn. G. T. Road | „ „ | — |
| 8th „ „ | „ „ | — |
| 9th „ „ | „ „ | — |
| Hill Roads | „ „ | — |
| | | 2 |

| NAGPOOR. Divisions. | Date up to which received. | Months' Arrears. |
|---|---|---|
| Deccan Road | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Nagpoor | „ „ | 1 |
| Raepoor | „ „ | 1 |
| Chanda | „ „ | 1 |
| Chindwara | „ „ | 1 |
| Bhundara | „ „ | 1 |
| | | 6 |

## ROUGH ABSTRACTS PREPARED.

| BENGAL. Divisions. | Date up to which prepared. | Months' Arrears. |
|---|---|---|
| 1ST CIRCLE: | | |
| Civil Architect | Nov. 1860 | 2 |
| Garrison Engineer | Oct. „ | 3 |
| Iron Bridge Yard | „ „ | 3 |
| Suburban Roads | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Barrackpoor | Sept. „ | 4 |
| Arracan | Nov. „ | 2 |
| 2ND CIRCLE: | | |
| Nuddea Rivers | Oct. „ | 3 |
| Toll Collectors ditto | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Calcutta Canals | Nov. „ | 2 |
| 24-Pergunnahs | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Dacca | Nov. „ | 2 |
| Calcutta & Jessore Rd. | Dec. „ | 1 |
| 3RD CIRCLE: | | |
| Upper Assam | Oct. „ | 3 |
| Lower „ | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Sylhet „ | „ „ | 1 |
| 4TH CIRCLE: | | |
| Berhampoor | Nov. „ | 2 |
| Bhaugulpoor | „ „ | 2 |
| Darjeeling Road | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Dinagepoor | Oct. „ | 3 |
| 5TH CIRCLE: | | |
| Dinapoor | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Patna | Nov. „ | 2 |
| 2nd Divn. G. T. Road | Oct. „ | 3 |
| Ramghur | Nov. „ | 2 |
| 6TH CIRCLE: | | |
| 1st Divn. G. T. Road | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Damoodah | „ „ | 1 |
| Midnapoor | „ „ | 1 |
| Tumlook | „ „ | 1 |
| Hidgellee | „ „ | 1 |
| BurrakurBridgeWrks. | „ „ | 1 |
| 7TH CIRCLE: | | |
| Balasore | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Cuttack | „ „ | 1 |
| Mahanuddy | „ „ | 1 |
| Pooree | „ „ | 1 |
| Raepoor | „ „ | 1 |
| OLD 1ST CIRCLE: | | |
| Dum-Dum* | July 1859 | 1 |
| Additional Ex. Engr., Presidency Divn. | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Acra Brick Factory | Oct. 1860 | 3 |
| Total | | 61 |

| N.W. PROVINCES. Divisions. | Date up to which prepared. | Months' Arrears. |
|---|---|---|
| 1ST CIRCLE: | | |
| Agra Division | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Meerut „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Gwalior „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Jhansi „ | Nov. „ | 2 |
| Orai „ | Dec. „ | 1 |
| 5th Divn. G. T. Road | „ „ | 1 |
| 6th „ „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Agra and Bombay Rd. | „ „ | 1 |
| Roorkee and Deyra Road. | Jan. 1861 | — |
| 2ND CIRCLE: | | |
| Benares Division | July 1860 | 6 |
| Allahabad „ | Aug. „ | 5 |
| Cawnpoor „ | „ „ | 5 |
| Bareilly „ | July „ | 6 |
| Futtehghur „ | „ „ | 6 |
| Azimghur „ | Aug. „ | 5 |
| 3rd Divn. G. T. Road | June „ | 7 |
| 4th „ „ | Sept. „ | 4 |
| 3RD CIRCLE: | | |
| 1st Divn. G. D. Road | Dec. „ | 1 |
| 2nd „ „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Jubbulpoor Division | „ „ | 1 |
| Saugor „ | „ „ | 1 |
| IRRIGATION DEPART.: | | |
| North Division Ganges Canal. | Oct. „ | 3 |
| Upper Central ditto | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Lower ditto ditto | Nov. „ | 2 |
| Cawnpoor Terminal ditto. | Oct. „ | 3 |
| Etawah ditto ditto | Aug. „ | 5 |
| Navigation ditto | Oct. „ | 3 |
| Rohilkund Canals | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Deyra Dhoon ditto | Nov. „ | 2 |
| Eastern Jumna ditto | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Agra Irrigation Works | „ „ | — |
| Bundlekund ditto | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| WesternJumnaCanals | „ „ | 1 |
| Delhi, &c. Irrigation Works. | Jan. 1861 | — |
| Roorkee Workshops† | — | — |
| | | 79 |

| PUNJAB. Divisions. | Date up to which prepared. | Months' Arrears. |
|---|---|---|
| 1ST CIRCLE: | | |
| Sealkote | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Rawul Pindee | Oct. „ | 3 |
| Peshawur | Dec. „ | 1 |
| Mooltan | „ „ | 1 |
| Hazara | „ „ | 1 |
| Kohat | „ „ | 1 |
| Khewra Salt Mines | Jan. 1861 | — |
| 1st Divn. L. & P. Road | Nov. 1860 | 2 |
| 2nd „ „ | Dec. „ | 1 |
| 3rd „ „ | Nov. „ | 2 |
| 4th „ „ | Dec. „ | 1 |
| 2ND CIRCLE: | | |
| Lahore | Dec. 1860 | 1 |
| Jullundur | „ „ | 1 |
| Western Sirhind | „ „ | 1 |
| Lower „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Upper „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Delhi | „ „ | 1 |
| 7th Divn. G. T. Road | „ „ | 1 |
| 8th „ „ | „ „ | 1 |
| 9th „ „ | „ „ | 1 |
| Hill Roads | „ „ | 1 |
| | | 24 |

| NAGPOOR. Divisions. | Date up to which prepared. | Months' Arrears. |
|---|---|---|
| Deccan Road | — | 2 |
| Nagpoor: | | |
| Arrear | July 1859, 3 | |
| Current | Sept. 1860, 4 | |
| | | 7 |
| Raepoor | July 1860 | 6 |
| Chanda | Sept. „ | 4 |
| Chindwara: | | |
| Arrear | Aug. 1859, 2 | |
| Current | Sept. 1860, 4 | |
| | | 6 |
| Bhundara | Sept. 1860 | 4 |
| | | 29 |

* The Dum-Dum division has been amalgamated with the Barrackpoor division from 1st September 1859.
† The accounts of the Roorkee workshops have not been treated heretofore as part of the departmental accounts, hence no return of them has been made.

APPENDIX B.—STATEMENT showing the Progress made in bringing up Arrears of Accounts in BENGAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, PUNJAB, and NAGPOOR, as shown in the Reports for February 1861—*continued.*

COPIES OF ABSTRACTS SENT TO EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

| BENGAL. | | | N.W. PROVINCES. | | | PUNJAB. | | | NAGPOOR. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Divisions. | Date up to which sent. | Months' Arrears. | Divisions. | Date up to which sent. | Months' Arrears. | Divisions. | Date up to which sent. | Months' Arrears. | Divisions. | Date up to which sent. | Months' Arrears. |
| 1ST CIRCLE: | | | | | | 1ST CIRCLE: | | | | | |
| Civil Architect | Oct. 1860 | 3 | | | | Sealkote | Nov. 1860 | 2 | | | |
| Garrison Engineer | Sept. " | 4 | | | | Rawul Pindee | July " | 6 | | | |
| Iron Bridge | Oct. " | 3 | | | | Peshawur | Nov. " | 2 | | | |
| Suburban Roads | Dec. " | 1 | | | | Mooltan | " " | 2 | | | |
| Barrackpoor | Aug. " | 5 | | | | Hazara | " " | 2 | | | |
| Arracan | Nov. " | 2 | | | | Kohat | " " | 2 | | | |
| 2ND CIRCLE: | | | | | | Khewra Salt Mines | Dec. " | 1 | | | |
| Nuddea Rivers | Oct. " | 3 | | | | 1st Divn. L. & P. Rd. | Oct. " | 3 | | | |
| Toll Collectors ditto | Dec. " | 1 | | | | 2nd " " | " " | 3 | | | |
| Calcutta Canals | Nov. " | 2 | | | | 3rd " " | " " | 3 | | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs | Oct. " | 3 | | | | 4th " " | Nov. " | 2 | | | |
| Dacca | Nov. " | 2 | | | | 2ND CIRCLE: | | | | | |
| Calcutta & JessoreRd. | " " | 2 | | | | Lahore | Nov. " | 2 | | | |
| 3RD CIRCLE: | | | | | | Jullundur | " " | 2 | | | |
| Upper Assam | Oct. " | 3 | | | | Western Sirhind | " " | 2 | | | |
| Lower " | Dec. " | 1 | | | | Lower " | " " | 2 | | | |
| Sylhet | " " | 1 | | | | Upper " | " " | 2 | | | |
| 4TH CIRCLE: | | | | | | Delhi | " " | 2 | | | |
| Berhampoor | Nov. " | 2 | | | | 7th Divn. G. T. Road | " " | 2 | | | |
| Bhaugulpoor | " " | 2 | | | | 8th " " | " " | 2 | | | |
| Darjeeling Road | " " | 2 | | | | 9th " " | " " | 2 | | | |
| Dinagepoor | Sept. " | 4 | | | | Hill Roads | Dec. " | 1 | | | |
| 5TH CIRCLE: | | | Not given in the Report. | | | | | | Not given in the Report. | | |
| Dinapoor | Nov. " | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | Oct. " | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd Divn. G. T. Road | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ramghur | " " | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6TH CIRCLE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Divn. G. T. Road | Dec. " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Damoodah | " " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Midnapoor | Nov. " | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tumlook | Dec. " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Hidgellee | " " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Burrakur Bridge Wks. | " " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7TH CIRCLE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balasore | Dec. " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | " " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahanuddy | " " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Pooree | " " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Raipoor | " " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| OLD 1ST CIRCLE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dum-Dum* | July 1859 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Ex. Engr., Presidency Divn. | Jan. 1861 | — | | | | | | | | | |
| Acra Brick Factory | Oct. 1860 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 73 | | | | | | 47 | | | |

ABSTRACTS PASSED.

| BENGAL. | | | N.W. PROVINCES. | | | PUNJAB. | | | NAGPOOR. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Divisions. | Date up to which passed. | Months' Arrears. | Divisions. | Date up to which passed. | Months' Arrears. | Divisions. | Date up to which passed. | Months' Arrears. | Divisions. | Date up to which passed. | Months' Arrears. |
| 1ST CIRCLE: | | | 1ST CIRCLE: | | | 1ST CIRCLE: | | | Deccan Road | | |
| Civil Architect | Sept. 1860 | 4 | Agra Division | June 1860 | 7 | Sealkote | Nov. 1860 | 2 | Nagpoor | | |
| Garrison Engineer | Aug. " | 5 | Meerut " | April " | 9 | Rawul Pindee | Sept. " | 4 | Raepoor | Not given in the Report. | |
| Iron Bridge Yard | Sept. " | 4 | Gwalior " | Feb. 1859 | 23 | Peshawur | Nov. " | 2 | Chanda | | |
| Suburban Roads | Nov. " | 2 | Jhansi " | April 1860 | 9 | Mooltan | " " | 2 | Chindwara | | |
| Barrackpoor | July " | 6 | Oorai " | " " | 9 | Hazaree | " " | 2 | Bhundara | | |
| Arracan | Nov. " | 2 | 5th Divn. G. T. Road | " " | 9 | Kohat | " " | 2 | | | |
| 2ND CIRCLE: | | | 6th " " | Dec. " | 1 | Khewra Salt Mines | Dec. " | 1 | | | |
| Nuddea Rivers | Oct. " | 3 | Agra and Bombay Rd. | Aug. " | 5 | 1st Divn. L. & P. Road | Oct. " | 3 | | | |
| Toll Collectors ditto | Dec. " | 1 | Roorkee and Deyra Road. | Jan. 1861 | — | 2nd " " | " " | 3 | | | |
| Calcutta Canals | Oct. " | 3 | 2ND CIRCLE: | | | 3rd " " | " " | 3 | | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs | Aug. " | 5 | Benares Division | April 1859 | 21 | 4th " " | Nov. " | 2 | | | |
| Dacca | Oct. " | 3 | Allahabad " | May 1860 | 8 | 2ND CIRCLE: | | | | | |
| Calcutta & Jessore Rd. | Nov. " | 2 | Cawnpoor " | April " | 9 | Lahore | Nov. 1860 | 2 | | | |
| 3RD CIRCLE: | | | Bareilly " | " " | 9 | Jullundur | " " | 2 | | | |
| Upper Assam | Oct. " | 3 | Futtehghur " | " " | 9 | Western Sirhind | " " | 2 | | | |
| Lower " | Nov. " | 2 | Azimghur " | May " | 8 | Lower " | " " | 2 | | | |
| Sylhet | " " | 2 | 3rd Divn. G. T. Road | April " | 9 | Upper " | " " | 2 | | | |
| 4TH CIRCLE: | | | 4th " " | June " | 7 | Delhi | " " | 2 | | | |
| Berhampoor | Oct. " | 3 | 3RD CIRCLE: | | | 7th Divn. G. T. Road | " " | 2 | | | |
| Bhaugulpoor | " " | 3 | 1st Divn. G. D. Road | Oct. " | 3 | 8th " " | " " | 3 | | | |
| Darjeeling Road | " " | 3 | 2nd " " | " " | 3 | 9th " " | " " | 2 | | | |
| Dinagepoor | Aug. " | 5 | Jubbulpoor Division | " " | 3 | Hill Roads | Dec. " | 1 | | | |
| 5TH CIRCLE: | | | Saugor " | " " | 3 | | | | | | |
| Dinapoor | Oct. " | 3 | IRRIGATION DEPART.: | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | Sept. " | 4 | North Division Ganges Canal. | Sept. " | 4 | | | | | | |
| 2nd Divn. G. T. Road | June " | 7 | Upper Central ditto | Oct. " | 3 | | | | | | |
| Ramghur | Sept. " | 4 | Lower ditto ditto | April " | 9 | | | | | | |
| 6TH CIRCLE: | | | Cawnpoor Terminal ditto. | " " | 9 | | | | | | |
| 1st Divn. G. T. Road | Nov. " | 2 | Etawah ditto ditto | " " | 9 | | | | | | |
| Damoodah | " " | 2 | Navigation ditto | Sept. " | 4 | | | | | | |
| Midnapoor | " " | 2 | Rohilkund Canals | April " | 9 | | | | | | |
| Tumlook | " " | 2 | Deyra Dhoon ditto | " " | 9 | | | | | | |
| Hidgellee | " " | 2 | Eastern Jumna ditto | " " | 9 | | | | | | |
| Burrakur Bridge Wks. | " " | 2 | Agra Irrigation Works | Dec. " | 1 | | | | | | |
| 7TH CIRCLE: | | | Bundlekund ditto‡ | — | — | | | | | | |
| Balasore | Nov. " | 2 | Western Jumna Canals | April " | 9 | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | " " | 2 | Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works. | Dec. " | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mahanuddy | " " | 2 | Roorkee Workshops† | — | — | | | | | | |
| Pooree | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Raipoor | Sept. " | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| OLD 1ST CIRCLE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dum-Dum* | April 1859 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Ex. Engr., Presidency Divn. | Nov. 1860 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Acra Brick Factory | Oct. " | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 112 | | | 240 | | | 45 | | | |

* The Dum-Dum division has been amalgamated with the Barrackpoor division from 1st September 1859.
† The accounts of the Roorkee workshops have not been treated heretofore as part of the departmental accounts, hence no return of them has been made.
‡ Only commenced in December.

APPENDIX B.—STATEMENT showing the Progress made in bringing up Arrears of Accounts in BENGAL, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, PUNJAB, and NAGPOOR, as shown in the Reports for February 1861—*continued.*

ACCOUNTS BOOKED.

| BENGAL. | | | N.W. PROVINCES. | | | PUNJAB. | | | NAGPOOR. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Divisions. | Date up to which booked. | Months' Arrears. | Divisions. | Date up to which booked. | Months' Arrears. | Divisions. | Date up to which booked. | Months' Arrears. | Divisions. | Date up to which booked. | Months' Arrears. |
| 1ST CIRCLE: | | | 1ST CIRCLE: | | | 1ST CIRCLE: | | | Deccan Road | — | — |
| Civil Architect | July 1860 | 6 | Agra Division | April 1860 | 9 | Sealkote | Sept. 1860 | 4 | Nagpoor | Nov. 1858 | 26 |
| Garrison Engineer | June " | 7 | Meerut " | " " | 9 | Rawul Pindee | April " | 9 | Raipoor | April 1859 | 21 |
| Iron Bridge Yard | Aug. " | 5 | Gwalior " | " " | 9 | Peshawur | Aug. " | 5 | Chanda | Oct. " | 15 |
| Suburban Roads | Nov. " | 2 | Jhansi " | " " | 9 | Mooltan | " " | 5 | Chindwara | April " | 21 |
| Barrackpoor | June " | 7 | Oorai " | " " | 9 | Hazara | " " | 5 | Bhundara | Oct. " | 15 |
| Arracan | Nov. " | 2 | 5th Divn. G. T. Road | " " | 9 | Kohat | May " | 8 | | | |
| 2ND CIRCLE: | | | 6th " " | " " | 9 | Khewra Salt Mines | Sept. " | 4 | | | |
| Nuddea Rivers | July " | 6 | Agra and Bombay Rd. | Aug. " | 5 | 1st Divn. L. & P. Road | " " | 4 | | | |
| Toll Collectors ditto | Dec. " | 1 | Roorkee and Deyra Road. | April " | 9 | 2nd " " | " " | 4 | | | |
| Calcutta Canals | Aug. " | 5 | 2ND CIRCLE: | | | 3rd " " | Aug. " | 5 | | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs | " " | 5 | Benares Division | April " | 9 | 4th " " | " " | 5 | | | |
| Dacca | Oct. " | 3 | Allahabad " | " " | 9 | 2ND CIRCLE: | | | | | |
| Calcutta & Jessore Rd. | Nov. " | 2 | Cawnpoor " | " " | 9 | Lahore | Aug. " | 5 | | | |
| 3RD CIRCLE: | | | Bareilly " | " " | 9 | Jullundur | " " | 5 | | | |
| Upper Assam | Sept. " | 4 | Futtehghur " | " " | 9 | Western Sirhind | Sept. " | 4 | | | |
| Lower " | " " | 4 | Azimghur " | " " | 9 | Lower " | July " | 6 | | | |
| Sylhet " | " " | 4 | 3rd Divn. G. T. Road | " " | 9 | Upper " | April " | 9 | | | |
| 4TH CIRCLE: | | | 4th " " | " " | 9 | Delhi | Sept. " | 4 | | | |
| Berhampoor | Sept. " | 4 | 3RD CIRCLE: | | | 7th Divn. G. T. Road | " " | 4 | | | |
| Bhaugulpoor | Oct. " | 3 | 1st Divn. G. D. Road | Oct. " | 3 | 8th " " | Aug. " | 5 | | | |
| Darjeeling Road | " " | 3 | 2nd " " | " " | 3 | 9th " " | " " | 5 | | | |
| Dinagepoor | Aug. " | 5 | Jubbulpoor Division | " " | 3 | Hill Roads | Oct. " | 3 | | | |
| 5TH CIRCLE: | | | Saugor " | " " | 3 | | | | | | |
| Dinapoor | Oct. " | 3 | IRRIGATION DEPART.: | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | July " | 6 | North Division Ganges Canal. | Sept. " | 4 | | | | | | |
| 2nd Divn. G. T. Road | June " | 7 | Upper Central ditto | Oct. " | 3 | | | | | | |
| Ramghur | July " | 6 | Lower ditto ditto | April " | 9 | | | | | | |
| 6TH CIRCLE: | | | Cawnpoor Terminal ditto. | " " | 9 | | | | | | |
| 1st Divn. G. T. Road | Nov. " | 2 | Etawah ditto ditto | " " | 9 | | | | | | |
| Damoodah | " " | 2 | Navigation ditto | Sept. " | 4 | | | | | | |
| Midnapoor | " " | 2 | Rohilkund Canals | April " | 9 | | | | | | |
| Tumlook | " " | 2 | Deyra Dhoon ditto | " " | 9 | | | | | | |
| Hidgellee | " " | 2 | Eastern Jumna ditto | " " | 9 | | | | | | |
| Burrakur Bridge Wks. | " " | 2 | Agra Irrigation Works | Dec. " | 1 | | | | | | |
| 7TH CIRCLE: | | | Bundlekund ditto‡ | — | — | | | | | | |
| Balasore | Nov. " | 2 | Western Jumna Canals | April 1860 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | " " | 2 | Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works. | Dec. " | 1 | | | | | | |
| Mahanuddy | " " | 2 | Roorkee Workshops† | — | — | | | | | | |
| Pooree | " " | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Raipoor | Sept. " | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| OLD 1ST CIRCLE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dum-Dum* | April 1859 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Ex. Engr., Presidency Divn. | Nov. 1860 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Acra Brick Factory | July " | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 136 | | | 237 | | | 108 | | | 98 |

* The Dum-Dum division has been amalgamated with the Barrackpoor division from 1st September 1859.
† The accounts of the Roorkee workshops have not been treated heretofore as part of the departmental accounts, hence no return of them has been made.
‡ Only commenced in December.

ABSTRACT OF ARREARS.

| Governments and Administrations. | Number of Divisions. | Ex. Engr.'s Monthly Accounts in Arrears. | Rough Abstracts. | Copies of Abstracts to be sent to Executive Engineers. | Abstracts remaining to be passed. | Accounts remaining to be booked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 34 | 31 | 61 | 73 | 112 | 136 |
| North Western Provinces | 34 | 33 | 79 | Not given in the Report. | 240 | 237 |
| Punjab | 21 | 2 | 24 | 47 | 45 | 108 |
| Nagpoor | 6 | 6 | 29 | Not given in the Report. | | 98 |

The reports from North Western Provinces and Nagpoor not being submitted in the same form as the Bengal and Punjab reports, which are in accordance with Code Form No. 77, they have been re-cast in this office.

Office of Inspector-General, P. W. Accounts,
March 26, 1861.

# APPENDIX C.

RETURN of PROJECTS for PUBLIC WORKS in INDIA, estimated likely each to cost more than One Lakh of Rupees, postponed or retarded for want of Funds.

| Local Government. | General Description of Project. | Estimate. | Expended. N.B.—Expenditure, when entered, is almost without exception up to 1st Jan. 1860. | RECOMMENDED TO BE SPENT. In 1860-61. | In 1861-62. | Thereafter annually, until amount of Estimate shall have been reached. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MADRAS | 13 Projects. Irrigation and Navigation | Rs. 41,48,828 | Rs. 10,91,326 | Rs. 10,50,068 | Rs. 10,42,059 | Rs. 8,17,035 | 15 out of 17 of these projects appear to be complete. The remaining two do not appear at all in the figured statements. |
| | 3 do. Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels | | | | | | |
| | Also the Chief Engineer notes as of super-eminent importance the proposed operations in connexion with the Upper Godavery Navigation | 29,25,000 | None. | 5,75,000 | 5,75,000 | 5,75,000 | |
| BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: Bombay (Proper). | 11 Projects. Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels | 48,83,473 | 5,88,616 | 12,75,578 | 12,31,277 | 5,80,000 | All these projects complete. |
| | 2 do. General,—Public Works | | | | | | |
| | 1 do. Naval | | | | | | |
| | 1 do. Judicial,—Gaols | | | | | | |
| | 1 do. Military,—Accommodation for troops | | | | | | |
| | None marked as of pre-eminent importance above the rest. | | | | | | |

APPENDIX C.—Return of Projects for Public Works in India, estimated likely each to cost more than One Lakh of Rupees, postponed or retarded for want of Funds—*continued.*

| Local Government. | General Description of Project. | Estimate. | Expended. N.B.—Expenditure, when entered, is almost without exception up to 1st Jan. 1860. | Recommended to be spent. In 1860-61. | Recommended to be spent. In 1861-62. | Recommended to be spent. Thereafter annually, until amount of Estimate shall have been reached. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY PRESIDENCY —*cont.* | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Sindh | 4 Projects. Irrigation and Navigation<br>3 do. Communications, Roads, Bridges, and Tunnels<br>1 do. General,—Charitable Institution<br>None marked as of pre-eminent importance. | 54,07,540 | Not stated. | 31,25,000 | 20,00,000 | 2,82,540 | 7 of these 8 projects complete. |
| BENGAL PRESIDENCY. | | | | | | | |
| Lower Provinces. | 1 Project. Irrigation and Navigation<br>5 do. Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels<br>2 do. Educational<br>1 do. Post Office and Electric Telegraph<br>None marked as of pre-eminent importance. | 1,17,16,896 | Not stated. | 8,83,000 | 14,40,000 | 14,40,000 | 5 of these projects seem complete. |
| | 1 Project. Control of Mahanuddee. Not included in Chief Engineer's statement | 11,00,000 | None. | say 5,00,000 | say 5,00,000 | say 1,00,000 | Project complete. |
| N.W.P., Chief Engr., Agra. | 1 Project. Military,—Fortifications<br>4 do. Do. Accommodation for troops<br>1 do. Do. Commissariat<br>1 do. Do. Staff<br>1 do. General,—Government<br>2 do. Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels<br>None marked as of pre-eminent importance. | 31,72,892 Add (see column of remarks) 10,00,000 | Not stated. | 24,34,359 | 17,38,533 | None. | It seems doubtful whether more than one of these projects are complete.<br>No amounts are entered in Chief Engineer's statement opposite 3 important items, viz.:—<br>Buildings for Rum and Malt Liquor, Allahabad.<br>Ditto Gun Carriage and Clothing Agency, ditto.<br>Ditto Civil Offices.<br>They have been here put down at 10,00,000 in the aggregate.<br>The *Govt.*, N. W. P., proposes an expenditure of Rs. 11,54,359 for 1860-61. |
| Saugor and Nerbudda. | 1 Project. Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels | 2,15,572 | Not stated. | 47,000 | Not stated. say 50,000 | say 1,00,000 | Project appears complete. Govt., N. W. P., proposes Rs. 32,000 as expenditure for 1860-61. |
| N.W.P. Supt. Irrigation. | 4 Projects. Irrigation and Navigation | Original Estimate 1,51,24,063 Add for losses by mutiny 18,05,237 | 1,43,18,000 | 7,31,300 | Not stated. say 7,00,000 | say 6,80,000 | Projects complete. Govt., N.W.P., proposes expenditure of Rs. 3,00,000 in 1860-61.<br>N.B.—In none of the above three instances is any reason assigned for including expenditure as proposed by Chief Engineers. |
| Punjab. Supt. Irrign. | 2 Projects. Irrigation and Navigation<br>1 do. Industrial,—Manufactures | 5,09,618 | 36,467 | 1,99,808 | 1,10,000 | 1,10,000 | Projects complete. |
| Ch. Engr. | 10 Projects. Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels<br>5 do. Military,—Fortifications<br>2 do. Drainage and Water Supply | 1,79,16,000 | 89,16,000 | 26,85,000 | 28,25,000 | 21,00,000 | Of these 17 projects only 2 are complete. |
| Oudh | 3 Projects. Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels | 8,41,500 | None. | 4,05,000 | 4,14,500 | 2,00,000 | None of these projects complete. One of them, being for a road from Fyzabad to Papamow Ghat, opposite Allahabad, has been altered in D. P. W. Office by addition of 20 miles of road within territory of N. W. P. Govt., at Rs. 4,000 per mile. |
| Pegu | Number of projects not stated. Assumed therefore to be one for each item.<br>Judicial,—Court Houses<br>Do. Gaols<br>Revenue, Customs<br>Municipal, Sewerage, &c.<br>Marine,—Harbours and Navigation<br>Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels<br>Add also as noted by Commissioner of special importance—<br>Military,—Fortifications<br>Do. Ordnance<br>Do. Commissariat | 40,50,000<br>4,50,000 | Not stated.<br>Not stated. | 2,25,000<br>1,00,000 | 6,50,000<br>2,50,000 | 10,90,000<br>50,000 | Probably about half these projects complete.<br>About half these projects complete. |
| Nagpoor | 1 Project. Judicial,—Gaols<br>6 do. Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels | 29,24,530 | Not stated. | 1,29,230 | 9,00,000 | 9,00,000 | None of these projects complete. |
| Tenasserim and Martaban Straits Settlements. | None.<br>1 Project. General,—Government | 1,20,000 | None. | 1,20,000 | None. | None. | Projects complete. |
| | Total - - Rs. | 7,83,11,149 | 2,54,50,409 | 1,44,76,343 | 1,44,26,369 | 89,34,575 | |

N.B.—Many of the projects above reported incomplete are so in the sense that an estimate for an important road, matured in all other respects, would still be incomplete where the passage of any great river had not been provided for. It is believed that few of the projects comprised in this Return are not sufficiently digested to permit of progress being made to the best advantage.

## ABSTRACT.

| | No. of Projects. |
|---|---|
| Irrigation and Navigation | 25 |
| Communications, Roads, Bridges, or Tunnels | 45 |
| General,—Public Works | 3 |
| Do. Charitable Institutions | 1 |
| Do. Government | 2 |
| Naval | 1 |
| Judicial,—Gaols | 3 |
| Do. Court Houses, &c. | 1 |
| Educational | 2 |
| Post Office and Electric Telegraph | 1 |
| Marine,—Harbours and Navigation | 1 |
| Military,—Accommodation for Troops | 5 |
| Do. Fortifications | 7 |
| Do. Commissariat | 2 |
| Do. Ordnance | 1 |
| Do. Staff | 1 |
| Industrial,—Manufactures | 1 |
| Drainage and Water Supply | 2 |
| Revenue,—Customs | 1 |
| Municipal,—Sewerage | 1 |

Total about 106 projects, of which 61 may be called complete, and the remaining 45 more or less incomplete.

NOTE.—Some of the papers on which this Return has been founded having been submitted on different dates, refer to states of expenditure and prospects of progress slightly differing from each other. Their results will not therefore invariably check with those given above.



134433

# APPENDIX D.

THE LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE ON THE ALGUADA REEF. DATED 14th FEBRUARY 1861.

As the sun rose above the horizon, the attendant squadron, consisting of the steamer "Setang," the brig "Megna," and the steamer "Nerbudda" from Bassein, was gaily dressed with flags, and the boats, having collected at the "Setang," proceeded to the reef in the following order:—

1. The "Swan," commanded by Captain Sutton of the "Megna," with Captain Fraser, Superintendent of the Lighthouse, Captain Greenlaw, and Mrs. Sutton.
2. The "Kestrel," commanded by Captain Rowe of the "Setang," with Major Sparks, Judicial Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, Miss Sparks, Lieutenant and Mrs. Trevor.
3. The "Setang's" gig, commanded by Mr. Darwood, Chief Officer of the "Setang," with the Rev. H. W. Crofton, Chaplain of Rangoon.
4. The "Osprey," with officers and crew of the "Megna."
5. The "Falcon," with officers and crew of the "Setang."
6. The "Nerbudda's" cutter commanded by Captain Darby, with Captain Sage, Lieutenant Aylesbury, Captain Edwards, Dr. Davis, Messrs. Herz and Jackson, and officers of the "Nerbudda."

On landing—which was accomplished, not without some difficulty by the aid of a traversing crane, the surf being too high to admit of a close approach to the rocks—the party assembled round the foundation stone.

This enormous block of granite, measuring 5 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter by 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons, was suspended from a powerful pair of shears by a chain and iron pulley over the centre of the foundation pit.

The pit itself, a work of great labour, is 44 feet in diameter by 5 feet in depth, hollowed out of the sandstone rock; and part of the floor, where owing to a fissure the excavation had been carried deeper, has been filled up to the level of the rest with blocks of the same stone cut and dressed on the reef; of these, 190 of different shapes and sizes have been employed.

The difficulty of this work was greatly increased by the sea at high water filling the pit, thus rendering it necessary to pump out 30,000 gallons of water twice every day before the works could be resumed.

When all were assembled and arranged in their respective positions, the Rev. Mr. Crofton read the following service:—

OPENING SENTENCES FROM THE BENEDICITE.

O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord: praise him, and magnify him for ever.
O ye waters that be above the firmament, bless ye the Lord: praise him, and magnify him for ever.
O ye winds of God, bless ye the Lord: praise him, and magnify him for ever.
O ye seas and floods, bless ye the Lord: praise him, and magnify him for ever.
O ye children of men, bless ye the Lord: praise him, and magnify him for ever.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

*Collect.*

O Eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the heavens, and rulest the raging of the seas, who hast compassed the waters with bounds till day and night come to an end: bless, we beseech Thee, the work of which we now lay the foundation, and, if it be Thy will, vouchsafe to it a successful issue. Thy property is always to have mercy. Thou art the hope of them that remain in the broad sea, and occupy their business in great waters; when they cry unto Thee in their trouble, Thou deliverest them out of their distress. Regard, we therefore pray Thee, with Thy favour, this work of mercy and of blessing unto those that go down to the sea in ships; and, by the light that shall reach them from this place, deliver Thou them, O Lord, in time of need, from sudden death. And give unto us, O Lord, a due sense of all Thy mercies, that we may show forth our thanks, not with our lips only but in our lives; walking before Thee in holiness and righteousness in this present time, and looking for that blessed Resurrection to Eternal life, which Thou hast promised us in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

LESSON,

*Composed of the following passages of the Holy Scripture, in order as below:—*

Ezra iii., 10, 11.—St. Luke vi., 47, 48.—1 St. Peter ii., 4, 5, 6.

*Collect.*

O Lord, who hast taught us in Thy Holy Word to do all things to Thy glory and to Thee, grant Thy blessing on this work which we dedicate to Thee and to Thy service. Make us know and feel what Thou hast taught us, that except Thou build the house, their labour is lost that build it. Teach us in human wisdom and in human skill to see Thy hand and to acknowledge Thy gifts, O Thou whose wisdom and power are infinite, who hast laid the foundations of the earth and meted out the waters by measure. Give us grace, O Heavenly Father, to use this world without abusing it, through things temporal and visible to discern the things invisible and eternal, and to set our affections on that which is above, not on that which is on the earth. Grant that we may never suffer the cares, or the riches, or the pleasures of this life, to choke that seed of our new birth which Thou hast sown in our hearts by Thy Holy Spirit through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THANKSGIVING HYMN *from Psalm* 107, v. 21 to 31.

*Thanksgiving Collect.*

O Most Mighty and Gracious God, Thy mercy is over all Thy works, but in special manner hath hitherto been extended towards those who are engaged in the prosecution of this labour. They desire to offer unto Thee this their sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for Thy fatherly protection and preservation of them and theirs amid the manifold dangers, known and unknown, manifest and hidden, with which their labours are encompassed. Make them ever sensible of these Thy mercies, and give them hearts ever ready to express their thankfulness in being more obedient to Thy holy commandments. Continue, we beseech Thee, this Thy goodness towards them, that they may rejoice in Thy mercy all the days of their life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

*Final Collect from the Communion Service.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, &c.

*Benediction.*

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, &c.

On the conclusion of the service, Captain Fraser read from a scroll the following inscription:—

THIS STONE WAS LAID BY
MAJOR THOMAS PHILIP SPARKS,
IN THE NAME OF
EARL CANNING, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ON THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY 1861,
IN THE 24TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
QUEEN VICTORIA.
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER FRASER, BENGAL ENGINEERS,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUILDING.
JAMES ROWE, ESQUIRE,
COMMANDING MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.
MR. JAMES NAYLOR,
FOREMAN OF THE WORKS.

He then proceeded to deposit the scroll, together with a set of the current coins, in a hollow under the stone, which was closed and mortar spread over the bed by Miss Sparks, after which the stone was slowly lowered by Mr. Naylor.

The level was next adjusted, and the stone settled in its bed with three blows of a mallet, by Major Sparks, who then said—

"In the name of his Excellency Lord Canning, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, I declare the foundation stone of the Alguada lighthouse duly laid."

Major Sparks then spoke as follows:—

"I have discharged with peculiar satisfaction, Captain Fraser, the duty which has devolved upon me to-day. Associated as I was with you on your first visit to this spot, and in the formation of your earliest plans, I have never ceased to watch your subsequent progress with anxiety and interest—anxiety, because I knew from the beginning, perhaps better than any one else, the uncertainties and difficulties that you had to encounter—interest, because I longed to see, how by your science and energy, aided by the cordial co-operation of the band of assistants whom you have collected and animated with your own spirit, you would surmount them all.

"That you would surmount them, I entertained no doubt,—that you have done so, behold the proof (*pointing to the stone*).

"There were, firstly, the uncertainty whether Callagouk would afford granite of suitable quality and in sufficient quantity for the lighthouse; secondly, the difficulty of quarrying and dressing the stone in an island hitherto uninhabited, and at a considerable distance from any English town; thirdly, the still more arduous undertaking of transporting upwards of 200 miles the enormous masses of stone required, and landing them on this reef in the midst of a boiling sea.

"All this you have accomplished—and all that remains to be done is but a constant repetition of that which you have done already. We may now therefore confidently look forward to the successful termination of your work as only a question of time and patience.

"And what a work this is! Although around us now we see only a bright and cloudless sky, feel the gentle breeeze just fanning our cheeks, and hear the laughing waves breaking merrily at our feet, it requires but a slight effort of the imagination to see that sky dark and lowering—to hear the wind rise into a howling tempest—to see the treacherous billows rear their threatening crests, and pour in resistless fury over the spot on which we stand. We can picture to ourselves the storm-tossed barque, borne helplessly to its destruction, and dashed to pieces on yonder rock, her wretched crew clinging to it in despair, to be washed off by the returning wave, or to save themselves only to perish by a lingering and more miserable death, of hunger and thirst.

"Can there then be a work more befitting a great and beneficent Government to undertake than this which we have just so auspiciously inaugurated, or one more calculated to reflect honour upon all those engaged in its execution?

"To the present Governor-General, Lord Canning, are due the commencement and promotion of this noble work, at a time when the financial condition of the empire would have afforded a less enlightened or philanthropic ruler a sufficient excuse for postponing it. But we must not forget that it originated in the mind of that great statesman to whom the province of Pegu is so deeply, so eternally indebted. Yes! he landed on this spot to see with his own

eyes, as was his wont, and to form his own judgment. Here he at once determined a light-house should stand, and here, this day, just after we have received the intelligence that, 'weary and worn' in the service of his Queen and country, he has sunk into his rest, we have laid the first stone of this magnificent tower, which, better than any sepulchral monument, shall carry down to posterity the honoured memory of Lord Dalhousie."

At the conclusion of this address, three cheers were given for Captain Fraser and for his assistants, after which the party adjourned to a collation in the workmen's temporary barrack erected on the reef.

During the service, Captain Greenlaw succeeded in taking an excellent photograph of the scene.

## APPENDIX E.

From Secretary to Government of India, P. W. Department with Governor General to Secretary to Government of N. W. P.—No. 300, dated 28th January 1861.

I am directed by the Governor General to request that his Honour the Lieutenant Governor will be good enough to supply his Excellency in this department, as early as possible, with accurate information as to the action of the Ganges canal during the present season, and the extent of its beneficial results in modifying the effects of scarcity.

From T. Moss, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government of N. W. P. in the P. W. D., to Secretary to Government of India, P. W. Department.—No. 191, dated 25th March 1861.

With reference to your letter, No. 300, dated the 28th January last, I am directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter No. 3679, dated 6th instant, from the Superintendent General of Irrigation, reporting on the action of the Ganges canal during the present season, and the benefits resulting from irrigation in modifying the effects of scarcity.

2. His Honour, without taking it upon himself to endorse the detailed calculations which the Superintendent General has submitted, is of opinion that they are not unreasonable, being founded on experience gained on the Eastern Jumna canal during 1859–60, when the demand for irrigation was very great.

3. The beneficial operation of the canal during the past season cannot be over-estimated. It failed, it is true, at the beginning of the agricultural season (July), when at Roorkee there was a depth of only two feet and nine inches, and when in the neighbourhood of Etah the channel was almost dry. But in the beginning of November, when his Honour passed over a part of the country (between Anoopshuhur and Allyghur) within its influence it was working admirably, and the breadth of land within reach of its waters presented a wonderful contrast with the country generally.

4. The districts through which the Lieutenant Governor passed during his late tour, least benefited by the canal, are those included in the Etawah terminal division. This is due, his Honour believes, to faults in the original construction of the Rajbuhas, and also in some measure to the various difficulties caused by the peculiar character of soil (shar zameen) in that quarter, and it is only within the last 10 or 12 days that the collector of Mynpoorie has reported to his Honour the want of canal water, and the enormous benefits which would arise from even a moderate supply. The defects of levels pointed out can only be remedied gradually, and his Honour knows that Captain Turnbull's attention is turned to the matter.

5. More recently demi-official reports have been received by his Honour from the Commissioner of the Meerut division, who states that there is no part of his division within reach where irrigation from the canal has not been largely availed of, and that the standing crops (produced *ab initio* with the aid of the canal) are as full and as fine as they could have been in the most prosperous of seasons. By the remark "produced *ab initio* with the aid of the canal" is meant that the land was ploughed with the aid of water taken from the canal, that the seed was sown with the same aid, and would not have germinated without it, and that the produce is what the Commissioner has described it to be, only because it has been irrigated from the canal. Had there been no canal, there would have been no crop on broad lands, which are now covered with wheat and other cereals in large abundance.

6. His Honour repeats that the beneficial effect of the Ganges canal in mitigating the scarcity of food and the severity of distress, cannot be over-estimated, and his Honour feels sure that it will be both good policy and good economy to push on this magnificent work to completion with the utmost vigour, even though at the risk of some present financial inconvenience.

From CAPTAIN A. D. TURNBULL, Superintendent General of Irrigation, to Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of N. W. P.—No. 3679—216, dated 6th March 1861.

In reply to your letter No. 559 A, dated 23rd ultimo, this day received, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, North-western Provinces, that the action of the Ganges canal has been uninterrupted throughout the season, except for a few days when it was necessary to shut the water off for repairs to the Solani aqueduct.

2. In regard to the extent of its beneficial results in modifying the effects of scarcity, I have the honour to report that I am hardly in a position to state what this is at present, though I trust to be able to do so soon after the close of the official year.

3. The best means I have of calculating the value of the crops sown along the line of the Ganges canal this year until the returns of irrigation are received, are as follow:—

4. The total of the water rate assessed during the past year on the Eastern Jumna canal was rupees 245,205, the total area of land actually watered was 355 square miles, and the quantity and value of the various crops grown were,—

| | Maunds. | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| Sugar cane | 8,02,425 | 22,54,814 |
| Cotton | 26,240 | 78,720 |
| Rice | 7,29,902 | 19,46,405 |
| Indian corn | 1,28,812 | 1,61,015 |
| Wheat and oats | 10,80,403 | 13,50,504 |
| Barley, gram, jowar, and oorud | 1,81,157 | 2,07,037 |

giving a total of 21,20,274 maunds of cereal produce, valued at rupees 36,64,961 or a total of produce, of every description, of 29,48,939 maunds, valued at nearly 60 lakhs of rupees.

5. Now I have every reason to believe from the rough estimates already received of the returns for the present year on the Ganges canal, that the water rate will be considerably in excess of double the above. Assuming it then to be only double, and that a corresponding amount of grain in proportion is produced, we should probably have thrown into the market 42,40,548 maunds of grain, and have covered not less than 600 square miles with cultivation, irrespective of the sugar and cotton crop during the year of 1860–61.

6. The effect of throwing 42,40,548 maunds, or 16,96,21,920 seers or 339,243,840 lbs. of grain into the market during such a calamitous season as the present will be fully appreciated when it is remembered that each pound will amply feed one man or perhaps one woman and one child daily. Thus the above quantity of food, which could not otherwise have been produced this year, will have saved 339,243,840 men for one day, or 464,718 men, 464,718 women, and 464,718 children for a whole year; it will have produced fodder sufficient to keep from starvation the cattle of the districts through which the canal has passed, it will have caused a circulation of coin to the amount of not less than 120 lakhs of rupees, 1,200,000 pound sterling;* it will probably have saved the Government from making remissions of land revenue to the amount of 18 or 20 lakhs of rupees at the very least, and it cannot fail to produce a very great impression on the minds of the people who will thus have been saved from starvation and misery, and to make them happy and contented, instead of being miserable and driven to commit crime as they otherwise would have been.

7. But besides these beneficial results of the Ganges canal, the means afforded to the community of transporting grain from the lower provinces has been very much acknowledged and taken advantage of. The boats plying the canal at the commencement of the year have been doubled within the last six months, new boats are being built daily, and such, I am told, are the profits that though prices have risen much, the value of the boat is in a very short time recovered. The Ganges Canal Navigation Company are about to call a meeting for the purpose of building 100 new boats, and though this great demand for water carriage may not be permanent, yet the great stride which navigation as also irrigation has made this year must to a great degree be lasting.

8. I calculate that the total returns of the Ganges canal during the year 1860–61 will not be less than six lakhs of rupees.

## APPENDIX F.

### MEMORANDUM BY CAPTAIN J. P. BEADLE, ON ROADS, &c., IN CUTTACK.

From Lieutenant-Colonel C.B., YOUNG, Secretary to Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.—No. 2010, dated 23rd May 1860.

I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of a memorandum† drawn up by Captain J. P. Beadle, late superintendent of the embankments, regarding the roads in the districts of Cuttack and the tributary Mehals, as also on the water communications leading through part of these districts and Hidgellee.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the time has not yet arrived to take up the canals proposed, but they will be held in mind; and Captain Beadle, he thinks, deserves much credit for the attention he has given to so interesting a subject.

3. The suggestions regarding the district roads have been referred to the local officers for report, and will be considered in the next annual budget.

Memorandum to accompany and explain the index map submitted with superintendent of embankment's No. 663, dated 20th June 1859.

The great Juggernath road is the road from Poore through Cuttack and Midnapoor to Bissenpoor, which was on the old grand trunk road, but is now on the road to Bancoora. The construction of this road originated in a donation by Rajah Sookmoy Roy of one and a half lakh

* The Ganges Canal had cost up to the 30th April 1860, 1,826,387 pounds sterling.

† (No. 663 of 20th June 1859, with a plan).

of rupees. It was commenced in 1822 and completed in 1830, at an aggregate expense of rupees 15,21,696, or rupees 5,415 per mile. *Six Serais and three Staging Bungalows* were built up to 1839-40 at an expense of rupees 61,368, and the annual repairs, including value of convict labour, averaged up to that year rupees 28,166, or rupees 108 a mile nearly.

This road from the Mahanuddy to the Soobunreeka is in the Balasore division of embankments, and has consequently come under the superintendent of embankments, to prevent the executive engineer being under two superintending engineers.

The road from the Soobunreeka to Midnapoor is under the executive engineer of the Midnapoor division, and superintending engineer of the 2nd circle, and from Midnapoor to Bissenpoor it is under the local ferry funds, and is a metalled road for 30 miles out of Midnapoor, and perhaps the finest road in Bengal.

The whole outlay, with exception of the rupees 1,50,000 above alluded to, was borne by the State, and the road has never afforded any direct returns to Government for the money expended, except at the ferries which are under the magistrates.

The Midnapoor and Oolobarriah road was commenced in 1826 and completed in 1830, at a cost of rupees 72,090 13 4. The annual repairs up to 1839-40 averaged rupees 2,078. This road was employed for the conveyance of the Madras and Bombay mails, and is used by parties proceeding to Juggernath from the eastern provinces.

There are no direct returns except for ferries which are under the magistrates. The Ferry Fund Committee metalled about 18 miles of this road out of Midnapoor. It was then made over to the Public Works Department, since when about five miles more have been metalled.

E. The road from the great Juggernath road to Balleapal on the Soobunreeka is a fair-weather road, recently formed by the collector of Balasore, and this department has been asked to continue the Contai and Ramnuggur road to the Soobunreeka (F.).

G. The road from Belda on the great Juggernath road to Agrachour is a ferry fund road that is now being reconstructed; it will be a fair-weather cart road. The remaining portion of this road (H.), and the other roads from Contai to Ramnuggur, and to the Russoolpoor river, are excellent fair-weather roads, 14 feet wide, raised and bridged as far as the small watercourses and drainage channels are concerned. They were originally formed by the salt department, but since the embankments were transferred to this department, they have been maintained and improved by the embankment officers, and have recently been reconstructed, together with the embankments. The continuations of these roads in North Hidgellee were formed and have been maintained in a similar manner, but the Bamtghur and Nurgha road (K.) has not yet been reconstructed. In former days it led to Tumlook, but the road north of Nurgha is nearly obliterated. The other roads also are at present only postal routes.

C. is the Pertaubkhallee and Narainpoor salt canal, and is navigable for some months of the year; but the salt department maintains a dam at the Roopnarain, and during the season of manufacturing.

D. is the Banka canal, which is navigable throughout the year, except during the time when it is being excavated. Neither of these khals have been cut deep enough to be thoroughly useful and complete water routes. Two tables of the tolls collected on the Banka canal during periods of ten years are annexed.

H. is a cut that can easily be made, and I. is a very short cut which will lead the boats into the Hooghly above Fulta.

B. is the old silted up Oolobarriah canal, and A. is a cut, which, if completed, would make a navigable route between the Roopnarain and Damoodur, connecting Guttal on the Selai by a tidal navigable route to the Presidency.

From Gurbetta on the Midnapoor and Bissenpoor road, there is a fair-weather road viâ Keerpoy to Guttal under the local ferry funds. Portions of this road are good, and if the route were completed to serve as a good fair-weather road, it would be of great service to the district.

The old Burdwan road has been recently remembered, and is now being greatly improved. A more favourable country for a line of road does not exist; the local committees are at work upon it, but it has been long neglected. As a portion of the Moorshedabad and Juggernath route, and as connecting the railroad with the south-western provinces, it is of much importance.

The road from Midnapoor to Panchkoora on the Cossye river is metalled, and the continuation to Tumlook, 16 *miles*, which is the route always taken by the traffic, should also be metalled.

The canals C. and D., which already exist as navigable channels, connect the Roopnarain with the Huldee.

On the 15th May 1839 the Government sanctioned an expense of rupees 23,138 0 4½ for the deepening of a khal in Hidgellee leading from Tauropukoriah to Kalee Nuggur on the Huldee and Russoolpoor; this is the water route marked III. The khal was opened by the salt department, and allowed to silt up. An extract from the present salt agent's No. 131, dated 7th June 1859, remarking upon this work, is appended.

The water route marked IV. can be easily formed, as the tide serves up to the Contai and Agrachour road in the deep channel of the Russoolpoor river, and the ground between this point and the Soobunreeka is low and swampy for a long distance at both ends. A section of the land will be taken next season.

This series of canals (I., II., C. or D., III. and IV.) would connect the Balasore road with Calcutta by a direct water route from the Soobunreeka, and the difficult portion of road crossing the valley of the Soobunreeka would be avoided; but there is every natural facility for connecting the Soobunreeka with Balasore on the Burra Bolong by a coast inland tidal canal V., if this further measure be considered advisable, which will do away with the great engineering difficulty of the valley* which the Juggernath road crosses north of Balasore.

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* Nooniajoory.

I have addressed the commissioners of the Burdwan districts and of Orissa on the subject of this proposed water route, which would find great favour in the eyes of the people, and bring in, I believe, a remunerative revenue, which the Midnapoor road, 50 miles longer, never will do.

The cost of keeping the canals open would not exceed the cost of maintaining a completed metalled road in order, and the first expense would not be greater than that of completing the Balasore and Midnapoor road. My own belief is that the natural route for Orissa produce is through Hidgellee and by tidal canals.

In 1839-40 the Military Board reported that the clearance of the Oolobarriah canal costs about rupees 1,321, and that the tolls levied on boats using the canal have averaged rupees 2,092 for the last two years.

I append a statement of the tolls received on the Banka canal (between Huldee and Roopnarain) during two distinct periods of ten years each.

To sum up my proposals—I would recommend that the Balasore and Midnapoor roads be not completed, but that a water route from the Soobunreeka through Hidgellee and the Salt Aurungs, be opened out to the Hooghly river between Oolobarriah and Fulta, to be extended afterwards from the Soobunreeka to Balasore on the Burra Bolong river, and that the road from Balasore to Cuttack be completed, with exception to bridging the great rivers.

Further, that the Culna and Oolobarriah canals be made navigable, and a water route be thus provided from Ghuttal to the Presidency, as well as a canal for the coal boats passing from the Damoodur into the Hooghly; also that the road from Panchkoora to Tumlook be metalled.

In respect to the ferry fund roads I would recommend that the old Burdwan road to Midnapoor be made a good fair-weather road, and that the road from Keerpoy to Ghuttal, and from Keerpoy to Gurbettah, be completed as good fair-weather roads, as also the road from Belda to Agrachour.*

There will be then three roads from the great Juggernath road as a base connecting it with the water routes to the Presidency—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| With Balleaghye in Hidgellee. | All places of importance, up to which the tides serve, and from which easy safe water routes will be afforded to the Presidency. | Central line metalled. |
| With Tumlook in Midnapoor. | | |
| With Ghuttal in Hooghly. | | |

The old trunk road from Howrah to Bancoora is shown in the index map. It is not connected with the Orissa and Midnapoor lines, and therefore I do not advert to it. It is maintained as a fair-weather road by the Ferry Fund Committee, and there is a great deal of traffic on it, the greater part of which will probably take the Ghuttal land and water route to Bancoora when the roads are improved, and the water route to Ghuttal is opened out by the Oolobarriah canal.

It is not only the produce of Orissa that will be placed in communication with the Presidency by these water routes, but the river Soobunreeka, at present little known, will be brought under notice. I have perhaps exalted ideas about this river, but it is certain that timbers, firewood,† charcoal,† and gooting lime-stone will be supplied to the Presidency from its banks directly the Hidgellee inland water routes are opened.

The lands yield a fair profit to gold washers. A Calcutta company has for some years been working at copper mines in its vicinity. Ochreous clays taken from its banks are sold to pilgrims on the Juggernath road, and, if I mistake not, good fire-bricks can be made from them. The river's course lies through an uncivilized country that will profit much by the enterprise of traders; its water is delicious, and the preventive salt officers' bungalow at Jellasore is noted for the salubrity of its situation on the immediate bank of this beautiful river.

* All this work is in progress, and the Secretaries of the Ferry Fund Committees are very anxious about these roads.

† These are very important items; to increase the supply and cheapen the rates at the Presidency is a great object. The tolls on charcoal alone would, I am convinced, pay for the maintenance of the canals.

STATEMENT of the ACTUAL EXPENSES incurred for BUNDING and CLEARING out of the BUNKA NULLAH, also of the TOLLS collected for the last ten years.

| Expenses for the Reparation. | R. | A. | P. | Tolls collected. | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In the year 1815–16 | 1,295 | 12 | 3 | For the year 1815–16 | 8,800 | 8 | 10 |
| „ 1816–17 | 1,337 | 15 | 8 | „ 1816–17 | 8,284 | 5 | 1 |
| „ 1817–18 | 1,655 | 5 | 5 | „ 1817–18 | 8,452 | 14 | 1 |
| „ 1818–19 | 1,384 | 9 | 11 | „ 1818–19 | 9,448 | 3 | 0 |
| „ 1819–20 | 1,170 | 14 | 0 | „ 1819–20 | 9,590 | 10 | 11 |
| „ 1820–21 | 1,478 | 11 | 9 | „ 1820–21 | 8,846 | 5 | 1 |
| „ 1821–22 | 1,488 | 9 | 7 | „ 1821–22 | 7,516 | 14 | 0 |
| „ 1822–23 | 1,637 | 12 | 5 | „ 1822–23 | 7,888 | 14 | 11 |
| „ 1823–24 | 1,572 | 6 | 7 | „ 1823–24 | 8,134 | 15 | 7 |
| „ 1824–25 | 1,746 | 4 | 4 | „ 1824–25 | 7,954 | 7 | 11 |
| Total | 14,768 | 5 | 11 | Total | 84,918 | 3 | 5 |
| Annual average | 1,476 | 13 | 5 | Annual average | 8,491 | 13 | 2 |
| | | | | Profit during 10 Years | 70,149 | 13 | 6 |

A STATEMENT of the BANKA NULLAH COLLECTION.

| YEAR. | Amount of Tolls collected. | Tonnage of Boats employed in the Transportation of Salt from the Aurungs to Ghat Narainpoor Golahs, on which Toll is not levied. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R. A. P. | | |
| 1847–48 - - | 8,672 0 5 | Upwards of 3,000 tons on an average, at Rs. 1 1 per 100 Maunds, Rs. 892 8, or for 11 years— R. A. P. 8,925 0 0 892 8 0 — 9,817 8 0 for the Government salt passed through. | In the six years previous to 1847–8, the receipts only averaged Rs. 3,102, whilst the excavations cost Rs. 2,007. |
| 1848–49 - - | 6,729 6 0 | | |
| 1849–50 - - | 2,545 13 0 | | |
| 1850–51 - - | 1,860 14 9 | | |
| 1851–52 - - | 1,717 11 9 | | |
| 1852–53 - - | 1,741 10 0 | | |
| 1853–54 - - | 1,454 13 6 | | |
| 1854–55 - - | 1,885 4 3 | | |
| 1855–56 - - | 3,085 9 0 | | |
| 1856–57 - - | 3,628 1 9 | | |
| 1857–58 - - | 3,865 11 3 | | |
| Total - | 37,186 15 8 | | J. P. BEADLE, *Capt., Supt. of Embkts.* |
| Annual average - | 3,718 11 2 | | |

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the SALT AGENT of HIDGELLEE, to SUPERINTENDENT of EMBANKMENTS,—No. 131, dated 7th JUNE 1859.

PARA. 5.—With reference to your inquiry regarding the old canal "Pautgoda," * being the more direct and safer route for boats from Hidgellee to Calcutta, I have to inform you I find that the canal was excavated in 1841 at an expense of rupees 29,000, sanctioned by the Supreme Government. It was open only two or three years, during which time the traffic was great.

It is stated by parties who were acquainted with the circumstances, that the silting up of the khal in so short a time was attributed to the work not having been properly done. It would doubtless be a great boon to the people in the south and east of the Midnapoor district if the canal were again navigable, and I see no reason why the failure on the former occasion should cause discouragement as to the success of the work.†

MEMORANDUM by CAPTAIN J. P. BEADLE, SUPERINTENDENT of EMBANKMENTS,—Dated 30th June 1858.

I am so interested in this subject of inland navigation that I cannot sign this without remarking that the Banka canal was opened out as a speculation and for profit to himself by a Mr. Kebles in 1782, who had a grant to collect tolls for 21 years, renewable at expiration of term on payment of a consideration. In 1801, however, Government ordered compensation to be made instead of renewal, and that the collection of tolls should be put under the collector of Midnapoor. It is not too much to suppose that the speculator made 1½ lakhs of rupees by his canal.

If we turn now to Madras, we find that in 1801 the Government of Madras planned a canal to connect Madras with the remove back-water and Pulicut Lake (the canal was afterwards extended to that lagoon), and invited tenders for the execution of the work, which were taken up by a Mr. J. L. Heefke and Mr. Basil Cochrane, who had exclusive possession of the canal for 45 years, with right to levy tolls at rates laid down. The work was completed in 1806, and in 1837 transfer of possession was made to Government: Government engaging to pay the average yearly net profits from the canals during the preceding 11 years, rupees 14,061 11 7, for the remainder of the time the engagement had to run. Even paying this heavy annuity for the 10 years that it was due, the Government had a clear gain of rupees 10,005 yearly, and during the next four years, when there was no compensation to pay, the net gain was rupees 29,521 annually, and the Government derived during the 14 years a clear profit from this canal of rupees 2,22,915.

By far the greater part of the traffic on this canal is the transport to Madras of *firewood* from the jungles on the eastern side of the lake, and of cockle shells, which are carried to Madras to be converted into fine plaster.

The canals in the salt aurungs of Bengal require no steamers. Boats will be carried through by the tides, and if the canals are properly and scientifically made, so as to make the land drainage a point in clearing the silt out, and to avail of the fall at low water to have a scouring action, I believe they can be maintained at a large net profit in addition to the improvement of the districts and the reduction of rates on many articles.

* Kalee Nuggur, on the Russulpoor River, to Tarrapookea, on the Huldee on Balleaghye.
J. P. BEADLE, Captain, Superintendent of Embankments.

† There were reasons for this canal silting up, as well as for the heavy expenditure; in excavating the existing canals they have *never been cut deep enough.* I have also, with the assent of the Revenue Board, put a stop to the construction in future years of dam heretofore annually erected by the salt department across the Balleaghye (upper reaches of Huldee river), which must have greatly assisted in silting up the Pautgoda Khal.

From OFFICIATING SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT of INDIA, P. W. Department to SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT of BENGAL, in the P. W. D.—No. 3423, dated 9th July 1860.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2010, dated the 23rd ultimo, forwarding a memorandum by Captain Beadle, regarding the roads in the Cuttack district and the tributary mehals, as also on the water communications leading through part of these districts and Hidgellee.

2. In reply I am desired to state that his Excellency the Governor General in Council is very sensible of the value of the suggestions and importance of the works proposed by Captain Beadle, and that his Lordship in Council fully concurs in the commendation bestowed on that officer by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor. I am also to add, that any suggestions for giving effect to the plans laid down, will be received by the Government of India with much interest, and with every desire to give effect to any matured project which may be approved by his Honour.

## APPENDIX G.

From MAJOR E. K. ELLIOT, COMMISSIONER of NAGPOOR, to SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT of INDIA, P. W. Department.—No. 69, dated 4th June 1861.

With reference to the papers noted on the margin, respecting the supply of Indian cotton to England, I have the honour to transmit, for the perusal of his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, a copy of the correspondence quoted in the annexed list, wherein will be found some information of a miscellaneous character, bearing on the subject now attracting so much attention. I have also to observe as follows for the consideration and orders of his Excellency in Council.

Resolution in the Home Department, dated 28th February 1861.
Secretary to Government in the Home Department, to the Commissioner of Nagpoor, No. 446, dated 28th February 1861.
Extract from the proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, in the P. W. D. under date the 1st April 1861.
Received on the 10th idem, under docket No. 980 A.

2. A large quantity of cotton is grown in this province, and there is little doubt but that this quantity will steadily increase. Hitherto, the trade may have been retarded in consequence of the difficulties of transport from bad roads, or rather no roads at all, and from the transit duties of the old native Government, continued, until very lately, under our rule.

These duties have now ceased to exist, whilst measures are in active progress for the improvement of our roads. The principal outlets for the cotton from this province generally known and most in use have been by Jubbulpoor to Mirzapoor and by Nachengaon (near the Wurdah river) or Oomraotee to Bombay.

One hundred miles of the great Deccan road * is under construction as a first-class imperial road, and when completed, the transport of cotton will be facilitated in either direction; but the feeders to this and the southern line from Nagpoor towards Hyderabad,† with a branch to the Sudder station of Chanda, which runs through a cotton-producing country the whole way, should also be taken in hand and improved.

3. Of the five districts into which this province is at present divided, two, Chindwarra and Bhundarra, produce little or no cotton. The principal cotton-growing districts are Nagpoor, Chanda, and Raepoor, in the order in which they are named. The quantity produced may be roughly estimated at 20,000,000 lbs.,‡ of which about 9,000,000 lbs. are, it is said, from the Nagpoor district. It is the Nagpoor and Chanda cotton alone which finds its way to Mirzapoor and Bombay, that from Raepoor, which is stated to be of a coarser description, going to the eastern coast, or being consumed within the territory, or before it reaches the sea.

4. In the sketch map attached to Colonel Maxwell's letter, and accompanying the correspondence, the main lines of communication through the province are shown. The most important, as affording the means of transport to the ports of shipment, are, as regards cotton, the great Deccan and the southern lines. On a rough calculation the mileage of the feeders to these lines requiring to be opened out and improved in the Nagpoor and Chanda districts, may be estimated to extend over 300 miles, and with a little exertion, and the requisite aid in money, much may be effected during the ensuing working season.

5. After the lapse of the province in 1853-4, a one per cent. road fund was established in each district, from which very little has hitherto been expended, so that the accumulations on the past years now amount to something considerable.§

A portion of these accumulations may, I think, very properly be expended in opening out these district lines; but without the aid of Government, no material improvement can be effected. A reference to the letter from the chief engineer, accompanying this report, will show that in his opinion a sum of not less than rupees 200 per mile would be needed to make these lines passable, or to put them on the footing of fair-weather roads. I would go further than this, and suggest an expenditure of rupees 250 a mile, a sum which has, I am told, been allowed on other

* The Great Deccan road runs from Mirzapoor on the Ganges, through Jubbulpoor, Nagpoor, and Jaulnah to Bombay. One hundred miles run through this territory.

† The boundary of the province in this direction is at Patara, on the Wurdah. The branch to Chanda leaves the line at Wurrorah, the head quarters of a Tehseeldaree station, about 7 miles short of the river.

‡ 200,000 bales of 100 lbs. each, or half that number of bullock loads. It is supposed that upwards of 50,000 bullock loads leave Hingunghat and that part of the Nagpoor district annually.

§ A detailed report on the road fund has been submitted in the Foreign department, and rules prescribed for its future management.

occasions for making fair-weather roads. For 300 miles an outlay to this extent would require funds amounting to rupees 75,000, out of which sum the district road funds might fairly contribute one-third, or rupees 25,000. With the number of projects now on its hands the Department of Public Works could not possibly undertake this additional task unaided, and I would propose to obtain the co-operation of the committees for local improvement, already formed in each district. To add to the efficiency of these committees, and to forward the efforts of the district officers, some direct executive assistance might with advantage be provided, the present agency of the Department of Public Works not being strong enough to afford more than its professional advice and instructions; I would urge, therefore, that, as recommended by Colonel Maxwell, a qualified native surveyor should be appointed to each district, to be placed under the orders of the local committees, their salaries being defrayed from the road or other local funds.

6. The foregoing project has reference solely to the Nagpoor and Chanda districts. In Raepoor, the opening up of the communications with the neighbouring territories would also, I feel assured, be attended with the greatest benefit to the public at large, as well as to the district itself, notwithstanding the statement of the officiating deputy commissioner,* that "no complaints are made of the want of well-made roads being any obstacle to the traffic."

From its distance from all the lines of ordinary travel, this district is almost unknown, except in name, beyond its own borders. With the exception of the one line† running east and west towards Cuttack and Nagpoor, there may be said to be no main road in the district, and the difficulties of transporting its varied produce to distant marts, leaves little more than nominal prices for the producer in the majority‡ of instances. The capabilities of this fine district are very great, not only from the growth of cotton, but also from grain of every description, oil seeds, lac, koosum, &c., &c., and I am convinced that, with improved communications, the present land revenue (between five and six lakhs) might in a very few years be more than doubled.§ The only portion of its produce which finds its way out of the province is, that taken by Binjarries by a track almost unknown, save to themselves, to the eastern coast, as described by Captain Saxton in his letter of the 21st March last, No. 357, a copy of which accompanies this report.

This track appears to deserve more attention than it has hitherto received. From Captain Saxton's account, indeed, its being at all passable is owing to the efforts of the Rajah of Kalahundy or Kharondh (a dependency of this province), and I purpose to invite him to meet me at Chanda during the ensuing cold season, with the other chiefs and Talookdars under the jurisdiction of the deputy commissioner on the Godavery, and to endeavour to keep up his interest on this road by pointing out the advantages that must accrue, not only to the district of Raepoor, but also to his own estates, by its being established as a permanent line: at the same time I would gladly have it in my power to assure him of funds being forthcoming to improve the line, and make it at once a good fair-weather road, travellable at all seasons. In effecting this object, the Rajah's co-operation and assistance may be turned to account. He would in his own Ilaqua obtain labour much cheaper than we could.

I have requested Captain Saxton to furnish me with a sketch map of the country through which this road passes, as well as with any further information he may possess regarding it, with a view hereafter of proposing its permanent construction (on such a scale as may be found necessary) after examination and survey as a branch of the present eastern line from Nagpoor through Raepoor to Sumbhulpoor and Cuttack.

The road is clearly deserving of serious attention, not only as an outlet for the produce of the Raepoor district, but as an inlet for salt‖ imported from the coast in large quantities, and which will increase with the facilities for its transport. It appears to me also that this route would be better adapted for troops moving between this province and the districts in the Madras presidency on the eastern coast, than the more circuitous one now in use *viâ* Sumbhulpoor, the ghat on which line is described as a very difficult one.

7. In conclusion I would solicit the favourable consideration of his Excellency in Council to the project explained in the 5th paragraph of this letter, as a means of expediting, at no great cost, the transport to the ports of shipment of cotton grown in the Chanda and Nagpoor districts, in localities off the main lines of road, and yet at no great distance from them.

8. I would refer also to the concluding passage of the chief engineer's letter under transmission. Colonel Maxwell's opinion on the subject is in accordance with my own. If the parties most interested in the cotton trade were to establish agencies in this part of the country, and introduce a proper system of pressing and packing, and create establishments for providing the requisite carriage, the supply would very soon equal any demand that might be made. With improved communication and increased facilities for transport, this province and the neighbouring

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* Letter No. 186, dated 16th April 1861, para. 7, copy accompanying.

† This is to be a second-class road, extending from Bishnoor on the Wurda, towards Oomraotee, and running through Nagpoor, Bhundarra, and Raepoor to the Junk Nuddee, in the direction of Sumbhulpoor and Cuttack.

The residents of Raepoor get their letters from Calcutta *viâ* Cuttack and Sumbhulpoor. It is the "old Raepoor post road."

‡ Arrangements are in progress for completing the communication between Raepoor and Jubbulpoor over the Rajadhar or Chilpee Ghats.

§ The introduction of the survey into the Raepoor district is most desirable. The extent of culturable land, that of the first quality, is reported to be very great, but with a little more than a nominal value for produce from the want of outlets. An improvement in the lines of communications should be simultaneous with a proper assessment on the land after survey. The produce of Chutteesgurh in distant markets would realize sums which would amply repay the landholders for bringing the lands now waste under cultivation, whilst their extent with a liberal margin would greatly raise the present assessment. Nothing, however, can be attempted until the measurement of the lands can be effected.

‖ The Deputy Commissioner of Raepoor estimates the income from the tax recently imposed upon salt, at a lakh of rupees.

districts north and south would very soon produce any amount of cotton which could possibly be required.

9. Annexed is a table showing the prices realized this year at Bombay for cotton from Hingunghat, Oomraotee, and Arwee, including the cost of its transit from the places named.

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From Depy. Commr., to Commr. of Nagpoor,—No. 296, dated 20th September 1860.

With reference to the circular letter from your office noted in the margin,* and the subsequent memorandums regarding it, transmitting a printed copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors in the Revenue Department, dated 22nd July 1857, No. 10, calling for specimens of the cotton plant, and information regarding its culture, &c., &c., I have the honour to forward specimens of the plant, its produce, and the soil it is grown on, as enumerated marginally,† and to report as follows:—

* No. 23, dated 30th March 1858.

† 1. Packet of Soil.
2. „ „
3. „ „
4. „ „
5. Specimen of plant.
6. „ of flowers.
7. „ of clean cotton.
8. „ of cotton seed.
9. „ of uncleaned cotton.

2. The soil upon which by far the greatest quantity of the cotton of this province is grown, is that known all over India as the black cotton soil. It is extremely light and naturally rich, and requires very little manure, and, as a rule, gets none. The poorer kind of soil in which cotton is sometimes grown, is a mixture of this with a greyish earth and a quantity of limestone, and if this is situated near the village, it is sometimes manured.

3. The black soil or loam varies in depth from 1 foot to 20, and sometimes more; as a general rule, it is not much infested with weeds.

4. The cotton is sown in the commencement of the rains, immediately after the first fall, or from the middle of June to the middle of July, according to the season; it is occasionally planted in alternate rows with dall or toor, but mostly by itself; no artificial irrigation is employed, and with the exception of running a plough through between the rows of plants, to throw the earth up over the roots once when the plants have attained a few inches of growth, they are left to shift for themselves. The plant flowers in October or November, the picking commences in December, and goes on to the end of February or middle of March; in good seasons the produce will yield a return of from 10 to 20 fold, while in inferior soils it seldom yields more than from 4 to 5; that is, supposing a maund weight of seed to be sown, the produce would be from 10 to 20 maunds in good, and from 4 to 5 maunds in indifferent land; but of this, on cleaning the cotton, three-fourths would be seed, so that for a maund of seed the produce in cleaned cotton would only be, off the best land, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 maunds.

5. The black soil, in which the best cotton is grown, is the most fertile in India, and on it, in other localities, are produced the finest wheat, toor, jowarie, and other dry crops; it seldom, as before mentioned, is manured, and does not seem to require much deepening. It is usually turned up to the depth of 6 or 8 inches once or twice after the first showers in June, and then the seed is put down.

6. The seed used is that commonly produced in the country, and the character of the plant is herbaceous, and its average height may be put down at 36 inches, the spread of the branches being about 12 to 15; when the picking is over, cattle are turned in to graze on the leaves and more tender of the branches; and the stalks are in many places, where wood is not procurable near at hand, cut down and used by the poorer classes for fuel

7. To the geological character of the district, I am unable to speak. The main feature of the cotton-growing portion of it is about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is naturally well drained.

8. The rains usually commence early in June, and continues, with one or two breaks of 10 to 15 days each, till the beginning of October. Irrigation is nowhere employed.

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From A. Ross, Esq., Superintendent of Survey and Settlement, to Deputy Commissioner of Nagpoor,—No. 91, dated 3rd April 1861.

With reference to the notification lately issued by Government and seen by me in the newspapers, regarding the production and transport of Indian cotton, I beg to hand you a statement which I have had compiled from the survey Khusrahs, showing the extent of cotton cultivation in the several pergunnahs of the Nagpoor district.

2. I am afraid that observations from me, which your own superior local knowledge may render superfluous, will appear out of place; yet, as an accompaniment to the skeleton map forwarded herewith, showing the relative positions of the several pergunnahs, I would remark that the great bulk of the cotton-producing lands is in pergunnahs lying on the eastern and southern confines of the district, and the produce therefore does not require long transport through it, whether the line of exit be to Bombay *viâ* Berar, or to Madras *viâ* the Godavery. Ashtee, the western portion of Anjee, Nachengaon, Undoree, and Pohna, are all in the flat open country constituting the valley of the Wurdah; while Pownar and Hingunghat also occupy a comparatively champaign tract. Katal, Kondalee, and Kailjhur are the three largely producing pergunnahs that most require improved means of intercommunication. Main roads run through all three, but the country is, as you are aware, hilly and difficult in the extreme. Anjee is also hilly to the east, but the ranges of hills from valleys traversable without much difficulty.

3. It will be seen that 281,214 acres or 439 square miles of the Nagpoor district are under cotton cultivation. My inquiries give two khundees as the produce of one "khundee" of land. I take the "khundee" to be a measure of eight acres, and the weighment of produce being made by the cotton seer of rupees 24, the produce of one khundee or eight acres is 12 maunds by the seer of rupees 80, or one maund and a half per acre. Of this produce one-fourth is cotton wool and three-fourths seed, so that the produce of each acre may be estimated at 15 seers or 30 lbs.,

and the total yield of cotton wool at 8,436,420 lbs., or 58,586 bales, a quantity nearly equal to one-thirtieth of the export from all India to Great Britain during the past year 1859–60.

4. What the proportion may be that has been retained for district consumption and what exported is ascertainable from the traders at the great marts of Hingunghat, Nachengaon, and Arwee; but if the entire produce were exported it would give a traffic of 29,293 bullock loads, each of which, consisting of two bales, weighs 3 maunds 24 seers, or 288 lbs., or of 8,369 cart loads, seven bales being ordinarily loaded on one two-bullock cart.

5. The cultivation of cotton is of course capable of great extension. If you desire it, I shall supply a memorandum of the quantity of land in each pergunnah adapted for cotton cultivation, and I will be happy to furnish any other information that my office can afford.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXTENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE PERGUNNAHS OF THE NAGPOOR DISTRICT.

| Pergunnahs. | Acres. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|
| Pohna | 38,064 | NOTE.—Cotton is not cultivated in pergunnahs Nagpoor and Ambhora. |
| Anjee | 34,132 | |
| Nachengaon | 30,185 | |
| Pownar | 21,997 | |
| Kailjhur | 21,855 | |
| Undoree | 20,070 | |
| Kondhalee | 18,873 | |
| Ashtee | 18,198 | |
| Katal | 18,108 | |
| Hingunghat | 17,033 | |
| Baila | 11,810 | |
| Girur | 8,545 | |
| Amnair | 7,635 | |
| Kailod | 5,116 | |
| Hingna | 3,667 | |
| Kulmaishwur | 3,400 | |
| Boree | 1,495 | |
| Oomrair | 514 | |
| Patunsaongee | 267 | |
| Bhewgurh | 135 | |
| Kharsa | 77 | |
| Ramtaik | 38 | |
| Total | 281,214 | |

PRICES OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

| Description of Cotton. | Cost per lb., according to one account. | Cost per lb., according to another account. | Average cost per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | As. D. | As. D. | As. D. |
| Hingunghat cotton | 3 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $2\frac{47}{49}$ | $2\frac{9}{12}$ equivalent to $4\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Arwee and Oomraotee cotton | $2\frac{10}{12}$ or $4\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{47}{49}$ or $3\frac{1}{8}$ | |

One of the sources of information from which the above is derived gives the average price for this year at Bombay, of Hingunghat cotton, at rupees 145 per load of 784 lbs., and of Arwee and Oomraotee cotton at rupees 138, for the same quality.

Another gives rupees 140 per load of 864 lbs. as the average price of both descriptions.

In these sums is included the cost of transit to Bombay, which this year has risen from rupees 24 to rupees 42 for the quantity carried, while the cotton itself at Hingunghat is stated to have advanced in price from rupees 27 to rupees 35 per bojah, or bullock load of 268 lbs.

The facts are significant of the times.

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From Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Commissioner of Nagpoor,—No. 2152, dated 21st June 1861.

In your letter, No. 69, dated 4th June, you propose to expend rupees 75,000 in making district roads as feeders to the main roads now under construction. You estimate that this sum will make 300 miles of such road, at the rate of rupees 250 a mile; you propose to provide rupees 25,000 from the local funds, and to put the work in the hands of the local committees, and you would place at the disposal of each of them a qualified native surveyor.

2. I am directed to say that the local funds are at your own disposal to expend to any extent you may think desirable on the district roads. The only regular source of supply for native surveyors is the Thomason College at Roorkee. You should place yourself in communication with the principal, through your chief engineer or otherwise.

3. In the orders of Government of the 1st April, No. 980 A, authority was given to you to

expend rupees 100 per mile in improving the existing tracks of the Great Deccan road to facilitate the export of cotton. It was intended to make provision for this in the budget, but the matter was overlooked in issuing the budget orders. The amount would have been rupees 10,000. I am directed to state that to meet the sum available from local funds, you may draw this rupees 10,000 from the extra lakh lately assigned to Nagpoor for the purpose of opening out feeders as you propose, and you may add to the contribution from the same source. But I am to request that you will report how much out of the lakh it will be expedient to take, bearing in mind that the addition of that lakh to your year's assignment was made chiefly in view to the more vigorous prosecution of the permanent trunk lines.

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Memorandum by MAJOR E. K. ELLIOT, Commissioner on Roads in Province of Nagpoor,—dated 12th June 1861.

Before proceeding to consider the detail of a scheme of roads for the province, it appears desirable to say a few words on the territory itself. A reference to the accompanying map will show that the province is of a triangular form, its extreme length from north to south being about 382 miles, and its breadth in the widest part of it 310 miles, exclusive of the detached principality of Kharond or Kalahundee on the east, which is 92 miles broad by 90 in length. Nagpoor is bounded on the north by the districts of Hoshungabad, Nursingpoor, Seonee, and Mundlah, belonging to the Jubbulpoor division, and the Sirgoojah Rajah's talooks. On the east by a portion of the Sirgoojah talooks and Ramghur, and by the numerous petty states belonging to Chota Nagpoor and Sumbhulpoor, by a tract of about 30 miles belonging to independent hill tribes (Khonds) in the district of Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency, and by the territory of Jeypoor, also under the Madras Government. On the south by the river Godavery, the talook of Elmawur, belonging to the Nizam of Hyderabad, and by a portion of the Wurnguuga, Pranheta, and Wurdah rivers. On the south-west and west by the river Wurdah, which divides it from the Nizam's dominions, and by the district of East Berar, and portions of Baitool and Hoshungabad in the Jubbulpoor division.

2. The first step in arranging a scheme of roads is to classify them in the order of their importance, and this may be done under the three headings,—Imperial, Provincial, and District.

3. The imperial lines are those in the construction and maintenance of which the interests of the State preponderate, as lines of military communication, or for advancing the commercial interests of India generally; the provincial lines standing to the province, and the district lines to the several districts, in the same relation as the imperial lines do to the empire at large, each being intended in its own degree for the improvement of the country and the better development of its resources.

4. The provincial roads would act as feeders to the imperial lines, whilst the district roads would perform the same office to both imperial and provincial lines.

5. The cost of the construction of the imperial lines would be borne by the imperial revenues of India, the cost of the provincial lines being defrayed by the imperial and local revenues conjointly, in proportion to their general or local importance, leaving the outlay required for district lines to be borne by local funds alone, save in instances where imperial projects may be materially furthered and expedited, when the imperial funds might be charged with a quota of the expenditure.

6. A glance at the map of India will show that from the position of Nagpoor with reference to the four Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, Madras, and the North-western Provinces, the main imperial line must be the one known as the Great Deccan road, which, leaving the grand trunk road from Calcutta to Lahore at Benares, crosses the Ganges near Mirzapoor, and passes viâ Jubbulpoor and Seonee through Nagpoor to Jaulnah, Ahmednuggur, and Poona, connecting Calcutta with Bombay. This line enters the Nagpoor territory about 49 miles south of Seonee, and passing through the military cantonment of Kamptee and the civil station of Seetabuldee, the head quarters of the province, leaves it at the river Wurdah, a few miles to the westward of Nachengaon having a course through the province of about 104 miles in length.

7. The next in importance is the southern line, commencing, it may be said, at Agra, and passing viâ Gwalior and Jhansi to Saugor, whence it should be continued through Nursingpoor, entering this territory in the Chindwarra district above the ghats, and from Chindwarra proceeding by Nagpoor and Hingunghat towards Hyderabad and Madras, thus connecting the Punjaub and Delhi through Central India with the Southern Presidency.

No. 64, dated 29th May 1861. This road might, as suggested in the letter from this office noted on the margin, well be called the Great Southern road of Central India.*

8. The third imperial line† would be that traversing the province from east to west, starting from Calcutta and passing viâ Midnapoor, Cuttack, and Sumbhulpoor, through Raepoor, Bhundara, and Nagpoor, towards Oomraotee and Ellichpoor in Eastern Berar. This line joins the Great Deccan road at Nagpoor, and in conjunction with it, was prior to 1853‡, the postal line between Calcutta and Bombay. Since 1853 this line has been superseded by the one viâ Mirzapoor and Jubbulpoor, though a foot dâk is maintained between Calcutta and Nagpoor, along the old post road, for the convenience of the residents of Sumbhulpoor and Raepoor, &c.

9. We now come to the provincial lines of road. The first should be a continuation of the road between Jubbulpoor and Mundlah, over either the Rajadhar or Chilpee ghats into

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* The length of this line through the Nagpoor territory will be about 225 miles.

† This line enters the Nagpoor territory at the Jonk Nuddee, about 70 miles to the east of Raepoor. It runs for a distance of 320 miles through the province, leaving it at Bishnoor, on the Wurdah, about 70 miles west from Nagpoor, on the direct road to Oomraotee.

‡ Before the bi-monthly steamer to Calcutta, the English mails from Bombay were despatched by the Raepoor postal line.

Chutteesghur, with a road from its sudder station of Raepoor to the out-station of Belaspoor, Ruttunpoor, and the northern boundary. Again, southward there should be a road from Raepoor through the Bustar territory (a tributary of Nagpoor) to Sirancha, situated on the Pranheta, near the navigable head of the Godavery, and the site selected for the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the six talooks* on the left bank of that river recently ceded by his Highness the Nizam.

Sirancha should also be connected with the southern imperial line by a branch viâ Aheree and Chanda to Wurrorah, about 30 miles south of Hingungat.

10. Another road branching from the east and west (imperial) line should start from some point (to be determined on hereafter) east of Raepoor, and passing through the territory of the Rajah of Kharondh (Kalahundy in the map) be carried through the Jeypoor estate (belonging to the Madras Presidency) to the sea coast; thus connecting this province with the ports on the Eastern Coast to the south of Ganjam. This appears from a report by Captain Saxton, copy of which was forwarded with this office letter noted marginally, to be the most direct and feasible line for the residents of the eastern portion of this province to reach the coast, and its importance in a commercial point of view should not be lost sight of.

No. 69, dated 4th June 1861.

11. The next line is one from Seonee (Jubbulpoor division) on the Great Deccan road through our northern district to Baitool (also in the Jubbulpoor division) for the purpose of connecting Chindwarra with Jubbulpoor on the north-east, and Bhopal and Indore through Hosungabad on the north-west. This line would have about 85 miles of its length in the Nagpoor province. There is another road, which, though entirely within the limits of the Nagpoor district, is provincial if not imperial in importance, and should be constructed. It runs between the town of Hingunghat on the southern (imperial) line, and Nachengaon on the Great Deccan line, near to which latter place there is to be a railway station. Hingunghat is a very large cotton mart, as already reported. The distance between Hingunghat and the Wurdah along this line is about 45 miles.

12. Two short lines from the cantonment of Kamptee remain to be noticed. The one to Patunsaongee, a distance of 14 miles, connecting the cantonment with the southern imperial line towards Chindwarra and the north, and the other to Goomtarah, about 14 miles, to connect Kamptee with the east and west imperial line towards Bhundarra. These two roads are required mainly on military grounds to facilitate the march of troops from the head quarters station of Kamptee towards the districts east (Bhundarra and Raepoor) and north (Chindwarra, Baitool, Hoshungabad, &c., &c.)

13. With these the list of provincial requirements may be closed. Of the imperial lines, the Great Deccan and Southern roads are already under construction, the first named being a first-class road, and the other a second-class road on a first-class basis. The eastern line is also sanctioned, and two sections comprising the distance between Seetabuldee and Bhundarra, are under construction. This is a second-class road.

The remaining provincial lines should all be of the second class, with the exception probably of the proposed line between the Raepoor district and the eastern coast, for which a less expensive class of road might in the first instance be found sufficient.

14. The extent to which these lines of road will be affected by the line of railway now in progress from Bombay to Nagpoor by Oomraotee, and through the valley of the Nerbudda with a branch to Jubbulpoor, and eventually to the Ganges, must be considered.

15. The only line of road that will be in any way affected by the rail is the Great Deccan road, and this only very partially. Beyond the limits of this province, that is from Jubbulpoor to Mirzapoor, the rail and the road from their proximity may be viewed as antagonistic by those who consider a good road along a line of railway to be unnecessary. But between Jubbulpoor and Nagpoor, a distance of 160 miles, there is no rail or branch rail in contemplation; whilst the natural difficulties of the country between these two points make it improbable that any attempt to connect them by rail will ever be made. From Nagpoor, however, westward as far as the boundary of the province near Nachengaon, the road and the rail will run side by side; but here any rivalry between them will terminate, the rail turning to the north-west towards Oomraotee into Khandeish, while the road continues on its course to the southward of west in the direction of Jaulnah, Aurungabad, Ahmednuggur, and Poona, at which latter place it meets a branch line of railway connecting that station with Bombay. In a military point of view, therefore, the importance of the Great Deccan road in this province ought not to be materially lessened by the introduction of the rail, for it will still be required to maintain our communication with Seonee and Jubbulpoor to the north, and with Jaulnah, Aurungabad, Ahmednuggur, and Poona to the west.

16. The entire length of the three imperial lines of road within this province may be set down at 649 miles. The number of miles of the projected provincial lines is about 762, making a total of 1,412 miles, divided amongst 10 lines, one of which is of the first-class, eight of the second-class, and one of the third. Estimating for these at our present rates, an outlay of 47½ lakhs would be needed for their completion, a portion of which would be borne by the local funds.

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Great Deccan - | 104 |
| Southern line - | 225 |
| Eastern line - | 320 |
| Total Miles - | 649 |

| | Lakhs. |
|---|---|
| 100 Miles at Rs. 7,000 - | 7 |
| 1,000 „ „ „ 3,750 - | 37½ |
| 300 „ „ „ 1,000 - | 3 |
| Lakhs - | 47½ |

17. Of the district lines, those connecting the several tehseeldarees with the sudder stations of their respective districts and with each other are the first in importance. The next being the opening of cross lines to connect the tehseeldarees and the principal marts and bazaars with the provincial and imperial main lines and with each other. These district lines are too many

* 1. Sirancha. 2. Noogoor. 3. Cherlah. 4. Albaka. 5. Rakapilly. 6. Budrachellum.

in number to enumerate here, but their aggregate length may be estimated at 1,000 miles. They may all be of the fourth class, or what are commonly denominated fair weather roads; and taking the expenditure needed for their construction at Rs. 250 a mile, would involve an outlay of rupeees 2,50,000.

18. From the foregoing it will be seen that a scheme of roads, such as the one herein sketched, would require funds to the extent of 50 lakhs of rupees, supposing present rates to continue—a large sum certainly, though scarcely more than would be warranted by the results. The annual revenue of the territory amounts to little more than 40 lakhs; but with roads of ingress and egress in all directions, the increase that might be looked for would, I firmly believe, yield a very handsome return for an expenditure even of half a million.

## APPENDIX H.

From Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, with Governor-General, to Secretary to Government of North-western Provinces, in the Public Works Department No. 203, dated 9th January 1861.

I am directed by the Governor-General to communicate through you to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, his Excellency's wishes regarding the monuments to be erected at Cawnpoor over the two wells of unhappy celebrity.

2. Designs for both these monuments will be forwarded in a few days. That for the well near Wheeler's intrenchment consists of a massive Iona cross on an appropriate basement.

3. That for the other well west of the canal will consist of an octagonal Gothic screen and platform encircling the closed well. Both the screen and the platform will be executed in stone. Over or by the side of the well will be placed a marble statue.

4. On receipt of the drawings, orders should be issued to the executive engineer regarding the first-mentioned monument, the cross near Wheeler's intrenchment. But his Excellency desires to entrust the construction of the architectural parts of the other monument to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, C. S., knowing his strong interest in the matter, and his acquaintance with the details of Gothic architecture. The statue will be executed in England, and will be contributed to the monument by the Governor-General.

5. Mr. Thornhill should be at once directed to ascertain the exact state of the well—Whether or not it was a brick well? Of what nature and dimensions was the brick-work with which it is believed to have been closed? What is the state of the soil round it?—in view to a determination of the precautions necessary in founding a monument of the kind intended, the whole platform of whose foundations will be about 60 feet in diameter.

6. It will probably be necessary to remove the crosses erected by the soldiers of the 32nd regiment, and by those of the artillery. But when this is necessary, they should be re-erected with the greatest promptitude, as near their original site as may be without interfering with the new monument.

7. It will be difficult to form an estimate of the cost of the architectural portion of the monument, until some part of the stone-work shall have been executed. But I am to request that funds may be supplied to Mr. Thornhill as soon as he is ready to commence; and that he be directed to furnish monthly accounts of expenditure to your office.

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From Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, with Governor-General, to Secretary to Government of North-western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, No. 269, dated 25th January 1861.

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General in continuation of my letter No. 203 of 9th instant, to forward with this letter one drawing on cardboard and one sheet of plans, for the cross to be erected over the well near the site of Sir Hugh Wheeler's intrenchment; and nine sheets of plans for the monument near the assembly rooms.

2. The former design is by Mr. G. E. Street, architect of Montague Place, Bedford Square, London; the latter by the Secretary in this Department.

*On the face of the Cross.*

"In a well under this cross were laid by the hands of their fellows in suffering, the bodies of men, women, and children, who died hard by, during the heroic defence of Wheeler's intrenchment, when beleaguered by the rebel Nana, June VIth. to XXVIIIth., A.D. MDCCCLVII."

*On the face of the Pedestal of the Cross.*

"Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But our eyes are unto Thee, O God the Lord."—*Ps.* CXLI.

*On the Well within the Screen.*

"Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondopunt, of Bithoor, and cast, the dying with the dead, into the well below, on the XVth. day of July, MDCCCLVII."

3. The cross will bear inscriptions on the face of the standard and on the pedestal respectively. The inscription for the other monument will be engraved round the rim of the well. These inscriptions are given in the margin.

4. Special precautions will be required for the foundations of both these monuments, but especially of the large one. For this a solid platform of concrete should be laid in over the whole surface, and bonded with hoop iron. The actual site of the well should be arched or vaulted over.

5. A small drain should be carried round the exterior of the building. This has been omitted in the drawings.

# APPENDIX I.

Ordered, as follows, in connexion with the paragraphs of each section of the report as marginally noted:—

## SECTION—MILITARY.

Para. 2. 1. *Meaday.*—With reference to the demolition of the entrenchment here, the Local Government will decide and issue such instructions as may be necessary; the withdrawal of the troops has been ordered.

2. *Thyet Myo.*—With reference to the recommendation that the roofing and completion of the store godowns inside the redoubt should be proceeded with *immediately*, in order that "stores, ordnance, and commissariat may be speedily removed from Meaday," his Honour the President in Council remarks that the Pegu budget for 1861–62 provides for quarters within that redoubt for warrant and non-commissioned staff of the ordnance and commissariat departments, for a laboratory, and for a forge-shed and workshops. For the first of these buildings the receipt of an estimate will be awaited. The others are understood to be within the powers of sanction of the Local Government. Regarding an ordnance godown and ordnance magazine, the arrangements of the Local Government in connexion with the budgets of 1860–61 and 1861–62 are approved, as regards the provision of funds. The work has already been sanctioned. All these buildings are of urgent importance, and no time should be lost in providing them.

Para. 3. 3. *Thyet Myo.*—With reference to the remark that "barracks (permanent) for a regiment of European infantry will be needed as soon as practicable," the subject has already received the attention of his Honour the President in Council. The orders of the Government of India on the subject appear in letter No. 4508 of 1st September 1860, from this department to the Commissioner of Pegu; and the report of the Chief Engineer, Pegu, on the subject of iron barracks for Thyet Myo, therein called for, is awaited. Major General J. Bell, commanding in Pegu, in a memorandum dated 3rd December 1860, has recorded a very unfavourable opinion of iron barracks, and recommends wooden structures. His Honour the President in Council directs that a copy of General Bell's memorandum be sent for consideration by the Chief Engineer, Pegu, in connexion with the report called for; and that the test of the thermometer be applied to the iron church at Rangoon, and simultaneously to some wooden building, as nearly similar as possible as regards circumstances of occupation, size, &c.; and that the results be reported under the two different cases of external air being freely admitted by doors being left open, and of its being, as far as under ordinary circumstances may be possible, excluded. The Government of India understands that iron having been largely tried for railway buildings in England, has been generally given up, and is disposed to think many of General Bell's objections to that material are valid. They should be duly considered and reported on.

Para. 5. 4. *Tounghoo.*—The report recommends that permanent buildings should be commenced on a reduced scale for a wing of infantry and for one company of artillery. But the proposal of the Local Government, as contained in the budget of 1861-62, is to shingle the roofs of the European infantry barracks, which are reported to be "the best in the country," and to construct permanent cook-houses. The Local Government should report whether anything beyond this is now thought desirable. Without very strong grounds shown, the Government of India is indisposed to sanction anything further.

5. The report recommends the completion of the redoubt and the works within it. Provision for the former and partial provision for the latter has been made in the budget of 1861-62; but it is understood that beyond that provision a further sum of rupees 73,660 will be required for the completion of ordnance and commissariat godowns, unless reduction of force at Tounghoo should admit of reduction in size of these buildings. This will probably be the case; but further information is desired.

Para. 7. 6. *Bassein.*—The report notices the unfinished state of the magazine at this station, and recommends its completion. The attention of the Local Government is directed to the subject.

Paras. 8, 14, and 15. 7. *Rangoon.*—The report recommends the construction of permanent buildings for a wing only of an European regiment in the first instance, though it is desired that the design should be arranged for an entire regiment. Similar buildings are also recommended for a reserve company of artillery. The report also urges that Rangoon should have priority of construction of such permanent barracks, and in this the Government of India fully concurs. They are also recommended for Thyet Myo and Tounghoo. But the Local Government, in forwarding the budget of 1861-62, declares its wish to shingle the existing Rangoon European infantry barracks merely as soon as money shall be available, whilst it apportions funds both for the new barracks at Thyet Myo and for improving the old barracks at Tounghoo. In this wish to diminish the risk of fire to the Rangoon barracks, which are of wood, the Government of India participates, and would gladly have them shingled. It is not understood that the European troops suffer in health in their present quarters. General Bell in his memorandum distinctly implies the contrary. Where hardly any barracks at all exist, as at Thyet Myo, and more barracks of some kind must be constructed, it may be matter of consideration whether such barracks shall or shall not be of the description called permanent. But nothing more than semi-permanent barracks should be erected till it is clearer than at present that European troops will always be required at Thyet Myo and Tounghoo; and where, as at Rangoon and Tounghoo, barracks are found which, at a comparatively small expense, may be made semi-permanent, all the Government of India is disposed to do is to substitute a better style of roofing for the thatch which at present exists.

Para. 13. 8. *General.*—It is stated in the report that the barrack accommodation heretofore provided for the Madras native troops, will, under the new arrangements, no longer be needed. Only regi-

mental buildings similar to those allowed in the Bengal Presidency will be required. Such is the case; and the Local Government should arrange, as early as practicable, for the sale or profitable disposal in other way of such buildings as are no longer required. The Government of India directs that the proceeds of these buildings be devoted in enhancement of budget allotments, in consideration of the changes ordered involving some extra outlay in the Public Works Department.

SECTION—CIVIL.

9. *Thyet Myo.*—The Customs establishment, if any be maintained, will be removed from Meaday to Thyet Myo, and a plan and estimate for a custom-house at the latter place will be required. Similarly with regard to a district treasury, contingent on changes proposed in the civil memoranda of the report. Para. 1.

10. Regarding a district gaol at this place, however, and indeed with regard to gaols generally in the Province, his Honour the President in Council directs that no considerable expense shall anywhere be incurred until the whole subject shall have been considered and reported on by the Local Government, aided, if possible, by a competent gaol inspector. All life prisoners should be sent to the Andaman Islands whenever such a course is legally practicable. Life prisoners who cannot be so transferred, and other long term prisoners, must be retained within the limits of the province; and the Government of India desires to be informed whether any island exists on the Arracan, Pegu, or Tenasserim coasts, suitable for the location of this class of prisoners, where they may be worked with less restraint and at smaller expense as regards guards and gaol walls than on the main land. In the meantime, the large available space in the Rangoon gaol should, as far as possible, be made use of. Para. 2.

11. For all other convicts, gaols in which in-door labour can be carried on will have to be provided.

12. This subject should not be lost sight of.

13. *Prome, Henzadah, and the Tharawaddy Districts.*—Should it be decided that these gaols are no longer required, the Government of India desires to be informed what is proposed to be done with the old buildings. Paras. 3 and 5.

14. *Prome.*—The attention of the Local Government is drawn to the suggestion in the report that some of the military buildings about to be vacated may be devoted to Cutcherry accommodation. Para. 4.

15. *Bassein.*—For remarks applicable to a gaol at this place, see paras. 10, 11, and 12. The Local Government will note the reported necessity for a court-house, and should make some suggestion regarding it. Para. 7.

16. *Tounghoo.*—Possibly, on the re-arrangement of the station consequent on the reduction of the European force, and on barracks for native troops being no longer needed, some substitute may be found for the court-house, custom-house, and timber agency, which have been reported necessary. Regarding the gaol required, the orders appearing in paras. 10, 11, and 12 are applicable. Para. 8.

17. *Rangoon.*—The permanent court-house here must stand over until the Local Government is able to apportion funds for its commencement. Orders regarding deputy gaoler's quarters, male debtors' prison, sewerage, drainage, and minor buildings, ward for female debtors and criminals, and the head gaoler's house, all in connexion with the Rangoon gaol, will be issued separately. The general question of extra wards in this gaol for from 500 to 700 prisoners, should be brought forward in a definite shape with reference to paras. 10, 11, and 12. Para. 9.

18. The completion of such of the Dalla dockyard buildings as have been commenced is approved to the extent of funds available within budget limits. Para. 10.

19. The Local Government is desired to report on the subject of the bonded warehouse, stated to be necessary, and to submit proposals regarding it. Para. 11.

20. *Prome and Rangoon.*—It is probable that no immediate necessity will be found to exist for any large outlay on central telegraph offices at these places, although the necessity of eventually constructing such buildings may be admitted. Possibly use may be made for the electric telegraph department of some of the military buildings which will be evacuated. Para. 14.

21. *River communications.*—The importance of continuous water communication between the Pegu and Sittang rivers, advocated in the report, is fully admitted, and the Government of India has under its consideration separately the Chief Engineer's project for improving the existing line, regarding which orders will hereafter issue. The subject is moreover further treated below. Para. 15.

22. The Government of India will await the receipt of a project for improving navigation between the Rangoon and Irrawaddy rivers, data for the preparation of which are being collected; and will welcome any well-matured projects, having, as their object, the improvement of important lines of river navigation at a reasonable cost. Para. 16.

23. *Roads.*—Regarding the following subjects, viz., road from Rangoon to Prome, preference of river trunk lines of communication to trunk roads in Burmah, and cross roads, the Government of India concurs with the opinions expressed in the report. Paras. 17, 18, and 19.

24. A road from Pegu to Sittang is reported to be an exception to the general principle of not at present attempting main lines of communication by road; and the report recommends that this road should at once be surveyed and reported on. His Honour the President in Council has reason to think that this line of road, crossing the drainage of the country, would be very expensive, both to construct and to keep in repair, and that, when made, it would be of far less benefit to the country than a canal. The course which his Honour the President in Council has determined to adopt is to call on Mr. T. Login for an amended project and rough estimate for a canal, capable of passing country boats and timber (not a canal for steamers, such as he formerly planned, and which resulted in an estimate of high figure), of the most inexpensive description, completing the communication between the Pegu and Sittang rivers. This project will then be laid before the commissioner for an expression of his opinion, and for the submission of a rough estimate of the cost of the road proposed, consequent on the receipt of which it will be Para. 20.

CHAP. VIII. Public Works.

determined whether a detailed project and estimate for such a road should or should not be submitted.

Para. 25.

25. *Rangoon. Establishments.*—It is stated in the report that two executive engineers, one for the town and a second for the cantonment, will continue to be required until the Dalla dockyard shall be completed; after which one executive engineer with an assistant will suffice. His Honour the President in Council desires that this matter should be the subject of further report by the commissioner, who should consider whether greater efficiency and economy might not at once be secured by amalgamating the two appointments under a first-class executive engineer with an assistant.

Para. 26.

26. *Henzadah. Establishments.*—The proposition to abolish the Henzadah division is approved, retaining only a small establishment for the Henzadah and Tharawaddy districts; but his Honour the President in Council doubts the advisability of placing such establishment under the direct control of the district civil officers. Further report by the Local Government on the details of this proposal is desired.

Para. 29.

27. *Thyet Myo. Establishments.*—The report states that here an executive engineer and two assistants will be required. His Honour the President in Council is disposed to think that, consequent on the abandonment of Meaday, one assistant should suffice, but will await further report from the Local Government regarding the duties which still are supposed to demand the retention of two assistants.

Paras. 36, 37, and 38.

28. *General Establishments.*—The report recommends an increase of salary to the chief engineer from rupees 800 to rupees 1,000 per mensem, on the ground that his present salary is less than what is allowed for a similar charge at Mysore, Nagpoor, Hyderabad, and the Straits settlements. This is partly true, and the disbursements in the Pegu, Tenasserim, and Martaban provinces, are no doubt, materially heavier than in the above-named administrations. The Government of India is also highly satisfied with the discharge of Captain C. D. Newmarch's duties. Should the Pegu, Tenasserim, Martaban, and Arracan provinces be united, the Government of India will bestow its favourable consideration on this proposition of increase of salary.

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## APPENDIX J.

### ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1860.—ACCIDENTS ATTENDED WITH INJURY TO LIFE OR LIMB.

#### I. ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

*East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatal | 2 | 3 |
| Injury | 1 | |

There have been only three accidents to passengers during the year on the line opened to traffic.

*No.* 1. *Fatal.*—On the night of the 8th June, a European traveller fell out of a second-class carriage, and was killed on the spot.

*No.* 2. *Fatal.*—On the 21st November a similar accident took place, the deceased being a European carpenter in the railway company's employ.

*No.* 3. *Injury.*—On the 8th December a passenger train ran into a goods train at Bally, and three of the passengers were slightly bruised; the driver of the passenger train and the guard of the goods train were fined rupees 100 and 150 respectively.

*East Indian Railway, N. W. Provinces.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatal | 2 | 2 |
| Injury | Nil | |

*No.* 1. *Fatal.*—February 19th. A passenger (Chuprassee), while attempting to alight from the train when it was in motion, received a severe injury. He was immediately sent to the hospital, where he died.

*No.* 2. *Fatal.*—September 11th. A man, while attempting to get into the train when it was in motion, was run over and killed.

*Madras Railway.*

There were no accidents to passengers on the Madras railway during 1860.

*Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatal | Nil | 2 |
| Injury | 2 | |

*No.* 1. *Injury.*—August 11th. A first-class passenger was slightly hurt in the knee, from the carriage in which he was sitting being thrown off the rails, owing to a defect in a switch crossing.

*No.* 2. *Injury.*—July 4th. One passenger, through his own carelessness, fell out of the horse-box, and was slightly bruised.

*Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.*

There were no accidents to passengers on this line during 1860.

## II. ACCIDENTS TO SERVANTS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY, OR PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS.

*East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatal | 16 | 20 |
| Injury | 4 | |

The accidents under this head have been numerous and severe, and are briefly noted below.

*No.* 1. *Fatal.*—On the 3rd February, at Ahmoodpoor, a khalassee, trying to get on a train in motion, was killed in the attempt.

*No.* 2. *Fatal.*—On the 19th March, a coolie employed in shunting waggons at Burdwan fell down, and the wheel of a truck passed over his arm, breaking it; he died from the effects of the injury.

*No.* 3. *Fatal.*—On the 23rd of March, near the Adjai brick-field, a woman trying to cross the line while some trucks loaded with bricks were being pushed along, fell down, and a waggon passed over her, killing her on the spot.

*No.* 4. *Fatal.*—On the 29th March, a coolie was run over and killed at the Buckesor bridge; he was employed in carrying bricks to the works, and although warned not to go on the open line, he walked along it, carrying a load of bricks; the train came in sight, and he got upon the parapet of the bridge, where, had he remained, he would have been safe, but losing nerve as the train came up, he jumped down from the parapet and tried to run along the bridge in front of the train; he was caught by the engine, knocked down, and killed.

*No.* 5. *Injury.*—On the 2nd April, a spark from the engine ignited some straw in two waggons of a ballast train, and six coolies were slightly injured.

*No.* 6. *Fatal.*—On the 17th April, a goods train ran into a ballast train during a dust storm near Hooghly; two men were killed and two more were injured severely.

*No.* 7. *Fatal.*—On the 3rd May, one of the new four-wheeled ballast engines was upset near Mullarpoor, and two native cleaners who were riding upon it were scalded to death; the accident occurred at the foot of an incline, and it is supposed that on reaching the bottom of the incline the driver put on steam too suddenly, which caused the engine to jump off the rails and to overturn.

*No.* 8. *Injury.*—On the 20th August, a porter had his foot crushed by the pilot engine in Howrah yard.

*No.* 9. *Fatal.*—On the 23rd September, a native was killed near the Chandmaree crossing at Howrah, in the attempt to cross the line in front of an approaching engine.

*No.* 10. *Fatal.*—On the 26th September, a permanent way coolie was run over by a train near Hooghly and killed; he appears during a storm to have seated himself upon the rails, and to have been caught by an engine coming up behind him.

*No.* 11. *Fatal.*—On the 28th September, a coolie employed in shunting waggons at Synthia, was crushed between two waggons and killed.

*No.* 12. *Fatal.*—On the 2nd October, shortly before the opening of the line to Rajmahal, a serious accident, attended with great loss of life, occurred near Nulhatty; the cause of the accident could not be positively determined; it has been attributed by the district engineer and by the chief engineer to the spring and horn plate of a truck suddenly giving way, causing it to break down; an engine and seventeen trucks were thrown off the rails, all of which were much damaged; some of these trucks were loaded with sleepers on which a number of coolies were seated. The sleepers being loose were thrown about, seven coolies were killed on the spot, six more coolies died subsequently, and ten others were injured.

*No.* 13. *Fatal.*—On the 13th October, a ballast engine driven at too high speed got off the line near Rajmahal and upset across the rails, crushing to death the native fireman.

*No.* 14. *Fatal.*—On the 8th November, a greaseman in trying to jump from a horse-box to the platform at Pundooah after the train had started, fell and was killed.

*No.* 15. *Injury.*—On the 8th December, a European fireman missed his footing in getting on to his engine, and his foot was crushed.

*No.* 16. *Fatal.*—On the 15th December, a coolie was run over and killed at the Burdwan station.

Besides the foregoing, the following accidents have occurred during the year in connexion with the railway works:—

*No.* 17. *Injury.*—A blacksmith had his arm broken by a steam hammer on the 23rd January.

*No.* 18. *Fatal.*—On the 16th March, two coolies were killed and one was injured whilst taking a waggon (used for conveying iron girders) too quickly down a slope near Pulsa.

*No.* 19. *Fatal.*—Two coolies were killed in the Howrah yard on the 14th July, by the falling in of part of the roof of the new segmental engine shed whilst under construction.

*No.* 20. *Fatal.*—A carter employed on the Singarrun extension works fell from his cart and was killed, the loaded cart passing over him.

*East Indian Railway, N. W. Provinces.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatal | 1 | 2 |
| Injury | 1 | |

*No.* 1. *Fatal.*—September 13th. A lorry was going faster than the inspector in charge wished it to do, and a coolie who jumped off to reduce its speed was run over and killed.

*No.* 2. *Injury.*—September 21st. A coolie engaged with some others in pushing three ballast waggons was, by some inattention on his part, run over and injured in his leg and arm.

*Madras Railway.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatal | 2 | 3 |
| Injury | 1 | |

*No.* 1. *Fatal.*—A carpenter was run over near the Perambore workshops, and his legs were nearly cut off by the Arconum special train of 25th February 1860. The accident happened between 5 and 6 in the morning, and the man died at about 10. The statements made by the deceased were so conflicting, that the original cause of the accident was not clearly ascertained. It would appear, however, to have been the result of want of caution on the part of the deceased.

*No.* 2. *Fatal.*—Mr. Millitt, the foreman of the Perambore waggon shop, was killed on the 23rd of May by the falling of a derrick, used at the Perambore workshops for the purpose of lifting timber on to trucks. This derrick was kept in its position by four ropes or gyes, two of which were made fast under the rail of the northern of the two sidings near the workshop. These two ropes appear never to have been altered, and engines had frequently passed under without touching them. It was usual, however, to slacken the other two ropes, which passed from the derrick southward, in order to allow the derrick top to overhang the rails when timber was being loaded on to trucks; and it was the opinion of the locomotive superintendent, that when last slackened, they had not been tightened again as much as usual, for the accident resulted from the engine striking the northern ropes, and thus bringing down the derrick.

This does not, however, seem to have been the case, as, from inquiries made at Perambore, it appears that the derrick had been erected in the same position for some three months, and though for four or five days immediately before the accident happened it had not been worked, an engine had during that time passed under it.

*Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatal | 12 | 25 |
| Injury | 13 | |

Twelve servants of the company were killed, and thirteen hurt, during the course of the year. The causes were as follow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In collisions | 1 killed | and 2 injured. |
| In shunting | 3 „ | „ 1 „ |
| In attempting to get on trains, or by falling off trains in motion | 3 „ | „ 3 „ |
| Run over by trains | 4 „ | „ 5 „ |
| Miscellaneous, not connected with the running of trains | 1 „ | „ 2 „ |

*Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatal | Nil | 1 |
| Injury | 1 | |

*No.* 1. *Injury.*—There was one accident that occurred, resulting in the fracture of the leg of one of the guards, caused by his coming in contact with the parapet wall of a bridge while attempting to close the door of a third-class carriage when in motion.

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## III. ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS NEITHER PASSENGERS NOR SERVANTS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

*East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fatal | 5 | 8 |
| Injury | 3 | |

*No.* 1. *Fatal.*—On the 18th February, a native was run over by a train and killed near Bydabatee; the man was thought to have been intoxicated.

*No.* 2. *Fatal.*—On the 2nd May, also near Bydabatee, a native trespassing on the line was run over and killed by one of the up night trains.

*No.* 3. *Fatal.*—On the 25th June, a native boy was run over and killed near Undal.

*No.* 4. *Fatal.*—On the 29th August, the body of a native was found near Mymaree; he was supposed to have been trespassing on the line, and to have been run over by one of the night trains.

*No.* 5. *Injury.*—On the 3rd September, a native was knocked down when attempting to cross the line in front of an engine at Chandmaree, but the man was not much hurt.

*No.* 6. *Injury.*—On the 16th October, a native who was trespassing on the line was knocked off a bridge by the engine piloting the special train on its return from the Rajmahal opening.

*No.* 7. *Injury.*—On the 3rd November, a coolie in trying to cross the line near Rajmahal was knocked down by an engine, but was not killed.

*No.* 8. *Fatal.*—On the 18th November, a native in attempting to cross the line near Pakour in front of a train, was knocked down and killed.

*Madras Railway.*

There were no persons injured or killed on this railway either by trespassing or suicide.

*Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fatal | - | - 2 | 3 |
| Injury | - | - 1 | |

There were three cases reported, two of which resulted in death. A man attempting to cross the line when intoxicated was killed. Another man was found lying dead close to the rails, and his death was attributed to his having been struck by an engine. In the third case a boy was knocked over by the buffer of an engine, and his arm fractured.

*Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.*

No accident.

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS, AND ACCIDENTS FROM COLLISIONS, OR ENGINES OR CARRIAGES LEAVING THE RAILS.

*East Inaian Railway, Bengal Division.*

On the 5th April, the night up mail ran over a bullock near Paneeghur, and the engine was slightly injured.

*East Indian Railway, N. W. Provinces.*

*January 9th.*—An uncovered truck filled with soldiers' baggage, coupled next to the engine, took fire between Berhampoor and Khaga station, from a spark from the engine, and destroyed a portion of the baggage. The locomotive was not then fitted with an American chimney.

*March 28th.*—A slight damage by fire to a goods waggon and to the property of a soldier of Her Majesty's 71st was caused by a lighted wick supposed to have been thrown on it by a soldier of Her Majesty's 80th regiment. The soldier was tried by a court-martial and acquitted.

*May 26th.*—While a coolie was releasing the handle of the points, a pilot engine ran off the line and broke a few chairs. The man was fined.

*June 4th.*—A spark from the locomotive engine of the 5 30 A.M. down goods train caused a fire, which resulted in a loss of about rupees 30. The fire was supposed to have originated from the fire-box.

*July 24th.*—Detention of up goods train at the Khaga station of 8 hours, caused by the axle of one of the trucks being a little out of gauge.

*August 13th.*—The down special train was delayed three hours between Khaga and Berhampoor by the breaking of the wooden trenails. Some sleepers were displaced and rails bent, but the extent of damage done to rolling stock was not known. Instructions were issued to secure each rail by two iron spikes. The line was blocked up the whole of the next day, rendering it necessary to transfer passengers from up to down trains, and vice versâ.

*September 5th.*—The want of a signal lamp to the pilot engine caused a collision. A pair of lorry wheels were broken, and the body of the lorry damaged. Strict orders were issued, that after dark no engine or other vehicle should be out on the line without head and tail lamps.

*September 17th.*—By the failure of the wooden trenails, the up goods train ran off the line, and caused several hours' detention. Two buffers and one chair coupling were rent asunder, and about 25 yards of permanent way were much broken up.

*September 25th.*—An hour's delay occurred at Allahabad by the up passenger train running off the line, the line being out of gauge from the failure of the wooden trenails.

*October 16th.*—A spark from the engine of the up goods train falling on the tarpauling covering of a waggon, originated a fire, causing slight damage to five waggons and some grain with which they were laden. The fire was speedily extinguished.

*November 21st.*—Some hours' delay to the goods and down passenger trains occurred by the up goods trains running off the line, displacing ten rails and a few pins, and breaking some keys. The fort station master and the guard were reprimanded.

*December 28th.*—The down passenger train destroyed the crossing gates by running through them. The gatemen were not at their posts. They were forcibly carried away by some soldiers to show them the way to the barracks. They ran back the moment they were released, but arrived too late to show the signal lamps or open the gates. The men were tried and acquitted by the magistrate.

*Madras Railway.*

There were four accidents, two from engines and carriages leaving the line, one from waggons going off the line, owing to defective working of points, and one from a goods train taking fire.

The first in point of time was attributable to the imperfect condition of the permanent way over a small timber bridge near Trivellum. The persons in fault, a maistry and a watchman, were tried and sentenced, the first to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second to one year of the same.

The second was the accident arising from the imperfect working of the points of the Perambore station siding. The expansion of the rails between the crossing and the points had driven the tongue forward a quarter of an inch, bringing the link piece of the lever bar to bear upon the edge of the slot in the web of the rail, and lifting the tongue in closing, so as to bring its point against the upper table of the rail, prevented its closing properly.

The third was caused by fire. It occurred to the 8 49 a.m. east goods train, at five miles from the Chinnamapett station. The cause is believed to have been the over-lapping of one of the tarpaulings, which brought it into contact with the break block, a spark from which is supposed to have set it on fire.

The fourth appears to have been the result of defects in the permanent way, which caused the break van belonging to the special east goods train from Vellore to leave the line. This was followed by a horse-box, the only vehicle behind it, and the permanent way was in consequence torn up for about three-quarters of a mile.

An accident which occurred on the 13th December 1859 was not entered in the return for that year, as it had not been fully investigated when the document was prepared. It will not be correct to enter it in the return for 1860, but it may here be stated that it happened to a train between the Chinnamapett and Companypett stations, and is to be attributed to the trenails of the permanent way proving insufficient to secure the line, in consequence of which it was decided to substitute an iron spike for every alternate trenail.

*Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*

Fifty-two accidents in all were reported. They were as follow:—

10 cases of collisions, causing death to one and injury to two railway servants.
3 „ of engines and waggons getting off rails through carelessness of pointsmen.
5 „ of gates being run through.
14 „ of cattle being killed by trains on the line.
8 „ of engines and waggons getting off the line through defects in rails or crossing points, or carelessness of driver, resulting in injury to passenger.
6 „ of waggons catching fire.
2 „ of waggons parting at couplings.
3 „ of waggons running over obstructions on line.
1 case of a loading crane upsetting, and causing injury to one of the company's servants.

*Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.*

No accident.

---

REMARKS.

Three statements are attached to this report, one showing all accidents attended with injury to life or limb, giving the number of persons killed or injured from all causes; the second showing the nature of all accidents, whether collisions, engines or carriages leaving the line, accidental, &c.; and the third showing the comparative number of passengers killed or injured with reference to the numbers carried, and also as compared with accidents on English railways.

In the year 1860, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway shows the fewest accidents, there having been only one, causing injury to a railway servant. It is, however, to be observed, that only a very small portion of this line of railway was opened for traffic in July 1860.

The Madras Railway next shows fewest accidents, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the largest number. On the former, four only occurred, in which no passenger was either killed or injured; on the latter fifty-two accidents occurred, two of which resulted in the slight injury of two passengers, one from unavoidable circumstances, the other from carelessness on the part of the passenger.

On the East Indian Railway, Bengal division, there were twenty-nine accidents, and on the North-western Provinces division there were twelve—of the former, three resulted in the death of two passengers owing to their own carelessness, and injury to three from causes beyond their control; of the latter, two occurred to passengers, both resulting in death, owing to their own carelessness.

Of the total number (98) of accidents on all railways, eighteen were occasioned by negligence of railway servants, thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In Bengal - - - - - | 5 |
| „ North-western Provinces - - - - | 2 |
| „ Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - - | 11 |
| -Total - | 18 |

There was one accident on the East Indian Railway, Bengal, in which the driver of a passenger train and the guard of a goods train were considered to blame; they were both fined.

In the North-western Provinces Division a coolie was fined, and the Allahabad fort station master was reprimanded.

On the Madras Railway a maistry and watchman were tried, owing to the imperfect condition of the permanent way of a small bridge. They were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

There have been several accidents from collisions and of a miscellaneous nature, the largest number having occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; the miscellaneous accidents, however, were of a purely accidental nature, and the only one with any serious result was the one that occurred in the Bengal division, East Indian railway, shortly before the opening of the line to Rajmahal.

H. HYDE, Captain,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
15*th July* 1861.

RETURN No. 1.—NUMBER of PERSONS killed and injured from all Causes on Indian Railways during 1860.

| | EAST INDIAN RAILWAY. | | | | BOMBAY G. I. P. RAILWAY. | | MADRAS RAILWAY. | | BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bengal Division. | | N. W. P. Division. | | | | | | | |
| | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own Control. | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto owing to their own Misconduct or Want of Caution. | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Total Passengers killed or injured - | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| PEOPLE CONNECTED WITH THE RAILWAY. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Servants of the Company or of Contractors killed or injured from Causes beyond their own Control. | 19 | 19 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Ditto owing to their own Misconduct or Want of Caution. | 8 | 2 | — | 1 | 10 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Total Railway People killed or injured - - | 27 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| OTHERS, NEITHER PASSENGERS NOR RAILWAY COMPANY'S SERVANTS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trespasses - - - - - - - | 5 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Suicide - - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Persons unconnected with the Railway - | 5 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Grand Total killed or injured - - - | 34 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Mean Length of Railway open during Year - - | Miles 183¾ | | Miles 123 | | Miles 297½ | | Miles 137 | | Miles 35¾ | |
| Number of Passengers carried - - - | 15,67,200 | | 2,19,708 | | 13,83,724 | | 9,85,010 | | 99,598 | |

RETURN No. 2.—STATEMENT of ACCIDENTS upon Railways in India during 1860, showing the Nature of Accidents and Number of Persons killed or injured thereby.

| NATURE OF ACCIDENTS. | No. of Accidents. | PASSENGERS OR PERSONS UNCONNECTED WITH THE LINES. | | CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Causes arising from Rolling Stock or Road. | | | Causes attributable to the Management. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Defective Discipline. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Unpunctuality. | | | | | | | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Purely accidental. | Neglect of Machinery of Train. | Neglect of Road. | Defective Condition of Machinery of Train. | Defective Condition of Road. | Accidental. | Defective or inadequately enforced System. | Insufficient or inadequately enforced Regulations. | Defective System for recurring Intervals between Trains. | Negligence of Servants. | Improper Interference by Persons not under the Control of the Company. | Malicious Attempts of Persons not under the Control of the Company. |
| EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, BENGAL DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidents from Engines or Carriages leaving the Rails. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents from Collisions - - - | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Accidents from Trains running through Facing Points. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents from Persons in Train being struck against Works adjacent to the Line. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents, miscellaneous - - - | 27 | 2 | — | 22 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 |
| Total - - - - | 29 | 2 | 3 | 22 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 1 |
| EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, N.W. PROVINCES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidents from Engines or Carriages leaving the Rails. | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Accidents from Collisions - - - | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents from Trains running through Facing Points. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents from Persons in Train being struck against Works adjacent to the Line. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents, miscellaneous - - - | 7 | — | — | 6 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - - - | 12 | — | — | 7 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| MADRAS RAILWAY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidents from Engines or Carriages leaving the Rails. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents from Collisions - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents from Trains running through Facing Points. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents from Persons in Train being struck against Works adjacent to the Line. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents, miscellaneous - - - | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - - - | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Return No. 2.—Statement of Accidents upon Railways in India during 1860, &c.—*continued.*

| Nature of Accidents. | No. of Accidents. | Passengers or Persons unconnected with the Lines. | | Causes of Accidents. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Causes arising from Rolling Stock or Road. | | | | Causes attributable to the Management. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Defective Discipline. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Unpunctuality. | | | | | | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Purely accidental. | Neglect of Machinery of Train. | Neglect of Road. | Defective Condition of Machinery of Train. | Defective Condition of Road. | Accidental. | Defective or inadequately enforced System. | Insufficient or inadequately enforced Regulations. | Defective system for recurring Intervals between Trains. | Negligence of Servants. | Improper Interference by Persons not under the Control of the Company. | Malicious attempt of Persons not under the Control of the Company. |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidents from Engines or Carriages leaving the Rails. | 11 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — |
| Accidents from Collisions | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents from Trains running through Facing Points. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents from Persons in Train being struck against Works adjacent to the Line. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accidents, miscellaneous | 31 | 2 | 2 | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 52 | 2 | 3 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidents from Persons in Trains being struck against Works adjacent to the Line. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Return No. 3.—Statement showing the Number of Passengers carried and those killed or injured from Causes beyond their own Control.

| 1860. | Total Number of Passengers carried. | Total Number. | | Proportion per Million. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. East Indian Railway, Bengal Division | 15,67,200 | — | 3 | — | 1·91 |
| 2. Ditto, N. W. P. Division | 2,19,708 | — | — | — | ·00 |
| 3. Madras Railway | 9,85,010 | — | — | — | ·00 |
| 4. Great Indian Peninsula Railway | 13,83,724 | — | 1 | — | ·72 |
| 5. Bombay, Baroda, and Central India | 99,598 | — | — | — | ·00 |
| Total | 42,55,240 | — | 4 | — | ·94 |
| Average in Railways in Great Britain | 1,39,000,000 | — | — | ·15 | 3·19 |

## APPENDIX K.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the following amended rules for taking up land for railway purposes are issued for adoption in lieu of those laid down in Circular No. 9, dated 16th March 1861:—

### Revised Rules.

1. Land required for railway purposes may be divided into four classes A, B, C, and D. First, class A, land which a railway company receives free of charge, under the contract with the Government, for permanent occupation. Second, class B, land also provided free of cost, but only for temporary occupation. Third, class C, land which the railway company has to provide at its own cost. Fourth, class D, land which does not come directly into the possession of the railway company at all.

2. Class A will comprise the land required for the permanent works of a railway, including the road with its bridges, &c., and all stations, workshops, permanent store-houses, and the like, necessary for the line when opened, and which under the contracts is to be provided by Government free of cost to the railway companies. The occupation of this land by a railway company will be so far permanent that it will only cease when their contract is terminated or surrendered, and the whole lapses to Government. It is all provided free of charge.

3. Class B will contain land essential for the execution of the permanent works of a railway, but not required after the completion of the line in part or in whole. It also is provided free of charge.

Such is land for spoil banks, for extra excavation to make banks, for river diversion, and for the storage of railway materials held in stock by the railway company, pending the construction of the line, or their despatch to the works.* The occupation of this class of land will be temporary. On its restoration to the Government,—the proper time for which will be settled in each case between the railway officers and the consulting engineer,—it will be for the revenue officers to dispose of it to the best advantage of Government.

4. Class C will contain the land which a railway company has to provide at its own cost. This is land which is required for the provision or preparation of materials; for purposes contingent on the actual execution of the works on the line, or for other miscellaneous objects, which the Government recognizes as falling legitimately within the scope of the railway company's operations, though not giving the company a claim to the provision of land free of charge. As a railway company is bound to pay for the construction of all works out of the capital, receiving only from Government without charge the land on which the works stand, the provision of all materials, and the means of facilitating the execution of all works, are to be at the cost of the railway company. (*a*) It is proper to bear in mind, in fixing the rent, that this land will in part deteriorate by the use to which it is put, and in part will not so deteriorate. In all cases, however, it will be most convenient to deal with the land in the first instance in the same manner. It will be taken possession of by Government, and handed over to the railway company for occupation at a fair rental. When the necessity for occupation ceases, the land will be given up again to Government by the railway company, the proper time for this being determined, as under class B, by the railway officers and consulting engineer.

5. Class D will contain that land which, being required in consequence of the works of a railway, still does not come directly into the occupation of the railway company; it will be provided free of charge. It will be exclusively land for roads; either new roads leading to railway stations, or to permanent store-yards or workshops detached from the main works, diversions or changes of old roads made necessary by railway works.

6. Inconvenience is likely to arise if railway companies are permitted to hold land on their own account, or otherwise than is above explained. By causing them to rent from the Government all land to which they are not entitled free in the manner above explained, simplicity in the tenure of their property will be secured, which will be a matter of importance at a future time when the railway may be transferred to Government. The determination of the value to be paid by the Government for any land not included in class A which might be held by a railway company, would certainly be, in such an event, a great embarrassment.

7. Houses, trees, tanks, or other property, or land which is not provided free of charge, and for which special payment or compensation is necessary, will be paid for, at once, by the railway company. In the case of land provided free of charge, the materials, &c., derived from the "clearance" of the surface, which then will be at the expense of Government, will be disposed of by the revenue officers to the best advantage.

8. All land required for a line of railway will be applied for in continuous portions: the plans will be drawn to a scale of 150 feet to the inch, and the measurements and areas will be recorded in accordance with the fiscal divisions of village estates or mouzahs, pergunnahs, and zillahs, in a schedule, of which a form is annexed, showing in detail the several classes to which the land belongs.

9. The several classes of land will be coloured pink, yellow, purple, and green respectively in the plans, and the exact purpose to which each parcel of land is to be devoted, will be noticed in the schedule.

10. Detached portions of land should be referred to some fixed point on one of the main sheets, with such distances and compass or other bearings as will enable the land to be identified at once. A corresponding entry should also be made on the main sheet to draw attention to the detached portion.

11. The general correctness of the plans and schedules of the railway engineers being attested by the consulting engineers to Government, the applications will be forwarded to and dealt with as may be necessary by the revenue authorities under the orders of the Local Government. The

---

* This last sort of land is allowed free under the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's letter, No. 25, of 30th November 1858.

(*a*) The following words were also in the original rules:—

"In this class, therefore, will fall all land for brick-making, for quarrying ballast,† for houses for persons employed on the work, &c., so also land for houses for engine drivers, and the like, on the line when opened, and for other similar purposes, will come under class C."

But Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India thought that any particularization in the rule might raise questions as to the power of Government to alter or vary the terms of the contract (a power which the Government has no intention of claiming). It has therefore been thought best to give these words in a note, simply for the guidance of the officers of Government and parties interested, as to the construction which Government puts on the contract, in regard to certain points of frequent practical application.

† In the original rules, the words "for roads to works in progress" here found place. They have now been struck out, as calculated to mislead. It is clear a road may be required from a site used temporarily for storage of materials itself in class B. This would carry the road itself into the same class. A road from a brick-field or quarry would be in the same category as the brick-field or quarry, viz., Class C. Whereas a road from a detached but permanent store-yard, although leading "to works in progress," would not the less come under class D, should such road still be necessary after the completion of those particular works. Thus, *generally*, the circumstances of the tenure of land *at the end of the road furthest from the railway* will decide the class into which the road itself shall be placed.

revenue officers are to be held strictly responsible for the regular adjustment by railway companies of all charges on account of land, to be determined in the manner above explained.

12. A complete set of land plans should be recorded in the chief engineer's office of each railway, and a copy forwarded to the consulting engineer to Government, by whom a duplicate will be given to the revenue board, which in turn will supply collectors of districts with transcripts of parts included in their respective zillahs. When it may be found expedient, in order to expedite the making over of the land, to employ a special land commissioner for this duty, the railway engineers should supply an additional copy of the land plan for the use of the land commissioner.

13. The consulting engineer to Government and local revenue authorities will respectively be held responsible for the punctual fulfilment of the foregoing orders in their several departments, and for the careful record of plans in their respective offices.

14. All contemplated changes in the land in possession of a railway company should be promptly reported by the railway agent to the consulting engineer to Government, who will notify the same to the Local Government. It will be for the latter to see that the necessary steps are taken by the revenue authorities for entering such changes in their records, and for carrying out all further proceedings that are requisite on such an occurrence.

15. It will be necessary for the Local Government to see that a correct register and record of title of all railway lands is maintained; for the whole of such lands will one day revert to the Crown. Also that all rents or payments for clearances, &c., chargeable in behalf of Government against the railway company, are duly realized.

16. It is essential that there should be for each railway *one* set of plans, in a regular sequence, to show all the land; and that the plans of each railway company's estate, after they have once been prepared, should constantly be corrected and always be maintained complete.

FORM OF SCHEDULE.

Plan. Sheet No.

_____ Railway

_____ District

Schedule of land required for the use of the railway in

Mouzah _____

Pergunnah _____

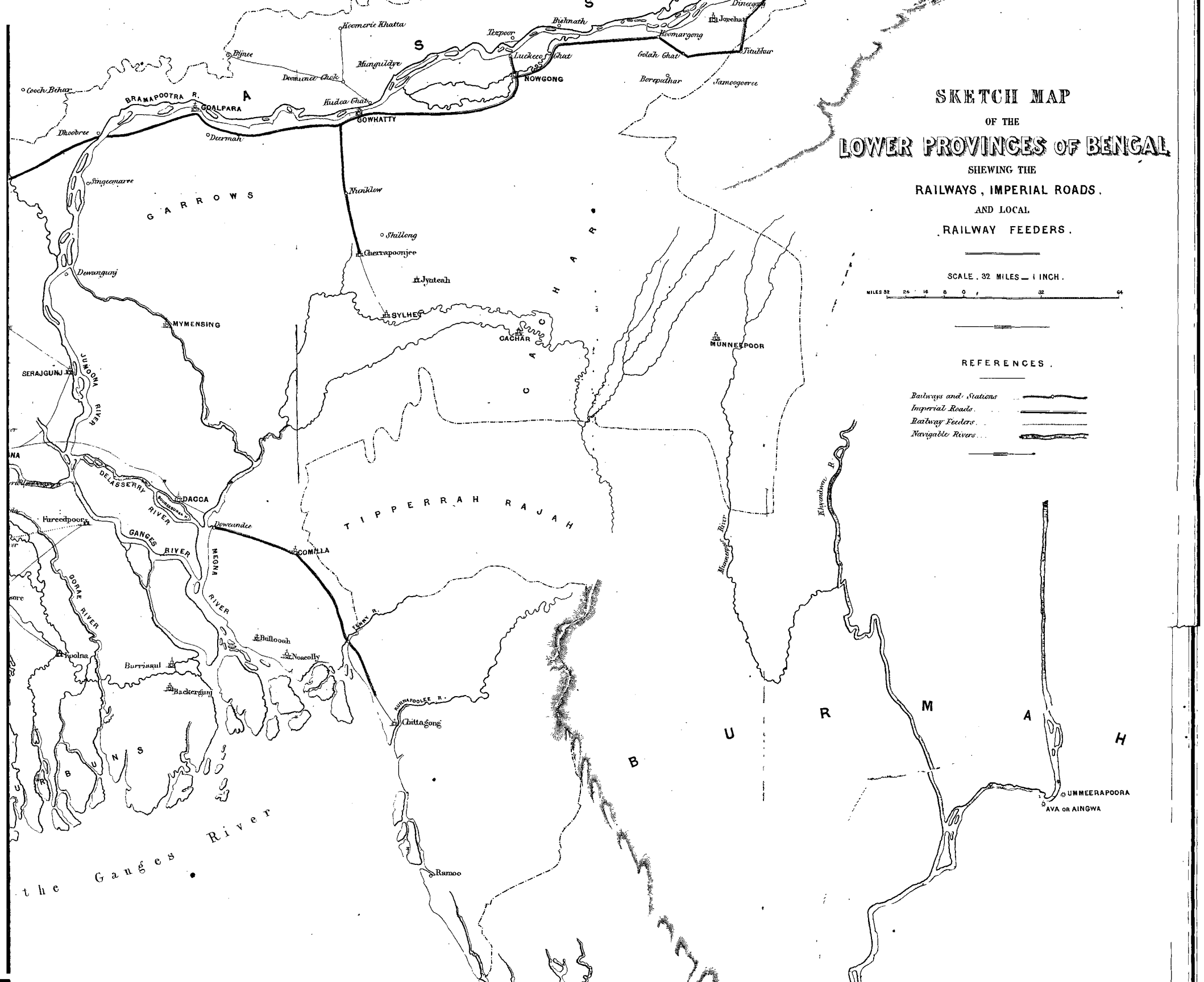
Zillah _____

| No. on Plan. | Purpose for which required. | PAYABLE BY GOVERNMENT. A (*Pink.*) Land for permanent Occupation by Railway Company. | | | B (*Yellow.*) Land for temporary Occupation by Railway Company. | | | D (*Green.*) Land to be occupied by Government permanently. | | | PAYABLE BY RAILWAY COMPANY. C (*Purple.*) Land for Occupation by Railway Company permanently or temporarily. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. | A. | R. | P. |
| 1 | Synabas Station | 40 | 3 | 7 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| 2 | Spoil bank of Balpoor Cutting | — | | | 13 | 3 | 6 | — | | | — | | |
| 3 | For quarrying ballast | — | | | — | | | — | | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | Temporary Road from Ballast Quarry to Line of Railway | — | | | — | | | — | | | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| 5 | Road from Synabas Station to High Road | — | | | — | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | | |
| | Total | 40 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 |

C. D.
Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government.

A. B.
Chief Engineer _____ Railway.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY • LIBRARY • OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE


SKETCH MAP
OF THE
LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL
SHEWING THE
RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL ROADS,
AND LOCAL
RAILWAY FEEDERS.
SCALE. 32 MILES — 1 INCH.
MILES 32 24 16 8 0 32 64
REFERENCES.
Railways and Stations
Imperial Roads
Railway Feeders
Navigable Rivers
A S S
Koomerie Khatta
Bishnath
Dineegong
Jorehat
Texpoor
Koomargong
Titubhur
Bijnee
Munguldye
Luckeeo Ghat
Golah Ghat
Deomunee Chok
NOWGONG
Borepathar
Jamoogooree
Cooch Behar
BRAMAPOOTRA R.
GOALPARA
Kudea Ghat
GOWHATTY
Dhoobree
Deermah
Singeemaree
GARROWS
Nunklow
Shillong
Cherrapoonjee
Jynteah
Dewangunj
SYLHET
MYMENSING
CACHAR
CACHAR
MUNNEEPOOR
SERAJGUNJ
JUMOONA RIVER
DELASSERRY RIVER
DACCA
Furreedpoor
Dowcandee
GANGES RIVER
MEGNA RIVER
COMILLA
TIPPERRAH RAJAH
GORAE RIVER
Bullooah
Noacolly
Foolna
Burrissul
Backergunj
KURNAFOOLEE R.
Chittagong
Ramoo
the Ganges River
B U R M A H
UMMEERAPOORA
AVA OR AINGWA

FYZABAD
GORUCKPOOR
DEWAH or GHOGRA RIVER
NORTH WEST PROVINCES
AZIMGURH
JOUNPOOR
GANGES R.
ALLAHABAD
Fort
JUMNA R.
Ghazeepoor
Secrole
BENARES
MIRZAPOOR
Chunar
Buxar
Gumarh
Babthe
Lunda
Dildarnugur
Mogulsarai
Ahbora
Jehanabad
Sasseram
Dehree
Rotasgurh
SONE R.
Shershatty
Dhobee
Barroon
Nasseergunge
Rajpi
Nair
GYAH
Nawada
Burhee
Coal Fields
Bagodur
Parisnarth Hill
Barakur Riv.
HAZAREEBAGH
CHOTA NAGPOOR or RANCHEE
Doruda
Chaibassa
Singbhoom
SUMBULPOOR
Byturnee
BYTURNEE R.
Balasore
Talcheer
Ungool
BRAMUNEE RIVER
Jajpoor
MAHANUDDY
CHUPPA
GUNDUCK RIVER
MOZUFFURPOOR
Durbhunga
ARRAH
Dinapoor
Buta
Patna
Hajeepoor
Ramoan
Benea
Gumanee
Bukteapr
Mokameh
BARR
Rajowlee
Luckyserai
MONGHYR
Burhea
Kurhur
Jamalpoor
Sultangunj
BHAGULPOOR
Colgong
Rajmahal
Maldah
Burtuie
Buhawa
Bowsee
Chukye
Hansdiha
Jungipoor
Rampoor Hautee
Mullarpoor
Nagore
Soory
Ahmudpoor
Coal Fields
Illumbazar
Panchetee
Nuddeah
Nutanjindpoor
Junction
Kish Nuggur
Bamoorah
Burdwan
Culna
Memaree
Pandoa
Sakrigulee
Gurh Bettiah
Chandernagore
Serampoor
Barrackpoor
Barasat
Dumdum
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Chandernagore
Mirzapoor
Chapree
Mutlah
Ellenguj
Diamond Harbour
Tumlook
Midnapoor
Hidgellee
Kedgeree
Balasore
Byturnee
Baildi
Nugwan
Contai
Hatee Nuggur
Naraingurh
Tuckeridhatty
Tajpore
Titalya
Silligori
Jelpigoree
TEESTA RIVER
Mudehpoorah
PURNEAH
RUNGPOOR
DINAJPOOR
Caragola Ghat
Bhurgatchea
Rampoor
Baulcah
Natore
Nuldhatee
Seenguj
MOORSHEDABAD
Burhampoor
BOGRAH
Mouths of

# CHAPTER IX.

# B E N G A L.

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# BENGAL.

## ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1860-61.

## SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

### CIVIL JUSTICE.

CHAP. IX. Bengal.

Satisfactory working of the new code of civil procedure.

THERE has been a marked improvement in the administration of civil justice in the year under review. Under the new and simple code of civil procedure which has recently come into operation, far greater despatch has been attained in the administration of the law. Legal pleas and technicalities, which under the old system were used as instruments to delay, if not to prevent, the course of justice, have been swept away; and a disputed claim can now be disposed of upon the verbal statements of the parties concerned without a single written pleading being filed, though, as a matter of convenience, the parties to the suit almost invariably file a written statement.

It will be seen from the Tabular Statement below that, under the present code, the majority of cases, from their first institution to their final decision, do not occupy six weeks. The abstract exhibits the number of what are called Small Cause cases, instituted and decided before the Civil Courts in four of the principal Districts of Bengal, during the last month of 1860-61:—

| — | JESSORE. | | | | | | MOORSHEDABAD. | | | | | | NUDDEA. | | | | | | RAJSHAHYE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending at the close of last month. | Instituted during the month of April, 1861. | Total under trial during April, 1861. | Decided on merits or otherwise disposed of. | Pending at the close of April, 1861. | How many of these last pending above six weeks. | Pending at the close of last month. | Instituted during the month of April, 1861. | Total under trial during April, 1861. | Decided on merits or otherwise disposed of. | Pending at the close of April, 1861. | How many of these last pending above six weeks. | Pending at the close of last month. | Instituted during the month of April, 1861. | Total under trial during April, 1861. | Decided on merits or otherwise disposed of. | Pending at the close of April, 1861. | How many of these last pending above six weeks. | Pending at the close of last month. | Instituted during the month of April, 1861. | Total under trial during April, 1861. | Decided on merits or otherwise disposed of. | Pending at the close of April, 1861. | How many of these last pending above six weeks. |
| Moonsiffs | 619 | 1,829 | 2,448 | 752 | 1,696 | 217 | 182 | 488 | 670 | 211 | 459 | 20 | 737 | 1,016 | 1,753 | 651 | 1,102 | 111 | 356 | 998 | 1,354 | 343 | 1,011 | 33 |
| Principal Sudder Amins. | 3 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 13 | — |
| Judges - | 61 | 34 | 95 | 23 | 72 | 11 | 7 | 27 | 34 | 21 | 13 | — | 16 | 14 | 30 | 14 | 16 | — | 11 | 17 | 28 | 7 | 21 | — |

Out of a total number, therefore, of 6,225 cases, which were under trial during the month, only 281 had been pending six weeks. And this number, though small in comparison with the number of institutions, was mainly owing to an exceptional cause. The new Limitation Law curtailing the period within which parties are allowed to sue, was to have come into operation on the 5th May last, and the Courts were therefore inundated in February, March, and April with old cases which suitors would have been precluded from bringing after the 5th of May. The increase of institutions arising from this cause was so great that it was impossible for the decisions to equal them.

But, apart from the despatch with which cases are now decided, there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the work done by the subordinate Courts. The results of the appeals to the Sudder Court contrast most favourably with the results of the four previous years. The following Table will exhibit these results in a concise form:—

TOTAL NUMBER of APPEALS (Regular and Special) disposed of by the Sudder Court in 1860 and the four previous years.

| — | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orders of the Lower Courts confirmed, inclusive of the number of Appeals dismissed on default - | 196 | 344 | 340 | 355 | 1,158 |
| Orders of the Lower Courts amended, revised, or remanded - - - - - | 317 | 530 | 538 | 467 | 295 |
| Total - - | 513 | 874 | 878 | 822 | 1,453 |

Another mark of improvement is the apparent decrease in the number of false and litigious suits. In former years, the proportion of claims which on trial were upheld was about two to one;—

last year the proportion was as three to one. The following Table will exhibit the result of original suits during the past five years:—

RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

| Year. | In favour of Plaintiff. | In favour of Defendant. |
|---|---|---|
| 1856 - - - - | 33,779 | 16,601 |
| 1857 - - - - | 34,930 | 18,198 |
| 1858 - - - - | 33,555 | 18,469 |
| 1859 - - - - | 40,764 | 20,441 |
| 1860 - - - - | 60,070 | 21,763 |

The figures of last year admit of one of two deductions: either that under the present simple code of procedure just claims are not defeated by any technicalities of law, and that substantial justice is done to all parties; or that the provision regarding the verification of plaints, introduced into the new code as a safeguard against fraud, has deterred false litigants, by the fear of incurring the penalties of perjury, from bringing forward frivolous or unfounded claims. Admirable, however, as the new code of procedure is, much of the improvement which has taken place in the administration of justice is to be attributed to the vigilant supervision exercised by the Judges of the Sudder over the subordinate Courts.

Suits instituted in the Regulation Provinces during the past five years.

The various suits which are instituted in the Civil Courts may be grouped under five headings, and it will be interesting to trace the increase or decrease of the different classes of cases during the past five years.

DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS INSTITUTED.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connected with land rent - - - | 17,192 | 14,745 | 17,860 | 20,654 | 2,234 |
| Otherwise connected with land - - | 8,662 | 8,735 | 13,066 | 11,347 | 12,201 |
| Connected with debts, wages, &c. - | 53,864 | 53,628 | 55,534 | 70,003 | 71,215 |
| Ditto caste, religion, &c. - | 558 | 555 | 422 | 503 | 471 |
| Ditto indigo, sugar, silk, &c. | 2,155 | 2,172 | 2,675 | 3,078 | 2,563 |
| Total - - - - - | 82,431 | 79,835 | 89,557 | 105,585 | 88,684 |

Results of the year under review.

The great decrease in the number of suits connected with land rent is traceable to the operation of Act X. 1859, which has transferred all cases of this description from the judicial to the revenue tribunals, in the first instance. The number of cases connected with debt, wages, &c. shows how greatly the number of commercial transactions between man and man has increased, and is conclusive proof of the growing wealth of the country.

The total value of property under litigation, that is, upon which decisions were actually passed during the year, in the Regulation provinces, amounted to 4,810,852*l.* This large amount does not include the value of the suits decided before the Revenue tribunals.

Number of cases instituted in the Non-regulation Provinces.

In the Non-regulation provinces of Assam, Chota, Nagpore and Arracan, 14,698 cases were instituted during the year, and 4,985 were pending from the previous year. Of this number 16,805 were decided, 8,704 being given in favour of the plaintiff, and 2,671 in favour of the defendant. The remainder were either adjusted or dismissed on default. The returns do not show the value of the property under litigation, nor the description of the claims for which the suits were instituted.

The Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The institutions in the Small Cause Court of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the previous year, exhibited a decrease of 510, though the value of the property litigated shows an increase of rupees 43,936.

The following figures will exhibit the number and the description of cases which have been brought in the Court during the past three years:—

| | | 1858–59. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases instituted - - | English - - - | 5,450 | 6,452 | 6,524 |
| | Native - - - | 24,506 | 25,835 | 25,253 |
| | Total - - | 29,956 | 32,287 | 31,777 |
| Cases under rupees - - - - - - | 10 | 16,067 | 17,032 | 16,695 |
| ,, - - - - - - | 20 | 5,850 | 6,118 | 5,791 |
| ,, - - - - - - | 50 | 4,745 | 4,869 | 5,019 |
| Above 50 and below - - - - - - | 500 | 3,294 | 4,268 | 4,272 |

In a financial point of view the results of last year were most satisfactory. The amount of fees, fines, &c. carried to the credit of Government was rupees 129,165 (12,916*l.*), while the expenditure amounted to rupees 112,282 (11,228*l.*), leaving an available balance of rupees 26,283 (2,628*l.*)

CHAP. IX. *Bengal.*

Establishment of Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil.

An important Act of the Legislature connected with the administration of civil justice was passed during the year, under which Small Cause Courts upon the English system have been established in the suburbs of Calcutta, in the provincial cities of Patna, Dacca and Moorshedabad, and in the indigo districts of Nuddea and Jessore. As the Act when originally framed merely contemplated the establishment of Small Cause Courts in populous towns, some modifications were suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor and embodied in Act XII. of 1861, with a view of extending its application, in a useful and convenient manner, to rural districts also.

The first sections of the Act authorize the local Government to invest any Judge of a Small Cause Court constituted under Act XLII. of 1860, with the powers of principal Sudder Ameen, or with the *judicial* powers of a magistrate and of a collector.

Sections VI. and VII. relating to the constitution of the courts, are as follows:—

VI. "Whenever more courts than one are constituted in any district under the said Act XLII. "of 1860, the local Government may appoint one of the said courts to be the principal court of "small causes in such district."

VII. "The judge of the principal court of small causes in any district may sit with the judge "of any other court of small causes, constituted as aforesaid, in the same district, for the trial "and determination of any suit cognizable under the said Act XLII. of 1860, which the judge "of such other court may reserve for trial by himself and the judge of the principal court of "small causes."

In accordance with this provision one principal and five subordinate courts have been established in Nuddea, and one principal and four subordinate courts in Jessore. The head court of each district is presided over by a barrister, and the greater number of the judges of the subordinate courts have been selected from the grade of principal Sudder Ameens who were considered remarkable for their intimate knowledge of the language, character, and the customs of the people, and for their practical experience in dealing with the description of cases which are likely to be instituted. As the judge of the head court is, by virtue of his office, a joint judge of all the subordinate courts within his district, the legal knowledge of a barrister is available to try any case which the judge of a subordinate court may think proper to reserve on account of its importance, or as involving some difficult point of law.

The jurisdiction of these small cause courts is identical with the sub-divisions of the district, which, as explained in the chapter on police, comprise, on an average, an area of 400 square miles.

All the judges of the subordinate courts have been appointed principal Sudder Ameen and vested with magisterial judicial powers and with the powers of a deputy collector to try civil suits for rent under the revenue law. But with police, fiscal, or other executive functions, these officers have no concern. They remain, as heretofore, entirely in the hands of the sub-divisional officers.

Measures taken for raising the character of the examination for pleaderships.

The want of an intelligent, educated, and independent bar had been long considered to be one of the greatest hindrances to the efficient administration of justice in the Mofussil Courts. Accordingly, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed last year a committee of able and experienced officers to draw up a scheme for raising the character of the examination for junior and senior pleaderships, so that a certain amount of proficiency might be secured in all candidates admitted to practise as pleaders in the Mofussil Courts.

The committee submitted a full report upon this important subject, and the plan suggested by the committee has been, with some slight modifications, adopted.

The amendment in the old system proposed by the committee related chiefly to the standard of examination, both written and oral; to the demand of fees from each candidate presenting himself for examination; to the functions and responsibilities of the local and central committees; to the translation of standard law books into the vernaculars, and to the appointment of law lecturers in the Mofussil.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee a set of rules have been promulgated by the Sudder Court, and published in the *Gazette*, for the examination of pleaders in five surburban and two provincial districts, where Government Colleges have provided for adequate legal instruction.

Curtailment of native holidays in Civil Courts.

In connection with the administration of civil justice it will be sufficient very briefly to allude to one or two other questions which have been under discussion during the year. The curtailment of native holidays observed in the judicial courts has been long desired, and, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, a Bill* was passed through the Legislative Council, empowering the Sudder Court of fix, at the commencement of each year, the number of holidays to be observed. Under the old system the civil courts were closed for seventy days in the year, exclusive of Sundays; but under the revised list which has now been published by the Sudder Court, the number of holidays is reduced to fifty-nine.

Rule regarding the posting of native judges.

The second question related to the expediency of appointing native gentlemen to be judges in the districts in which their homes are situated. On the one side it was urged that qualified men are more readily procurable to serve in districts where they have been born and bred; that the exercise of judicial authority in places where they are well-known and well-watched by their friends and relations, and by their enemies, tends to raise their character and their self-respect; that more cheerful service is rendered by men who either have their families with them, or live within easy distance of their homes, and that the lower order of native judges rarely have local landed interests of sufficient magnitude to bias their judgments. On the other hand it has been argued that the formation of local ties and interests cannot be avoided by native judges, and that natives so situated are believed by suitors, however unjustly, to be influenced in their decisions by private friendships, and private enmities. Some judges again, when placed in such situations, might be absolutely unjust to suitors related to them, in order to evince their own independence

* Act I., 1861.

and impartiality. In every point of view, therefore, local interests and connections were best kept at a distance.

The Lieutenant-General, concurring in the latter view, has resolved that, as a general rule, native gentlemen should not be appointed as judges in the district in which they resided.

Rateable division of registration fees among principal Sudder Ameens.

The highest class of native judicial officers are called principal Sudder Ameen, and receive salaries varying from rupees 600 to 400 a month. Of late years promotions in the uncovenanted branch of the judicial service has been slow, and several grades have not been remunerated in a manner adequate to their responsibilities. Financial pressure has precluded the Lieutenant-Governor from proposing any general increase to the pay of judicial establishments, but the desired object has been accomplished, in an indirect manner, in regard to the deserving class of principal Sudder Ameens, by appointing them to be registrars of deeds in their respective districts, and throwing the fees into one general fund to be rateably divided amongst them at the close of the year. By this arrangement the salaries of the higher grades of the uncovenanted judicial service will be very considerably increased.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of persons tried, and the result of the trials.

During the past year 112,507 persons were under trial in the Regulation Provinces, and 11,455 in the Non-regulation Provinces of Bengal. Of this number, 78,516 were either punished by the magisterial officers or committed to the sessions, and 40,611 were acquitted. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is certainly large, but more so in appearance than in reality, for among the 40,611 are included not only those who were acquitted upon trial, but a number of persons who were merely arrested on suspicion, and forthwith discharged for want of tangible evidence to put them upon their trial.

Analysis of the crimes for which they were tried.

An analysis of the particular crimes for which the 112,507 persons were tried in Bengal will show how small a portion of the offences which were committed last year were of a heinous nature.

| Crimes. | Number of Persons tried. |
|---|---|
| 1. Murder, wounding with intent to murder, and culpable homicide | 1,599 |
| 2. Dacoity | 2,099 |
| 3. Highway robbery | 358 |
| 4. Burglary, thefts, and cattle stealing | 12,812 |
| 5. Child stealing | 31 |
| 6. Receiving stolen property | 507 |
| 7. Affrays and riots | 897 |
| 8. Arson (including Incendiarism) | 286 |
| 9. Forgery and perjury | 569 |
| 10. Counterfeiting the coin | 31 |
| 11. Rape | 143 |
| 12. Miscellaneous offences of a trivial nature, not included in the above | 93,175 |
| Total | 112,507 |

Review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished.

About 80 per cent., therefore, of the persons under trial were brought before the Criminal Courts on trivial charges. The paucity of heinous offences will, perhaps, be more strikingly exhibited by a review of the sentences passed upon the 69,247 persons who were punished during the year in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Released on security or simply fined | 50,427 |
| Dismissed from office | 1,925 |
| Flogged | 1,322 |
| Sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months | 10,844 |
| „ above six months and not exceeding three years | 2,310 |
| „ above three and not exceeding sixteen years | 2,089 |
| „ above sixteen and not exceeding twenty-one years | 72 |
| „ for life | 19 |
| „ transportation | 192 |
| „ death | 47 |
| Total | 69,247 |

Celerity in the discharge of witnesses.

The following Statement exhibits the number of witnesses who gave evidence before the Criminal tribunals during the past year, and the number of days they were kept in attendance at the Courts :—

| 1 day. | 2 days. | 3 days. | Above three days | Total Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 320,294 | 40,892 | 7,202 | 1,969 | 370,357 |

The prompt manner in which the evidence of the witnesses was taken speaks well for the diligence of the magisterial authorities.

In the course of his tours, the Lieutenant-Governor was struck with the diversity of arrange-

Internal arrangements of court rooms.

ments which he observed in the court rooms of the district officers. In almost all the courts inspected by him the accommodation appeared to be defective in essential particulars. At one station, for instance, the place assigned for the witnesses giving evidence was at a great distance from the judge, the intervening space being occupied by native officials or vakeels, while at some distance further off, in fact as far off as possible, and in a direct line behind the witness, was placed the dock for the prisoner, who, of course, could neither see the face of the witness, nor hear him properly.

To remedy this and other objectionable arrangements, as well as to secure a uniformity of plan throughout all the Mofussil courts, a Committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the whole subject.

The plan of action recommended to the notice of the Committee was, in the first instance, to ascertain the existing arrangements of some of the best court rooms in the country, and the views of several experienced judicial officers as to what plan they considered it advisable to introduce, referring generally to the principles on which such a plan should be prepared; the chief objects of the plan being to afford places for the parties, prisoners, vakeels, and witnesses, separate from each other, and from the rest of the people in the court, but still sufficiently near each other that they should be able to see and hear each other distinctly, and to contrive at the same time that they should all be heard, when speaking in an ordinary tone of voice, by the presiding officer of the court, and by the law officer, punchayet, or jury, as the case may be. In arranging for the witness box, the Committee were desired to be particularly careful that it should be sufficiently isolated from the by-standers to prevent secret prompting.

Keeping these principles in view, the Committee gave the entire subject the most careful consideration, and prepared standard plans which, after sundry modifications, have been adopted. These standard plans have been circulated to judges, magistrates, and executive officers, with instructions that they are to be followed in all cases where new court rooms are to be built, and, as far as possible, in all cases in which the arrangements of existing court rooms are to be altered.

## POLICE.

The military police battalions.

The purposes for which the military police battalions were raised, the sources from which they were drawn, and the manner in which they were constituted, were noticed in last year's Report.

The strength of the corps, on the 1st of May 1860, consisted of 39 European officers and 8,903 natives of all ranks; and the duties on which they were then employed were as under:—

| | European Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| On the usual escort duties | — | 3,189 |
| On command at outposts | 8 | — |
| Sick, &c. | 2 | 597 |
| Recruits | — | 332 |
| On furlough | — | 247 |
| On the Kookie frontier | — | 96 |
| In the indigo districts | 7 | 732 |
| At zillah stations, as reserve | 22 | 3,710 |
| | 39 | 8,903 |

Besides discharging the ordinary duties of guarding gaols, forming treasure parties, &c., with general credit and efficiency throughout the year, these battalions performed, in an equally praiseworthy manner, several special services, all of which required peculiar qualifications, the most of which were attended with much personal inconvenience and exposure.

As mention has been made of these services in connexion with the duties for which they were required in other chapters, a brief recapitulation of them would appear to be all that is now required.

In January 1860, the wild tribes on the Tipperah and Chittagong frontier having entered our territories and committed various acts of plunder and murder, police parties of the 5th and 7th battalions were specially engaged in protecting the frontier.

In March following disturbances were threatened in the indigo districts of Moorshedabad, Jessore, and Nuddea. Strong detachments from several battalions were accordingly rapidly collected and placed in different parts of those districts. On one occasion a detachment of the Behar horse marched thirty-five miles a night for six consecutive nights, in order to reach the district to which they were appointed to do duty.

Detachments of military police varying in force have since remained in the above-mentioned districts up to the present time, and they have been throughout of the greatest possible advantage in preserving peace and order.

In October a large detachment of the 8th battalion was engaged in suppressing disturbances on the Nagpore frontier, west of Sumbulpore.

At the close of the year detachments of the 5th and 7th battalions were employed in an expedition against the Kookies, in the Chittagong Hills, under Captain Raban. Another party of the 1st and 3rd battalions formed a part of the military force in the operation against Sikhim, and obtained by their excellent conduct and military bearing the high commendation of the civil and military authorities. At the same time also, a third party was engaged on the Garrow frontier, where they did good service under Captain Morton.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that not one serious complaint was made against the military police during the year, although during the greater portion of that time they were scattered over

the country in small detached bodies. They underwent a great deal of hard work throughout the year, and were exposed to all weathers with very scanty protection; and, with the exception of the months of June and July, more than half of the whole force, as reported by the Inspector of military police, was constantly on duty.

Civil police.

No remarks on this head appear necessary, as measures for their complete reorganization under a new system were under consideration when the year closed.

Amalgamation of the Calcutta and suburban police.

The attention of the late Court of Directors was drawn to this measure by the Local Government so early as 1852, and it met with their entire approbation. About the same time the Marquis of Dalhousie, when considering a scheme submitted by the then magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs for strengthening the police of the suburbs, remarked that the most effectual mode of improving the control of the police in the suburbs would be to extend to such places the jurisdiction of the chief magistrate of Calcutta. Portions of the suburbs, hardly inferior in wealth or population to Calcutta, were known to be exposed without remedy to most of the nuisances and offences which were proscribed in the Calcutta municipal code; and burglaries were committed on houses in the outskirts of the town, evidently by Mofussil thieves, over whom the Calcutta police could exercise no effective surveillance. It was therefore resolved to give to the magisterial and police officers of the suburbs the same powers as those vested in the justices of peace, and in the superintendents and other police officers of the city.

The Government, however, had not at its disposal at that time the means of extending the expensive system of the Calcutta police to the suburbs. To remove this objection, the sanction of the Legislature was obtained to the Chowkeedaree Tax Act, or Act XX. of 1856, under which the means of raising and organizing a police in the suburbs, on the model of the Calcutta police, were provided by local taxation.

The whole of the suburban police, as well as the Calcutta police, are now under one head and controlling authority, viz., the commissioner of police in Calcutta, whose enlarged jurisdiction now extends from Barnagore, on the *north* of Calcutta, to the last house in Garden Reach, including the suburbs of Chitpore, Intally, and Manicktollah; *eastward* to Balliaghatta and Ballygunge; and *southward* to the toll bar on the road to Gurreahat, Alipore, Chetla, and Kidderpore. On the other side of the river it extends from the south of Ballikhal, through Sulkeah and Howrah, to the end of the botanical gardens.

This long contemplated reform will, it is expected, add greatly to the efficiency of the police administration, and at the same time ensure uniformity of action in all measures adopted for the security of life and property.

Adjustment of the Thannah and sub-divisional boundaries in the Nuddea division.

The question of dividing into small, convenient jurisdictions the several zillahs in this Presidency, which has for some time past been under consideration, has during the past year been practically solved in the Nuddea division, which comprises Nuddea, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs, three of the most important districts of Bengal.

It is difficult to attach too much importance to the proper adjustment of the boundaries of sub-divisions. For all the practical objects for which the system of sub-divisions was introduced, a certain number of officers, suitably distributed through a district, are of greatly more use than the same number scattered about more or less accidentally. Wherever the system of sub-divisions is in full operation, as it now is in the whole of the Nuddea division, for many purposes in the revenue department, and for all or nearly all purposes of police and minor criminal justice, the sub-division becomes in effect a little district in itself, exactly as for purposes of minor civil justice a moonsiffee is a little district in itself. When, therefore, the sub-divisions are well arranged, are of moderate extent, and have well chosen head quarters, the great practical object of the distribution of local courts over the country is attained, and the arrangement of districts and zillahs, and the position of their head stations in relation to their boundaries, become matters of secondary importance, for only the few great cases and appeals tried upon the record go up to the head station.

Upon proceeding to carry out a proper system of sub-divisional arrangement in the Nuddea division, it was found that in some sub-divisions the situation of the head quarters had been determined without fully considering if it was at the largest and most populous town in the neighbouring country, and therefore at a place more particularly requiring the presence of a magistrate; or whether it was easily accessible from the Sudder stations of the district and other important places, and generally from the villages situated within its limits. Again, in the original assignment of thannahs to the several sub-divisions, attention does not appear to have been given to the advantage derivable from reductions and extensions of their limits, so as to bring every part of the country as equally as possible under the inspection of the police, and to give all persons as short a distance as possible to travel when they had to come to the magistrate's court. These defects were the consequences, not of any disregard of principle, for at that time no thorough system had been laid down in regard to sub-divisions, but each had been placed as accident or occasion seemed to decide. In some cases the result had been so much at variance with the important considerations above referred to, that the incorporation of a thannah with a new sub-division, so far from having conferred any benefit upon the people within its limits, had actually placed some villages in a worse position as to their communication with a magistrate than they were in before.

In order to remedy these defects in the Nuddea division, the lieutenant-governor, in personal communication with the commissioner, subjected the sub-divisions of all the districts in the Nuddea commissionership to a careful revision.

After much unsuccessful trouble it was found impossible to produce a successful result by any allotment of thannahs as now existing, or by any arrangement founded in the main on the principle of an allotment of existing thannahs. It became then necessary to fix upon those places which appeared to be in themselves best suited to form the head quarters of a sub-division, without any regard to the position and area of the thannahs around them. In this view the leading considerations were, whether the sites chosen for sub-divisional head quarters were at the

most important places in that part of the country, as regards trade and population; whether they were so situated as to distribute the sub-divisions, of which they would form the centres, pretty equally over the country, in the requisite numbers; whether they were on a navigable river or highway, or, if not, whether a good road, to be recommended on other grounds, could be conveniently made through them, so as to afford them easy means of communication with the Sudder station and other important places, and whether they were easily accessible from all parts of their own sub-divisions. It is not always possible to combine all these advantages; but it is generally possible to select sites which, on the whole, are advantageous in most of these respects. The principle which it was found necessary to adopt, was to treat artificial limits, such as those of thannahs, as secondary considerations, and to be guided mainly by local circumstances not under control.

After the selection on the above principles of the head quarters of the sub-divisions, a suitable tract of country was apportioned to each, so as to make the head quarters as near as they could conveniently be to the centre of the sub-division. In some instances this could not be obtained, as in Kooshtea, which is on the banks of a great river, dangerous to cross for many months in the year, though in all other respects it is the proper place for head quarters, being the river terminus of a railway, with a town already rapidly rising around it. Again, it was not to be expected that each sub-division would be of the same size exactly as its neighbour. In some cases the areas have been in some measure affected by the distance of the head quarters of circumjacent sub-divisions; and in other cases, by the advantages to be obtained by adhering to some river, or other well marked line, as the boundary. But the only great variations of size are where a thinly scattered population renders an extensive jurisdiction unavoidable, and of comparatively little consequence.

With regard to zillah boundaries, the endeavour has been generally to adhere to them, so as to place each sub-division wholly within one district, whereby the sub-divisional officer will be under only one chief. But these arbitrary distinctions have not been allowed to stand in the way where they would clearly operate to the material inconvenience of the public, and to the prejudice of the speedy administration of justice.

The result of this new arrangement is the distribution pretty equally over the three districts of the Nuddea Division of twenty-one magisterial courts, at an average distance of 25 miles apart, where up to the year 1843 only four such courts existed, and where so lately as on the 1st of May 1859, only thirteen such courts existed.

Conversion of the district of Baraset into a sub-division.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor abolished the district of Baraset, the Sudder jurisdiction of which was not nearly so important a place as the sub-division of Serampore, and which, viewed as a district having sub-divisions within it, had no claim to stand on the same footing as Pubna or Furreedpore, to which in point of agency it had hitherto been assimilated.

Instead of being a district, Baraset was, for the above reasons, converted into a sub-division, subordinate to the magistracy of the 24-Pergunnahs, under which the sub-divisions of Busseerhaut and Satkhera, which had formed part of the district that was abolished, were placed.

These changes were attended with a monthly saving of 1,400 rupees.

Appointment of honorary magistrates.

A number of honorary magistrates were appointed in Bengal in the year 1857, in fulfilment of an intention expressed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, to the effect that the influence, services, and means of information of the landholders and European residents in the Mofussil should be more largely availed of than had hitherto been done, for the proper administration of the country.

These offices were afterwards abolished by the late Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, but Her Majesty's Government in noticing the circumstance, desired that, as the measure was reported to have worked very satisfactorily, the expediency of resorting to it again should be early taken into consideration.

It was therefore proposed by the Government of India that the system already adopted in Oudh and the Punjab, of entrusting magisterial functions to carefully selected landholders and others, should be introduced in Bengal; and the expediency of this was at once admitted by the Lieutenant-Governor, who suggested that the honorary magistrates should be vested with the judicial, and not with the police powers of the magistracy.

| | |
|---|---|
| * Shahabad | 4 |
| Sarun | 1 |
| Tirhoot | 1 |
| Chumparun | 4 |
| Chota Nagpore | 9 |
| Cuttack | 1 |
| Pooree | 1 |
| Assam | 9 |
| Darjeeling | 2 |
| | 45 |

The Government of India, in acceding to the above suggestion, took occasion to point out that the employment of honorary magistrates should not be confined to the Mofussil districts, as the extension of the measure to Calcutta would also be attended with much advantage, and, in accordance with those orders, the Lieutenant-Governor has already appointed forty-five honorary magistrates to the Mofussil* districts, and forty-five others in Calcutta. The latter have all been included in the commission of the peace.

## PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection of gaols.

During the past year the Inspector-General of gaols personally inspected twenty-eight of the gaols subordinate to him, taking in, in his tour, the gaols of Patna and of Sandoway in Arracan.

Number and disposal of prisoners in custody.

The number of prisoners in custody was 67,836, viz.:—

| — | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number remaining in gaol on the 31st December 1859 | 17,524 | 616 | 18,140 |
| „ admitted during the year 1860 | 48,391 | 1,305 | 49,696 |
| Total | 65,915 | 1,921 | 67,836 |

Of the above prisoners there were:—

| — | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transferred to other districts | 11,025 | 348 | 11,373 |
| Released | 35,753 | 1,013 | 36,766 |
| Escaped | 230 | 5 | 235 |
| Died | 2,509 | 39 | 2,548 |
| Executed | 50 | 5 | 55 |
| Remaining in gaol on the 31st December 1860 | 16,348 | 511 | 16,859 |
| Total | 65,915 | 1,921 | 67,836 |

General expenditure.

The whole cost of the year 1860–61 amounted to rupees 7,07,349 10 $7\frac{3}{4}$ against rupees 7,95,109 11 $7\frac{1}{4}$ of the previous year.

Average cost per prisoner.

The average cost of each prisoner was rupees 39 8 0 against rupees 41 13 5 in 1859–60, as shown below:—

| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| Rations | 23 14 11 | 22 14 $0\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fixed establishment | 7 3 10 | 7 4 4 |
| Extra establishment | 3 3 11 | 2 9 $8\frac{1}{4}$ |
| European medicines | 0 3 6 | 0 3 2 |
| Bazar medicines | 0 3 10 | 0 3 $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sick diet | 0 5 5 | 0 5 1 |
| Hospital furniture | 0 1 1 | 0 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Clothing, including bedding and blankets | 3 5 1 | 2 15 7 |
| Contingencies, including stationery | 2 8 1 | 1 14 9 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs | 0 11 9 | 1 1 $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 41 13 5 | 39 8 0 |
| Decrease per prisoner | | 2 5 5 |

Economical gaol

The most economical gaols were—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttack, in which each prisoner cost | 26 | 13 | 10 | Alipore, in which each prisoner cost | 33 | 3 $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Howrah " " | 29 | 1 | 0 | Monghyr " " | 33 | 9 4 |
| Singbhoom " " | 29 | 9 | 1 | Mymensing " " | 33 | 14 5 |
| Chumparun " " | 30 | 10 | 6 | Bograh " " | 34 | 8 10 |
| Tirhoot " " | 31 | 1 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | Sarun " " | 35 | 10 0 |
| Pubna " " | 31 | 13 | 11 | Burdwan " " | 35 | 14 10 |
| Hooghly " " | 31 | 15 | 2 | | | |

Expensive gaols.

The most expensive gaols were—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Darjeeling, in which each prisoner cost | 64 | 2 | 11 | Chittagong, in which each prisoner cost | 49 | 4 $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nowgong " " | 63 | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | Debrooghur " " | 48 | 3 2 |
| Ramree " " | 55 | 15 | 5 | Balasore " " | 47 | 13 5 |
| Maldah " " | 55 | 13 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | Beerbhoom " " | 47 | 8 5 |
| Kamroop " " | 52 | 4 | 8 | Backergunge " " | 47 | 3 3 |
| Akyab " " | 50 | 13 | 0 | Dinagepore " " | 47 | 1 $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cossiah Hills " " | 50 | 6 | 0 | Maunbhoom " " | 45 | 2 $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Durrung " " | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |

Gaol manufacture and industry.

The detail of the 16,205 prisoners sentenced to labour during the year, as compared with the number so sentenced in the preceding year, is subjoined:—

| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| Inefficient from age or disease | 3,459 | 3,148 |
| Employed as gaol servants | 1,995 | $1,701\frac{3}{4}$ |
| " in station roads | 1,170 | $423\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " on miscellaneous works | 2,241 | $1,545\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Hired by the department of public works or other departments | $330\frac{3}{4}$ | $632\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Employed on ordinary manufactures | $6,673\frac{1}{4}$ | $8,480\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " on printing at the Alipore gaol press | 140 | 274 |
| Total | 16,009 | $16,205\frac{3}{4}$ |

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Of the whole number sentenced to labour, more than half were employed on the manufactures. Subjoined is the out-turn of the labour of those engaged in manufactures:—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Value of manufactures sold | 352,278 | 4 | 3¾ |
| „ articles consumed for public purposes | 15,917 | 3 | 9½ |
| „ „ in store at the close of the year | 78,859 | 14 | 10¾ |
| Total | 447,055 | 7 | 0 |
| Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the past year | 79,076 | 8 | 3¼ |
| Gross receipts | 367,978 | 14 | 8¾ |
| Deduct charges incurred during the year | 162,857 | 7 | 3½ |
| Net profit | 205,121 | 7 | 5 |
| Net profit of the previous year | 164,701 | 2 | 2¾ |
| Excess of profit in the year under review | 40,420 | 5 | 2½ |

The most successful gaols were those of Alipore, Hooghly, Sandoway, and Akyab, where each handicraftsman earned more than he cost.

Net cost of prisoners.

The net cost of prisoners may be exhibited as under:—

| | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The gross cost of the year was | | | | 7,07,349 | 10 | 7¾ |
| Deduct from this the net profits on manufactures | 2,05,121 | 7 | 5¼ | | | |
| Also the net profits from the Alipore gaol press departments | 20,740 | 7 | 4¾ | | | |
| And also the amount received from the hire of convicts | 11,734 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 2,37,596 | 9 | 10 |
| Balance | | | | 4,69,753 | 0 | 9¾ |

This amount being divided among 17,907, the average number of prisoners in custody, leaves a net cost per prisoner of rupees 26 3 9, against rupees 32 3 5 of the former year, exhibiting a saving, on the average number of all prisoners in gaol, productive and unproductive, of rupees 1,07,068 15 0.

Sickness and mortality.

The number of deaths from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860, was 2,440, against 2,116 of the preceding year.

The causes of the deaths were as under:—

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Dysentery | 739 | 806 |
| Diarrhœa | 342 | 282 |
| Cholera | 342 | 728 |
| All other diseases | 662 | 569 |
| Other causes (accidental or suicidal) | 31 | 55 |
| | 2,116 | 2,440 |

The excess during the past year was owing principally to outbreaks of cholera in the gaols of Hooghly, Midnapore, Shahabad, Alipore, Gowalparah, Behar, Hazareebaugh, and Bhaugulpore, which carried off large numbers.

Overcrowding in gaols.

During the year under review 13 gaols were overcrowded to the extent in the aggregate of 1,053 above the number they could accommodate. On the other hand 41 gaols had spare room for 4,868 prisoners. Special care was bestowed to prevent overcrowding. On the occurrence of cholera, those attacked were speedily removed into sheds or other temporary accommodation, and every possible precaution was adopted to stay the disease.

Proportion of educated to uneducated prisoners.

Of the 49,696 prisoners admitted into gaol during the year, the following numbers were fairly educated for their position in life:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 872 |
| Females | 5 |
| | 877 |

The following could only read and write:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 3,268 |
| Females | 1 |
| | 3,269 |

And the following were altogether ignorant:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 44,252 |
| Females | 1,298 |
| | 45,550 |

The number of prisoners who escaped was 235. Of this number 77 have been already re-captured, giving 32·76 as the rate of re-captures to escapes. The rate of escape to strength was 1·28 per cent. The amount disbursed in rewards for the re-apprehension of escaped convicts was rupees 2,692 11 11.

Escape of prisoners.

## SECTION II.—REVENUE.

### LAND REVENUE.

THE following Statement exhibits the Land Revenue Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances, according to the several Divisions:— Financial results of the year.

| Divisions. | Demands. | Collections. | Remissions. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhaugulpore - | 30,97,663 | 27,76,360 | 2,215 | 3,19,088 |
| Burdwan - - | 78,05,989 | 76,18,817 | 3,933 | 1,83,239 |
| Chittagong - | 26,76,725 | 23,37,009 | 7,995 | 3,31,721 |
| Cuttack - - | 23,40,172 | 18,07,124 | 5,136 | 5,27,912 |
| Dacca - - | 34,24,049 | 31,95,894 | 14,060 | 2,14,095 |
| Nuddea - - | 44,58,857 | 40,51,882 | 82,655 | 3,24,320 |
| Patna - - | 88,12,837 | 78,73,888 | 26,635 | 9,12,314 |
| Rajshahye - | 64,68,789 | 62,44,900 | 218 | 2,23,671 |
| Assam - - | 10,44,603 | 9,87,991 | 2,457 | 54,155 |
| Chota Nagpore | 2,67,360 | 2,43,624 | 2,312 | 21,424 |
| Arracan - - | 7,45,169 | 7,39,007 | 723 | 5,439 |
| Darjeeling - | 44,442 | 40,486 | 1,089 | 2,867 |
| Total - - | 4,11,86,655 | 3,79,16,982 | 1,49,428 | 31,20,245 |

The aggregate results, compared with previous years, are shown in the following Table:— Comparison of results with previous years.

| Years. | Demands. | Collections. | Remissions. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845-46 | 4,01,61,606 | 3,54,56,162 | 7,86,560 | 39,18,884 |
| 1855-56 | 4,07,74,371 | 3,71,98,519 | 4,44,095 | 31,31,757 |
| 1859-60 | 4,12,02,482 | 3,77,24,615 | 2,48,251 | 32,29,616 |
| 1860-61 | 4,11,86,655 | 3,79,16,982 | 1,49,428 | 31,20,245 |

In most divisions the revenue had increased during the year under report; but, in consequence of the release of the Ghatwalee tenures of Bhaugulpore from assessment, under the decree of the Privy Council, and of the grant of large jaghires in Shahabad, as a reward for loyal service to the British Government during the rebellion, the general result was a decrease compared with the preceding year, though only to the very trifling amount of rupees 15,827 in the aggregate demand.

The immediate effect of the new rent law (Act X. of 1859) on its first promulgation was a sudden decrease in the number of cases instituted, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. This was attributed by the Board of Revenue mainly to both landlord and tenant being cautious in trying the novel procedure, in anticipation of which an unusual number of cases had been brought on the file during the last months of the currency of the old laws. The working of the new rent law.

The general effect of the new law appears since to have been very satisfactory. The suits for arrears of rent under Clause 4, Section XXIII., have become as numerous as they were under the old laws. Those for ejecting a ryot and cancelling a lease under Clause 5 of the same Section had been but sparingly instituted. Those under Clause 6, to recover occupancy of possession of land, and under Clause 7, on account of the exercise of the power of distraint, had become more numerous than before. The summary process for ejecting tenants under Section XXV. had not been resorted to so frequently as might have been expected. The suits under Section XXVI., to enforce the landlord's right of measurement, had much increased.

In order to guard against possible delay in the adjudication of rent suits, the district officers were required to furnish to Government, through the Board of Revenue, a monthly statement giving particulars regarding the institution and disposal of suits of this nature. Supervision in this important branch is thus easily exercised, and material delay effectually prevented.

The gradual increase in the number of cases, and the exceptional state of things in certain indigo growing districts, rendered a considerable addition to the number of courts necessary; and this was met partly by the appointment of deputy collectors, and also by investing moonsiffs in certain cases with powers to try rent suits. In giving these powers to some moonsiffs there has been

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no desire to overreach the spirit of the law. The step has been taken only when it was necessary in order to avoid what would have been to the people of places remotely situated an intolerable hardship.

The Act, it has been stated, is on some minor points defective. The statements made on this head have had the consideration of the Government, and they have been submitted with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Legislative Council, where an Act for the amendment of Act X. of 1859 is under consideration.

peration of ct XI. of 1859.

This law, as a means of enforcing the realization of the Government revenue, has worked most satisfactorily; but the registration provisions are either not understood, or, if understood, not generally taken advantage of. Applications for separation of shares under Sections X. and XI. are few, and those for registration of tenures still fewer.

sale of ernment khas als.

The following table exhibits the result of sales of the Zemindaree right in Government estates during the year under review:—

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Estates sold. | Sudder Jumma. | Gross Rental. | Price realized. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhaugulpore | 34 | 2,397 12 5 | 3,582 15 1 | 54,525 0 0 |
| Monghyr | 50 | 3,126 0 8 | 4,194 1 4 | 63,207 0 0 |
| Purneah | 25 | 2,051 6 10 | 951 14 2 | 7,125 0 0 |
| Bancoorah | 7 | 190 5 3 | 238 13 1 | 939 8 0 |
| Beerbhoom | 14 | 4,614 14 6 | 6,152 2 6 | 25,589 4 0 |
| Burdwan | 8 | 122 13 6 | 187 2 6 | 1,027 7 5 |
| Hooghly | 44 | 743 5 11 | 860 0 5 | 8,885 3 0 |
| Midnapore | 115 | 49,821 12 2 | 66,472 13 8 | 4,87,100 0 0 |
| Chittagong | 2 | 4,360 7 3 | 6,093 10 8 | 6,325 0 0 |
| Balasore | 2 | 11 1 9 | 13 14 5 | 814 0 0 |
| Cuttack | 1 | 3 6 1¾ | 5 0 0 | 63 0 0 |
| Pooree | 1 | 24 5 9 | 50 6 5¾ | 410 0 0 |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 18 | 52,106 0 6 | 82,142 13 0 | 4,75,230 0 0 |
| Patna | 36 | 37,472 1 0 | 49,679 12 0 | 6,00,700 0 0 |
| Sarun | 3 | 1,764 15 9 | 1,875 1 3 | 19,395 0 0 |
| Shahabad | 43 | 7,002 13 0 | 9,210 2 0 | 33,968 0 0 |
| Tirhoot | 6 | 3,274 13 2 | 4,321 5 1 | 46,905 0 0 |
| Rajshahye | 1 | 26 8 11½ | 34 5 0 | 285 0 0 |
| Total | 410 | 1,69,115 0 6¼ | 2,36,066 4 7¾ | 18,32,493 6 5 |

Since the close of the year 204 estates in Dacca, with an aggregate Sudder Jumma of rupees 9,189 5 7, have realized a sum of rupees 1,83,864 4, at public sale.

In addition to the above, the proprietory title in many of the estates in the Behar division, which were confiscated after the mutiny, have been disposed of in a similar manner, and fetched very large prices. The general result shows that shares held by Government in three confiscated estates, and 150 such entire estates in Shahabad formerly belonging to rebels, were sold during the year for rupees 5,79,085. Besides these, shares in 105 estates were sold in the preceding year for rupees 4,49,643.

In all cases in which sales have as yet been ordered, the upset price has generally been fixed at one year's gross jumma. The result of the sales has, however, shown that this has in no way affected the prices realized by the sale, though the observance of such a course was necessary as a safeguard against the risk of an estate being sacrificed at an unexpectedly low bid.

The number of Khas Mehals remaining for disposal is 4,747. Taking the results of past sales as a guide, it may be calculated that the price to be realized, at the average of seven and half years' Sudder Jumma, will amount to rupees 1,19,64,728 8 10.

rants of waste ands.

The following grants of waste lands have been made during the year, under the local rules:—

| DISTRICTS. | Number. | Area in Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Soonderbuns | 25 | 1,82,366 |
| Durrung | 1 | 280 |
| Seebsaugor | 9 | 2,968 |
| Akyab | 28 | 16,425 |
| Darjeeling | 13 | 3,320 |

From the sale of the Soonderbuns lots, rupees 25,984 have been realized, and the revenue eventually expected from them, after the expiry of fifty years, is rupees 25,984 per annum. In Darjeeling the rules provide for the sale of grants at an upset price per acre. The allotments so purchased become the property of the purchasers in perpetuity. The thirteen grants above mentioned yielded rupees 5,430 down, and rupees 48,180 to be paid in annual instalments. Four grants containing 1,217 acres, made under the old rules, have also been commuted; and for these a ready money payment of rupees 1,573 13 1¼ has been made, leaving rupees 12,173 for gradual liquidation, as provided in the new rules.

The following memorandum shows the redemptions of the Government revenue of estates

effected during the year. These are estates paying a Sudder Jumma not exceeding one rupee, except in Calcutta, where there is no limit of jumma:—

Redemption of Government revenue.

| Districts. | Number. | Sudder Jumma. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bhaugulpore | 3 | 1 6 8 | 14 2 8 |
| Monghyr | 7 | 5 4 11 | 53 1 2 |
| Chittagong | 71 | 23 0 3 | 230 2 6 |
| Dacca | 1 | 0 2 2 | 1 5 8 |
| Calcutta | 437 | 1,190 10 7 | 17,859 14 9 |
| Nuddea | 17 | 6 4 11 | 63 1 2 |
| Total | 536 | 1,226 13 6 | 18,221 11 11 |

Improvement of Government estates.

The following memorandum exhibits the amount expended or set apart for the improvement of Government estates, out of the 3 per cent. on the net collections sanctioned for this purpose:—

| Districts. | Expended. | Set apart but not yet expended. |
|---|---|---|
| Midnapore | 97 12 0 | — |
| Bhulloah | - - - | 11,507 5 6 |
| Chittagong | - - - | 3,608 7 5 |
| Tipperah | - - - | 4,615 9 5 |
| Balasore | 456 12 10 | 245 9 5 |
| Cuttack | - - - | 120 4 8½ |
| Pooree | - - - | 9,677 3 11¼ |
| Sumbulpore | - - - | 1,990 13 6 |
| Backergunge | - - - | 699 15 9¼ |
| Cachar | 2,000 0 0 | 913 14 0 |
| Dacca | - - - | 1,396 8 3¾ |
| Furreedpore | - - - | 398 10 6 |
| Mymensing | - - - | 236 14 4 |
| Sylhet | - - - | 83 8 7 |
| Jessore | - - - | 16 0 10 |
| Soonderbuns | - - - | 6,583 8 9 |
| Tirhoot | - - - | 124 10 0 |
| Dinagepore | - - - | 1,845 12 7 |
| Maldah | - - - | 234 10 3¼ |
| Moorshedabad | - - - | 1,594 10 0 |
| Rajshahye | - - - | 238 1 11¼ |
| Goalparah | - - - | 80 7 10 |
| Lohardugga | 34 13 10 | 1,091 14 4 |
| Singbhoom | - - - | 1,406 13 7 |
| Total | 2,589 6 8 | 48,711 7 6¼ |

In regard to the sums set apart but not expended, it may be explained generally, that, as petty sums cannot be employed to advantage, and as the sum obtained from each mehal has to be expended on that mehal and no other, it is necessary that the fund derived from this source should be allowed to accumulate till it amounts to a sum the application of which to internal improvements promises to be attended with durable benefit.

Results of the resumption of fisheries.

The results of the resumption and settlement of fisheries of navigable rivers, and the appropriation of the proceeds to local improvements, may be exhibited as under:—

| Districts. | Number of Suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819. | Decided in favour of Government. | Decided against Government. | Pending. | Number of Blocks settled. | Jumma. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhaugulpore (division) | 7 | - | 7 | — | — | — |
| Burdwan | 39 | - | - | 39 | — | — |
| Hooghly | - | - | - | - | 11 | 507 0 0 |
| Bhulloah | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 9 | 2,368 0 0 |
| Tipperah | 22 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1,301 0 0 |
| Cuttack (division) | - | - | - | - | 1 | 120 0 0 |
| Backergunge | 77 | 17 | 7 | 53 | 4 | 370 0 0 |
| Dacca | 39 | 9 | 7 | 23 | — | — |
| Furreedpore | 17 | 1 | 5 | 11 | — | — |
| Mymensing | 6 | 3 | - | 3 | — | — |
| Sylhet | 63 | - | - | 63 | — | — |
| Chumparun | 56 | 53 | 3 | - | 42 | 277 0 0 |
| Patna | - | - | - | - | 6 | 290 0 0 |
| Sarun | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 100 0 0 |

Results of the Resumption of Fisheries—*continued.*

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819. | Decided in favour of Government. | Decided against Government. | Pending. | Number of Blocks settled. | Jumma. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shahabad | - | - | - | - | 2 | 177 0 0 |
| Tirhoot | - | - | - | - | 1 | 105 0 0 |
| Bograh | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Dinagepore | 15 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 1,444 5 0 |
| Maldah | 40 | 16 | 24 | - | 2 | 105 0 0 |
| Moorshedabad | 18 | 6 | 12 | - | 6 | 920 0 0 |
| Rajshahye | 81 | 35 | 4 | 42 | 35 | 4,547 0 0 |
| Rungpore | 30 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Goalparah | 13 | 8 | 5 | — | 8 | 59 8 0 |
| Total | 530 | 169 | 83 | 247 | 133 | 12,690 13 0 |

**Proposed Repeal of Regulation XIX. of 1810; or the severance of the connexion of Government with Native Religious Endowments.**

The missionaries having submitted a petition to the Legislative Council concerning the relations of Government with native religious endowments, it was desired by the Secretary of State that measures should be taken for severing all connexion between the officers of Government and the religious institutions of the natives.

To attain this end it was proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor that Regulation XIX. of 1810 should be repealed so far as it relates to religious endowments, and it was stated that this could be done without difficulty by provisions being simultaneously made for an appeal to the courts of law in cases of dispute or malversation in connexion with the endowments referred to.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council concurring in this view of the case, a Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council for repealing Regulation XIX. of 1810 and a corresponding enactment of the Madras code. But some of the details of it in regard to the provisions requiring to be made for the adequate protection of the trusts are still under consideration.

## CUSTOMS.

**Revenue realized during the year.**

The following statement exhibits the amount of revenue realized from customs at the Calcutta Custom House and at the other Custom Houses under the Bengal Presidency :—

| 1. PORTS. | 2. Receipt on Merchandise. | 3. Receipt on Salt. | 4. Receipt on other Accounts, such as Wharf Rents, Fees, Penalties, &c. &c. | 5. Total Collections. | 6. Deduct Refund and Drawbacks. | 7. Actual Collections. | 8. Deduct Charges. | 9. Net Revenue. | 10. Excess Charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 1,35,67,033 | 91,39,550 | 82,676 | 2,27,89,259 | 6,09,098 | 2,21,80,161 | 5,07,714 | 2,16,72,447 | — |
| Chittagong | 43,010 | - | 1,030 | 44,040 | 200 | 43,840 | 3,358 | 40,482 | — |
| Akyab | 4,31,121 | - | 1,370 | 4,32,491 | 9,599 | 4,22,892 | 13,239 | 4,09,653 | — |
| Moulmein | 1,00,481 | - | - | 1,00,481 | - | 1,00,481 | 25,399 | 75,082 | — |
| Balasore | 4,043 | - | 425 | 4,468 | - | 4,468 | 5,732 | - | 1,264 |
| Cuttack | 2,763 | - | - | 2,763 | - | 2,763 | 60 | 2,703 | — |
| Pooree | 6,312 | - | - | 6,312 | - | 6,312 | - | 6,312 | — |
| Total | 1,41,54,763 | 91,39,550 | 85,501 | 2,33,79,814 | 6,18,897 | 2,27,60,917 | 5,55,502 | 2,22,06,679 | — |
| Deduct excess charge in Column 10 | | | | | | | | 1,264 | — |
| | | | | | | | | 2,22,05,415 | — |
| Board of Revenue Customs charges, inclusive of Service Pension | | | | | | | | 53,071 | — |
| Net revenue, rupees | | | | | | | | 2,21,52,344 | — |

**Comparison of results with previous years.**

The aggregate revenue derived from Customs at all the ports during the year, as compared with the receipts and disbursements in other previous years, is given below. The port of Moulmein is not included in this comparison, except in regard to the last two years, as there was no Custom House there until 1855.

| YEARS. | Receipts on Merchandise and other Accounts, after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks. | Receipts on Salt. | Total Collections. | Total Charges. | Net Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840–41 | 33,09,780 | 17,13,384 | 50,23,164 | 6,49,074 | 43,74,090 |
| 1845–46 | 41,19,344 | 44,31,058 | 85,50,402 | 7,27,830 | 78,22,572 |
| 1850–51 | 40,48,199 | 61,39,112 | 1,01,87,311 | 5,27,561 | 96,59,750 |
| 1855–56 | 57,28,007 | 85,71,698 | 1,42,99,705 | 5,40,487 | 1,37,59,218 |
| 1859–60 | 1,38,32,546 | 68,27,574 | 2,06,60,120 | 5,42,179 | 2,01,17,941 |
| 1860–61 | 1,36,21,367 | 91,39,550 | 2,27,60,917 | 6,08,573 | 2,21,52,344 |

The Collector of Customs, in speaking of the gross receipts of the year, observed that, although the revenue fell short of the original estimate, it was still in excess of the collections of 1859–60, and was much more than could have fairly been anticipated when the reduced duty on many articles is taken into consideration. Mr. Chapman added that, but for the increased collections from imported salt, the duty on which was raised from rupees 3 to rupees 3 4 per maund, in March last, and the increased rate of duty levied on saltpetre, the result would have exhibited a marked falling off.

Decrease in the amount of gross receipts made up by increased collections from imported salt and saltpetre.

The decrease was principally on imports, the receipts from which had fallen off from rupees 1,18,16,676 in 1859–60, to rupees 1,05,85,224 during the past year. A still further decrease will be observed if the amount of duty refunded to importers, in connexion with the re-adjustment of values between the former and the present tariff, be taken into consideration. The payments already made on this account amounted to rupees 4,92,315 11 7. The total loss of revenue to the State from this source, when the accounts of all importers shall have been adjusted, will, according to Mr. Chapman's estimate, probably amount to about rupees 7,00,000.

The decrease above alluded to accounted for.

During the year under review, arrangements were made with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for permitting them to land the stores of their vessels at Garden Reach, in a licensed bonded warehouse, under the superintendence and charge of a special Customs officer, appointed for the purpose at the expense of the Company. This relaxation in favour of the Company of the rule which requires all packages to be brought to the Custom House for examination, tends greatly to facilitate the equipment of the mail steamers in regard to their stores, and much of the delay and consequent inconvenience is avoided which would otherwise rise from a strict enforcement of the rule.

Permission accorded to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to land their stores at Garden Reach.

With a view to make bonders defray the expense hitherto borne by Government, of maintaining an establishment at the Custom House in connexion with the bonding of goods for their sole advantage or convenience, the fee on each bond was increased during the year from 1 rupee to 4 rupees on bonds covering goods of rupees 10,000 value, and to 8 rupees on other bonds.

Enhancement of the rate of fee levied for the bonding of goods.

The shipping and tonnage of the port of Calcutta for the years 1859–60 and 1860–61, may be exhibited as under :—

Shipping and tonnage of the port.

| Colours, &c. | Arrivals, | | | | Departures. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. | | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| British | 505 | 3,69,129 | 514 | 3,84,708 | 530 | 4,06,614 | 500 | 3,69,488 |
| American | 97 | 88,950 | 126 | 1,09,920 | 111 | 1,01,454 | 124 | 1,09,080 |
| Arab | 11 | 6,526 | 13 | 6,123 | 5 | 2,759 | 1 | 343 |
| Australian | 1 | 703 | — | — | 1 | 793 | — | — |
| Belgian | — | — | — | — | 1 | 645 | — | — |
| Bremen | — | — | 1 | 620 | 1 | 380 | — | — |
| Burmese. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chinese | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1,454 | — | — |
| Cutch. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Danish | 3 | 2,251 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1,239 |
| Dutch | — | — | — | — | 2 | 965 | — | — |
| French | 51 | 23,927 | 89 | 41,431 | 84 | 38,439 | 81 | 36,630 |
| German | — | — | 1 | 425 | — | — | — | — |
| Hamburgian | 5 | 2,532 | 7 | 2,084 | 11 | 7,683 | 5 | 1,487 |
| Norwegian. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Portuguese. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prussian | 1 | 452 | 1 | 991 | 1 | 452 | 1 | 894 |
| Roman | 1 | 1,076 | — | — | 1 | 1,076 | — | — |
| Russian | — | — | 2 | 1,195 | — | — | 2 | 1,256 |
| Sardinian | 4 | 1,719 | 1 | 484 | 8 | 3,356 | 4 | 1,319 |
| Spanish | 1 | 228 | — | — | 2 | 456 | — | — |
| Swedish | 3 | 1,177 | 3 | 1,214 | 3 | 1,179 | 1 | 716 |
| Turkish | 1 | 564 | 1 | 544 | — | — | 1 | 544 |
| Native crafts | 64 | 7,297 | 102 | 12,081 | 70 | 8,065 | 106 | 12,574 |
| Steamers | 89 | 83,092 | 86 | 63,177 | 78 | 63,617 | 81 | 55,879 |
| Total | 837 | 5,89,623 | 947 | 6,24,997 | 910 | 6,39,387 | 908 | 5,91,449 |

A general Customs Committee was appointed by the Government of India to determine upon a uniform tariff of fixed valuations for India, to consider a consolidated Customs Bill, and to settle new and uniform forms of trade and navigation.

Customs Committee's report on the Calcutta Custom House arrangements.

Subsequently, the Committee were directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to extend their inquiries into the Customs system of Calcutta generally, and not to limit them, as at first proposed, to such points connected with the Calcutta Custom House as might be brought to their notice by the Board of Revenue, and suggestions for such improvements as might seem to the Committee to be desirable, were invited.

In their report, submitted in compliance with the above instructions, the Customs Committee noticed, in the first place, the existing and available Custom House accommodation. This was declared to be amply sufficient, in so much so that it was pronounced unnecessary to reserve for Custom House purposes a site intended originally for the erection of a new Post Office, but recently devoted, in consequence of an extraordinary accumulation of goods, to Custom House sheds. It was held, moreover, that any demands for increased Custom House accommodation should be met, not by the extension of the Custom House premises, but rather by the adoption in

The Custom House accommodations declared to be amply sufficient.

part of the London system of having detached wharves and warehouses. The principle contained in this recommendation was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor as obviously sound.

Complaints against the working system of the Custom House inquired into.

In regard to alleged defects in the existing working system of the Custom House complained of by the merchants, the Committee were of opinion that, on the whole, there were no really great grounds for complaint, and that the occasional occurrence of individual instances of inconvenience and hardship was to be attributed rather to the neglect of those affected to apply for redress in the proper quarter, than to defects in the system. Objections were also raised to the numerous native holidays, causing, it was said, much inconvenience and delay. The subject was under the consideration of the Government of India, and final orders have since been issued.

Objections raised to the number of native holidays.

Enlargement of the rent-free term allowed for the deposit of goods within the Custom House.

The Committee next touched upon the complaint that the rent-free term of two days allowed, under the wharfage rules, for the deposit of goods under cover within the Custom House, was insufficient. The majority recommended that no change in the period should then be made, but that the Collector of Customs should be requested to recommend its enlargement at some future time, in the event of his finding that in practice the term allowed was too short.

Mr. Bullen, a member of the Committee, in a separate minute of much ability, laid stress upon the necessity of the enlargement, and Mr. Spooner, another member, thought that an extension, such as that asked for, would eventually be found necessary. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor deemed it proper to extend at once the rent-free period from two to four days.

Complaints regarding the abolition of the out-pass system.

Mr. Bullen further represented the abolition of the out-pass system as a great and uncalled-for hardship; but the Board of Revenue and the majority of the Committee objected to its re-introduction, on the grounds that it was lax and objectionable.

In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurred, though he considered it right to afford trade, to the fullest extent that may be requisite, the convenience of subsidiary landing and passing places. This alternative measure was approved by the Government of India as a preferable arrangement, with a remark that, in the event of general complaints from the mercantile community being continued, the out-pass system might possibly with advantage be re-established to some modified extent.

Orders for clearing the Custom House warehouses of vermin.

It was stated, apparently with much reason, that the Custom House warehouses were infested with white ants. Orders were accordingly issued at once by this Government for clearing all the store-rooms of vermin, and keeping them as free of them as the best private store-rooms of the most careful merchant.

The revision of the tariff.

The tariff of fixed valuations, revised by the Board of Revenue, after consultation with the Collector of Customs, in March 1860, was sanctioned by the Government of India; orders being then issued for giving effect to it at once.

Subsequently the Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the mercantile community, protested against the valuations made, urging that they were inequitable. Hereupon the Government of India assigned the Customs Committee (as has been already stated) the task of inquiring into the nature of the objections raised, and of suggesting one uniform tariff for all India.

The Committee having carefully gone into the subject, were of opinion that the Calcutta tariff had been fairly objected to. It had been the practice for years, they explained, to adjust it on a system of averages, a practice which, obviously inequitable as it was, had not been complained of, while the rate of duties was so low as to render its effects unimportant. The recent increase, however, of the duties from 5 to 10 per cent., had caused the hardships of the system to be much felt, and had naturally led to the general demand for an alteration in the mode of assessment.

The correct way of making the valuation was, the Committee stated, by deducting from a fair average wholesale cash price of similar goods so much as represents the duties of customs paid thereon; also, in regard to certain goods, by charging them by weight instead of by length. A tariff adjusted on these principles, and intended for all India, was submitted for the approval of the Government of India, with a confident expression by the Committee of an opinion that its adoption, while it secured to Government its just dues, would, at the same time, remove all reasonable grounds of complaint.

The Government of India readily accorded their approval to the new tariff, as fixed on principles admittedly sound and productive of changes known to be generally acceptable to the mercantile community.

The tariff thus fixed is now in force throughout India.

## SALT.

Increase in the consumption of salt.

The Returns for the past year show a large increase in the consumption of salt compared with that of the preceding one. During the past 20 years the consumption of salt in Bengal has increased 63·19 per cent. In 1840–41 the annual consumption of salt in this Presidency was 54,72,719 maunds (201,040 tons); in 1860–61 it amounted to 86,60,996 maunds, (318,141 tons). The following statement exhibits the consumption of salt, and the amount of net revenue realized in 1840–41, 1850–51, and during the past two years.

| — | Government Salt. Quantity. | Imported Salt. Quantity. | Excise Salt. Qantity. | Total Quantity. | Total Receipts. | Total Costs. | Net Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1840–41 | 48,99,221 | 5,73,498 | — | 54,72,719 | 2,11,23,213 8 6 | 49,60,683 3 7 | 1,61,62,530 4 11<br>£1,616,253 |
| 1850–51 | 36,75,240 | 26,01,033 | 35,000 | 63,11,273 | 1,71,97,077 4 0¼ | 36,57,366 12 6½ | 1,35,39,710 7 6<br>£1,353,971 |
| 1859–60 | 44,13,220 | 26,88,828 | 45,400 | 71,47,448 | 1,99,51,661 13 2 | 38,43,245 15 8½ | 1,61,08,415 13 5¼<br>£1,610,841 |
| 1860–61 | 55,72,237 | 30,59,759 | 29,000 | 86,60,996 | 2,89,19,704 0 0 | 46,17,814 0 0 | 2,43,01,890 0 0<br>£2,430,189 |

The very large quantity of salt which was sold last year is not only satisfactory in a financial point of view, but it may also be accepted as an evidence of the increasing wealth of the country, by showing that, in spite of the enhancement of the duty in December 1859 from 2 rupees 8 annas to 3 rupees a maund, the consumption has been steadily increasing.

Satisfactory result of last year's sale.

The following table shows the rates of duty and average annual consumption of salt from 1841 up to the end of the official year of 1860-61.

Rates of duty and average annual consumption of salt.

| Years. | Rate of Duty per Maund. | Consumption. Government Salt. | Excise Salt. | Imported Salt. | Total. | Average Annual Consumption. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. A. P. | | | | | |
| 1841-42 | 3 4 0 | 47,86,303 | - - | 6,12,691 | 53,98,994 | 55,67,612 |
| 1842-43 | | 47,07,433 | - - | 8,92,740 | 56,00,173 | |
| 1843-44 | | 47,36,656 | - - | 9,67,013 | 57,03,669 | |
| 1844-45 | 3 0 0 | 50,14,736 | - - | 9,70,595 | 59,85,331 | 60,18,571 |
| 1845-46 | | 43,14,496 | - - | 15,81,986 | 58,96,482 | |
| 1846-47 | | 47,07,158 | - - | 14,66,744 | 61,73,902 | |
| 1847-48 | 2 12 0 | 49,07,387 | - - | 16,15,084 | 65,22,471 | 61,95,916 |
| 1848-49 | | 42,42,655 | 16,450 | 16,10,256 | 58,69,361 | |
| 1849-50 | 2 8 0 | 44,71,456 | 23,630 | 21,03,218 | 65,98,304 | 63,23,716 |
| 1850-51 | | 36,75,249 | 35,600 | 26,01,033 | 63,11,282 | |
| 1851-52 | | 31,16,098 | 18,600 | 29,26,865 | 60,61,563 | |
| 1858-59 | 2 8 0 | 42,48,068 | 13,560 | 37,98,923 | 80,60,551 | 79,56,331 |
| 1859-60 | and | 44,13,220 | 45,400 | 26,88,828 | 71,47,448 | |
| 1860-61 | 3 0 0 | 55,72,237 | 29,000 | 30,59,759 | 86,60,996 | |

The enhancement of the duty from 2 rupees 8 annas to 3 rupees a maund, which was introduced in December 1859, would appear to have been a very proper and well-timed measure; as the consumption has increased in spite of the enhancement, and the Government revenue has gained rupees 81,93,475, or 819,347*l*.

Increase of revenue by enhancement of duty.

This very satisfactory result induced the Government in March last to make a still further addition of 4 annas a maund to the salt tax, and the duty now stands at 3 rupees 4 annas a maund.

Further enhancement of duty during the year.

But even with this increased duty the price of salt in Calcutta is absolutely cheaper than it was in 1840, and when it is considered that salt is the only article of general consumption which has not risen in price during the last twenty years, the present amount of duty will not appear unreasonable.

The following table exhibits the selling price of salt and other articles of daily consumption at several periods during the last twenty years:—

The selling price of salt as compared with that of other articles.

| ARTICLES. | June 1840. | October 1844. | April 1847. | April 1849. | December 1859. | March 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. A. R. A. | R. A. R. A. | R. A. R. A. | R. A. R. A. | R. A. R. A. | R. A. R. A. |
| Salt, per 100 Mds. | 425 0 - - | 385 0 - - | 357 0 - - | 326 0 - - | 353 0 - - | 388 0 - - |
| Tobacco, per Md. | 2 8 - - | 2 4 to 5 0 | 3 0 to 6 4 | 2 10 to 6 0 | 5 0 to 5 8 | 4 8 to 6 8 |
| Gram (Patna) „ | 1 0 to 1 3 | 1 5 to 1 6 | 0 15 to 1 1 | 1 2 to 1 4 | 1 11 to 2 2 | 2 6 to 2 7 |
| Urrur Dhol „ | 1 13 to 1 15 | 1 10 to 1 12 | 1 14 to 2 2 | 1 7 to 1 10 | 2 2 to 2 12 | 2 8 to 2 9 |
| Paddy „ | 0 11 to 0 15 | 0 10 to 0 15 | 0 9 to 0 14 | 0 7 to 0 11 | 1 2 to 1 4 | 0 12 to 1 4 |
| Ghee (Cow's) „ | 15 8 to 21 0 | 16 8 to 20 8 | 17 8 to 22 0 | 15 8 to 21 8 | 23 8 to 27 8 | 28 0 to 28 8 |
| Oil, Mustard „ | 4 10 to 4 14 | 6 0 6 8 | 7 4 to 7 12 | 6 12 to 7 0 | 9 4 to 9 6 | 17 0 to 18 8 |

But while there has been little or no fluctuation in the price of salt during the last twenty years, the profits of those engaged in agriculture and the wages of the daily labourers have almost doubled. It follows, therefore, that the salt tax falls far more lightly upon the poorer classes now than it did in 1840.

How the salt tax affects the poorer classes.

During the year the price paid to the Molungees for manufacturing salt has been raised from 6 to 8 annas a maund in Balasore, and from 7 to 8 annas a maund in the agencies of Hidgellee and Tumlook. In consequence of the rise of wages and food, there was reason to suppose that the Molunghees did not receive sufficient remuneration from the manufacture, and that they looked for their profits to the opportunities for smuggling which their position afforded them. As it was most undesirable that this state of affairs should continue, the increase of 2 annas a maund in Balasore, and of 1 anna a maund in Hidgelee and Tumlook, was sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The result of this measure has been satisfactory. 4,269,879 maunds of salt were manufactured last season in Bengal, which is slightly above the average of the last three years.

Increase in the cost price of salt.

This increase in the price paid to the Molunghees will entail no additional expense upon Government, but will fall upon the consumer, as the Government make no profit whatever upon the manufacture, merely charging the consumer with the cost price of the salt, and a fixed rate of 3 rupees 4 annas a maund duty.

In the Administration Report of last year, allusion was made to the measures which had been adopted for selling certain favourite kinds of Government salt, of which the supply was not equal to the demand. It has since been proposed to let these favourite kinds of salt find their natural value in the market, by offering them to public tender at an upset price; the upset price being not less than the cost and charges of the manufacture, plus an amount equivalent to the Customs duty which an importer for England or elsewhere would be required to pay. The Lieutenant-Governor has submitted his views on this proposition to the Government of India, before whom it is now pending.

Proposed plan of pricing the favourite kinds of salt.

Proposition for re-opening an agency in the 24-Pergunnahs, disallowed.

Another very important question which was under discussion during the year, related to the advisability of increasing the manufacture of Government salt by re-opening an agency in the 24-Pergunnahs. The Board of Revenue, however, were averse to the proposal, both upon general principles, and also because they considered there would be a sufficient surplus stock of salt in hand after meeting the estimated expenditure, not to render such a measure necessary. In these conclusions the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurred.

## OPIUM.

Shortness of supply counterbalanced by enhanced prices.

It was stated in the Administration Report of last year that there had been a very considerable falling off in the cultivation of the poppy in both the Benares and Behar agencies. The shortness of the supply however, was, to a certain extent, counterbalanced by enhanced prices; the average price per chest last year being rupees 1,960 13 6 against rupees 1,708 15. 6 in 1859-60, and the net receipt rupees 3,60,93,619 (3,609,361*l.*), against rupees 3,63,62,276 (3,636,227*l.*) of the preceding year, leaving a difference of rupees 2,68,657 only in favour of the receipts of 1859-60 over those of the past year.

Comparative results of the last nine years.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number of chests sold, the average price of each chest, and the gross and net receipts for nine years: —

| — | Number of Chests sold. | Average Price. | Total Receipts. | Charges. | Net Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1844–45 - | 19,400 | 1,273 10 4 | 2,47,08,747 | 68,77,297 | 1,78,31,450 |
| 1845–46 - | 21,887 | 1,353 1 9 | 2,96,15,532 | 75,54,339 | 2,20,61,193 |
| 1854–55 - | 49,979 | 721 0 7 | 3,59,56,898 | 1,36,03,292 | 2,23,53,606 |
| 1855–56 - | 49,399 | 845 1 0 | 4,17,45,392 | 1,27,63,177 | 2,89,82,215 |
| 1856–57 - | 42,272 | 904 7 11 | 3,82,34,910 | 1,12,07,266 | 2,70,27,644 |
| 1857–58 - | 40,127 | 1,290 13 5 | 5,21,00,669 | 88,83,637 | 4,32,17,032 |
| 1858–59 - | 30,881 | 1,512 8 6 | 4,67,08,472 | 77,43,126 | 3,89,65,346 |
| 1859–60 - | 25,253 | 1,708 15 6 | 4,31,35,690 | 67,73,414 | 3,63,62,276 |
| 1860–61 - | 21,363 | 1,960 13 6 | 4,20,62,693 | 59,69,074 | 3,60,93,619 |

Extent of the diminution in the cultivation of poppy.

The causes which have contributed during the past few years to the falling off in the cultivation of poppy have already been stated in last year's report. The following table exhibits the extent to which this diminution of the cultivation has taken place during the past eleven years, in the agencies of Benares and Behar:—

| Years. | Number of Beegahs cultivated in Behar. | Number of Beegahs cultivated in Benares. | Total. | Price per Seer paid to the Cultivator. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850–51 - - | 3,07,901 | 1,18,228 | 4,26,129 | 3 10 0 |
| 1851–52 - - | 3,57,330 | 1,37,841 | 4,95,171 | 3 8 0 |
| 1852–53 - - | 3,85,070 | 1,61,444 | 5,46,514 | 3 8 0 |
| 1853–54 - - | 4,28,327 | 1,87,924 | 6,16,251 | 3 8 0 |
| 1854–55 - - | 4,11,282 | 1,84,423 | 5,95,705 | 3 8 0 |
| 1855–56 - - | 4,06,394 | 1,76,447 | 5,82,841 | 3 4 0 |
| 1856–57 - - | 3,80,903 | 1,62,990 | 5,43,893 | 3 4 0 |
| 1857–58 - - | 3,44,650 | *56,077 | 4,00,727 | 3 4 0 |
| 1858–59 - - | 3,41,495 | 1,26,143 | 4,67,638 | 3 4 0 |
| 1859–60 - - | 3,12,707 | 1,21,808 | 4,34,515 | 3 8 0 |
| 1860–61 - - | 2,81,126 | 1,39,441 | 4,20,567 | 4 0 0 |

Increase of price paid to the cultivators.

The continuous and increasing falling off in the Patna agency, and the very small increase in the Benares agency over that of the preceding year, as exhibited in the above statement, convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that the increase of price paid to the ryots last year, from rupees 3 8 to 4 a seer, was not sufficient to induce them to prefer the cultivation of poppy to that of other crops; and that the only way to meet this difficulty was to raise the price to be paid for opium to a sum more on a level with the increased prices which were prevailing for wages and all agricultural produce throughout the country.

The consideration of this measure was at the same time urgently pressed on the Lieutenant-Governor's notice by a report of a deputation of the chamber of commerce at Shanghai, on the commerce and capabilities of Yang-tse-Kiang, in which mention was made that Patna opium was not in demand there, but that indigenous opium was largely cultivated in that part of China, and commanded a price equal to that of Abkarree opium in Calcutta and the surrounding districts. Accordingly, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Board have received permission to raise the price of raw opium to the cultivators from rupees 4 to 5 a seer. They have also been directed to give every publicity to the announcement, in order to ensure this rise in prices having as full and as immediate an effect as possible throughout the agencies.

* NOTE. The small cultivation in the Benares Agency, in 1857–58, is accounted for by the mutiny.

The out-turn of the past season, as compared with 1859–60, is as follows:— Out-turn of the past season.

| — | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Chests. |
| Behar - - | 14,665 | 15,712 |
| Benares - - | 6,762 | 13,638 |
| Total - | 21,427 | 29,350 |

For the realization therefore of next year's revenue, there are 7,923 chests in excess of the present year's provision.

It is due to the opium department to mention in conclusion that this vast cultivation, which covers an area of 420,567 beegahs in the agencies of Benares and Behar, is carried on with such remarkable facility that it seldom gives rise to any litigation. Since 1857, only six cases have occurred in which it has been necessary to have recourse to the extreme measure of realizing balances from defaulting cultivators by the distress and sale of their property. These results cannot but be regarded as extremely satisfactory when it is borne in mind that more than half a million of cultivators yearly receive advances from the opium department. Facility with which the cultivation is carried on.

## ABKARREE.

The following table shows the demands, collections, balances, and charges of the Abkarree or Excise department:— Financial results of the year.

| Divisions. | Demands. | Collections. | | Balance, being Difference of Columns 2 and 3. | Charges. | | Net Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Spirits and Drugs. | Opium. | | General. | Cost of Opium at 5 8 per Seer. | |
| Bhaugulpore - | 3,25,619 | 3,09,748 | 27,583 | 15,871 | 12,148 | 12,934 | 3,12,249 |
| Burdwan - | 2,85,655 | 2,85,545 | 1,58,965 | 110 | 40,320 | 44,417 | 3,59,773 |
| Chittagong - | 62,000 | 61,479 | 38,460 | 521 | 14,482 | 11,888 | 73,569 |
| Cuttack - | 72,718 | 66,254 | 1,18,664 | 6,464 | 9,377 | 34,275 | 1,41,266 |
| Dacca - - | 3,06,567 | 3,06,432 | 1,33,372 | 135 | 34,018 | 41,679 | 3,64,107 |
| Nuddea - | 8,67,231 | 8,60,701 | 3,16,317 | 6,530 | 60,320 | 87,669 | 10,29,029 |
| Patna - - | 9,90,972 | 9,69,179 | 1,710 | 21,793 | 23,691 | 940 | 9,46,258 |
| Rajshahye - | 5,29,669 | 2,95,764 | 2,33,834 | 2,33,905 | 44,445 | 75,802 | 4,09,351 |
| Assam - - | 10,098 | 10,077 | 4,32,936 | 21 | 669 | 1,70,082 | 2,72,262 |
| Chota Nagpore - | 1,57,105 | 1,52,299 | 8,755 | 4,806 | 13,333 | 3,215 | 1,44,506 |
| Arracan - | 54,815 | 54,818 | 78,022 | - - | 5,100 | 22,846 | 1,05,394 |
| Darjeeling - | 4,812 | 4,812 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,812 |
| Total - | 36,67,264 | 33,77,108 | 15,48,618 | 2,90,156 | 2,57,903 | 5,05,247 | 41,62,576 |

A comparison with previous years is made as under:— Comparison of results with previous years.

| Years. | Demands. | Collections. | | Balance, being Difference of Columns 2 and 3. | Charges. | | Net Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Spirits and Drugs. | Opium. | | General. | Cost of Opium at 5 8 per Seer. | |
| 1845–46 | 23,74,726 | 21,19,358 | 3,83,666 | 2,55,368 | 2,67,451 | 1,12,587 | 21,22,986 |
| 1855–56 | 30,01,409 | 27,88,430 | 8,44,495 | 2,12,979 | 2,77,046 | 3,48,882 | 30,06,997 |
| 1859–60 | 35,67,647 | 32,91,535 | 11,85,951 | 2,76,112 | 2,62,657 | 4,45,986 | 37,68,843 |
| 1860–61 | 36,67,264 | 33,77,108 | 15,48,618 | 2,90,156 | 2,57,903 | 5,05,247 | 41,62,576 |

The increase of rupees 3,93,733 in the net revenue of the past year is very satisfactory. The charges of the year were a little below 16 per cent.

The new Sudder distillery system has been introduced in several districts. Wherever it has been introduced it has worked well. The financial results are expected to be satisfactory. In the Nuddea division out-stills have been altogether abolished. The only noticeable falling off in the receipts occurred at the Presidency, where large quantities of spirits were cleared in the early part of 1860 in anticipation of the increase of duty. Extension of the Sudder distillery system.

A petition was received during the year from certain proprietors and lessees of rum distilleries in Calcutta and Jessore, in which they prayed for a reduction of the duty on rum, so as to bring it more nearly on an equality with the duty on country *doastah*, which is a spirit of inferior quality distilled in the native way. To make the duty upon the two spirits equal would have involved a reduction of duty upon the former from rupees 3 to rupees 1 10 8. But the Board of Revenue, who were consulted in the matter, recommended a reduction only to the extent of rupees 2 4 per gallon, which was accordingly authorized. The result of this reduction was not fully ascertained at the close of the year, as it had only recently taken effect; but it was stated that in Calcutta the Reduction of the duty on rum.

amount of duty paid during the last quarter of the official year was less by rupees 648 than the amount paid during the quarter preceding it.

Restoration of the Privilege of shipping rum as stores free of duty.

The privilege of shipping rum as stores free of duty was also conceded by Government in compliance with the prayer of the petitioners above alluded to, in favour of all ships trading beyond Indian ports; the more especially as it appeared that, since the imposition of a duty by Act XXI. of 1856, the export of rum as stores had been gradually on the decrease. The concession in question, however, does not appear to have yet been taken advantage of.

Increase of the duty on gunjah.

The duty on gunjah has been raised to rupees 2 a seer, being double the amount which it formerly nominally paid; and the board have issued a new form of licence, under which the retail vendors are no longer bound to pay duty on a certain quantity per month whether they clear it or not, but merely to pay the prescribed duty of rupees 2 a seer on the quantity, whatever that may be, taken from the wholesale dealer's store.

No marked falling off in the revenue has resulted from this double duty, while the diminution in the consumption of the drug is very considerable. In the Rajshahye division alone the decreased consumption is 527 maunds, and in the Cuttack division it is 149 maunds. The commissioner of the latter division fears that the high price of gunjah may have driven some of the people to the use of opium; but it is well ascertained that of all intoxicating drugs gunjah is one of the most deleterious.

## STAMPS.

Comparison of gross collections with previous years.

The following comparative statement exhibits the actual collections of the stamp revenue for the year under review and three other years:—

| | 1845–46. | 1855–56. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lower Provinces - - | 22,22,206 11 0 | 21,39,637 8 0 | 28,49,914 6 0 | 39,53,033 3 0 |
| Calcutta - - - | 2,12,949 4 0 | 99,878 5 0 | 2,43,747 2 0 | 7,40,440 9 0 |
| Total - - | 24,35,155 15 0 | 22,39,515 13 0 | 30,93,661 8 0 | 46,93,473 12 0 |
| North-western Provinces, Punjab, &c. - - | 13,03,329 14 0 | 19,23,809 4 0 | 23,82,233 0 0 | 31,51,991 10 6 |
| Grand Total - | 37,38,485 13 0 | 41,63,325 1 0 | 54,75,894 8 0 | 78,45,465 6 6 |

Net revenue of the year under review.

The net revenue for the year in this Presidency may be exhibited as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross receipts - - - - - | 46,93,473 |
| Charges - - - - - - | 1,42,891 |
| Net receipts - - | 45,50,582 |

Increase of revenue accounted for.

The increased collections were, especially in Calcutta, owing in a great measure to the working of the new stamp law, and in the Mofussil to the extraordinary demand for low stamps occasioned by the passing of the new Act for the limitation of suits.

Duty on deeds stamped under Regulation X. of 1829, and Act XXXVI. of 1860.

The number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped deeds stamped under the provisions of Regulation X. of 1829, and Act XXXVI. of 1860, was 2,384; and the amount of duty and penalty realized Rupees 29,032 5 0.

Collections on account of postage stamps.

The gross collections of postage stamps was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Lower Provinces - - - - | 4,83,819 4 5 |
| „ North-western Provinces - - - | 2,47,952 15 9 |
| „ Punjab - - - - - | 84,825 15 6 |
| „ Oude - - - - - | 27,439 1 0 |

The value of postage stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay is given below;—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Madras - - - - - - | 4,08,010 10 8 |
| „ Bombay - - - - - - | 2,86,000 0 0 |

## INCOME TAX.

Measures adopted for making the assessments and collections.

The Income Tax Act (No. XXXII. of 1860) came into force from the 31st of July last, and immediate measures followed for organizing the official machinery required for the execution of it. The Presidency town and suburbs were formed into divisions, and the districts into circles, and assessors appointed to each for the purpose of making the assessments. The district assessors were appointed in direct communication with the local officers to save time, the general rule being that the assessor for the home circle, or that comprising the Sudder station of the district, should be a deputy collector of standing and experience, with a view to the collector having the power of delegating his duties to him under Section XXIII. of the Act, should circumstances render such a measure advisable. Each assessor was subsequently provided with a small establishment, which was regulated in each instance by the requirements of his particular circle or division.

For the purpose of making the collections, the deputy collector of Calcutta was made the collector of Income Tax in the Presidency; and in the Mofussil, while the assessors were not debarred from attending to the work themselves, the collectors of districts were empowered also to employ on it the deputy collectors and sub-divisional officers under them, wherever it might be found necessary to do so in order to lighten the duties of the assessors. Collecting sircars were also authorized to be entertained, both in the Presidency and the Mofussil, that the collection might be made at the taxpayer's door.

Arrangements made for the hearing of appeals, and the making of special assessments.

Besides these arrangements a Commission was appointed in the Presidency, consisting of four official and four non-official members, the latter being gentlemen occupying prominent positions in the European and native community, for hearing all objections to assessments, &c.; and a special Commissioner was appointed for making special assessments. In the Mofussil these duties were intrusted to the collector of revenue.

Actual commencement of work.

The assessors were most of them appointed by the end of November, but considerable delay occurred before the numerous and complicated forms could be translated, printed, and supplied to the district officers; and it was not till February or March last that the operation of the Act could be said to be fairly in train throughout the country. Since that period, the assessments have been progressing very favourably, notwithstanding the very general difficulty all officers have experienced in procuring the Returns being properly filled in by the taxpayers.

Collections in the Presidency.

The total collections in the Presidency and suburbs, up to the end of the year, amounted to rupees 5,00,328, on an annual assessment of rupees 10,76,540; of which rupees 2,37,688 were assessed by the special commissioner.

Collections in the Mofussil.

The assessments and collections in the Mofussil will perhaps be best exhibited in a tabular form:—

| Districts. | Assessments up to 30th April 1861. | Collections up to 30th April 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| **NUDDEA DIVISION.** | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 1,09,900 | 18,203 |
| Baraset | 46,819 | 24,818 |
| Jessore | 55,999 | 34,931 |
| Nuddea | 1,22,734 | 11,522 |
| | 3,35,452 | 89,474 |
| **BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.** | | |
| Bhaugulpore | 57,940 | 32,970 |
| Monghyr | 35,047 | 20,676 |
| Purneah | 50,772 | 39,581 |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs | 41,961 | 18,210 |
| | 1,85,720 | 1,11,437 |
| **BURDWAN DIVISION.** | | |
| Bancoorah | 32,505 | 9,549 |
| Beerbhoom | 24,279 | 7,654 |
| Burdwan | 67,412 | 33,193 |
| Hooghly | 63,733 | 17,128 |
| Midnapore | 1,55,875 | 57,642 |
| | 3,43,804 | 1,25,166 |
| **CHITTAGONG DIVISION.** | | |
| Chittagong | 27,409 | 12,919 |
| Bhullooah | 36,890 | 11,814 |
| Tipperah | 57,913 | 25,533 |
| | 1,22,212 | 50,266 |
| **CUTTACK DIVISION.** | | |
| Balasore | 17,820 | 4,139 |
| Cuttack | 14,429 | 11,855 |
| Pooree | 30,368 | 10,125 |
| | 62,617 | 26,119 |
| **DACCA DIVISION.** | | |
| Backergunge | 71,063 | 10,133 |
| Cachar | 11,872 | 6,571 |
| Dacca | 80,359 | 81,300 |
| Furreedpore | 65,411 | 23,382 |
| Mymensing | 1,17,013 | 57,208 |
| Sylhet | 21,107 | 2,455 |
| | 3,66,825 | 1,81,049 |

| Districts. | Assessments up to 30th April 1861. | Collections up to 30th April 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| **PATNA DIVISION.** | | |
| Behar | 85,145 | 24,260 |
| Chumparun | 30,125 | 32,139 |
| Patna | 1,15,443 | 59,804 |
| Sarun | 98,248 | 31,913 |
| Shahabad | 44,150 | 33,489 |
| Tirhoot | 1,28,591 | 87,195 |
| | 5,01,702 | 2,68,800 |
| **RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.** | | |
| Bograh | 27,912 | 12,420 |
| Dinagepore | 1,10,461 | 6,211 |
| Maldah | 17,132 | 6,247 |
| Moorshedabad | 39,927 | 8,849 |
| Pubna | 31,588 | 21,408 |
| Rajshahye | 61,210 | 25,125 |
| Rungpore | 34,945 | 2,906 |
| | 3,23,175 | 83,166 |
| **ASSAM DIVISION.** | | |
| Cossiah Hills | 10,819 | 773 |
| Durrung | 2,568 | 2,032 |
| Gowalparah | 17,143 | 8,539 |
| Kamroop | 25,469 | 3,989 |
| Nowgong | 3,457 | 3,030 |
| Luckimpore | 8,062 | 4,439 |
| Seebsagur | 8,196 | 5,486 |
| | 75,714 | 28,288 |
| **CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.** | | |
| Hazareebaugh | 40,884 | 10,226 |
| Lohardaggah | 41,813 | 30,263 |
| Maunbhoom | 40,098 | 22,462 |
| Singbhoom | 9,369 | 4,149 |
| | 1,32,164 | 67,100 |
| **ARRACAN DIVISION.** | | |
| Akyab | 43,527 | 5,705 |
| Ramree | 3,846 | 2,318 |
| Sandoway | 755 | 755 |
| | 48,128 | 8,778 |
| Darjeeling | 15,183 | 4,602 |
| **Total** | 25,12,696 | 10,44,245 |

Summary of general results.

The following table sums up the general results :—

| DIVISIONS. | Budget Estimate for 1860–61. | Assessment up to 30th April 1861. | Collections up to 30th April 1861. | Estimated Charges up to 30th April 1861. | Net Produce of the Tax in 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Presidency - | 15,50,000 | 10,76,540 | 5,00,328 | 46,962 | 4,53,366 |
| Nuddea - - | 4,34,000 | 3,35,452 | 89,474 | 31,332 | 58,142 |
| Bhaugulpore - | 77,000 | 1,85,720 | 1,11,437 | 19,530 | 91,907 |
| Burdwan - - | 4,46,181 | 3,43,804 | 1,25,166 | 30,054 | 95,112 |
| Chittagong - | 1,13,024 | 1,22,212 | 50,266 | 13,614 | 36,652 |
| Cuttack - - | 25,000 | 62,617 | 26,119 | 16,746 | 9,373 |
| Dacca - - | 3,28,358 | 3,66,825 | 1,81,049 | 35,076 | 1,45,973 |
| Patna - - | 10,68,445 | 5,01,702 | 2,68,800 | 35,028 | 2,33,772 |
| Rajshahye - - | 5,38,250 | 3,23,175 | 83,166 | 29,940 | 53,226 |
| Assam - - | 84,514 | 75,714 | 28,288 | 8,160 | 20,128 |
| Chota Nagpore - | 1,39,700 | 1,32,164 | 67,100 | 6,168 | 60,932 |
| Arracan - - | 48,273 | 48,128 | 8,778 | 5,352 | 3,426 |
| Darjeeling - - | 1,515 | 15,183 | 4,602 | 1,356 | 3,246 |
| Total - - | 48,54,260 | 35,89,236 | 15,44,573 | 2,79,318 | 12,65,255 |

The May collections, so far as the district reports have been received, amount to rupees 5,64,377; to which may be added rupees 1,94,926 for the Presidency collections for the same month, making a total of rupees 7,59,303. The gross collections therefore, of little more than five months, exceed twenty-three lacs of rupees, out of a completed assessment of nearly thirty-six lacs of rupees.

Peaceful working of the tax.

It may be here added that the tax has been working without producing any discontent or irritation. The greatest pains have been taken by the Commissioners and Collectors to explain to the people the nature and object of the tax, and the propriety of quietly submitting to the imposition of it; and nowhere have any serious complaints on the part of the people been made.

## STATIONERY.

Decrease in outlay on account of stationery during the year.

The following statement shows the value of the articles received from England, and of those purchased in this country during the last two years :—

| Years. | Value of Stationery imported out from England. | Value of Stationery purchased in this country. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | 1,90,203 | 2,48,430 | 4,38,633 |
| 1860–61 | 1,41,566 | 2,15,974 | 3,57,540 |

It will be perceived that both the quantity received from England, and the local purchases during the year under report, were less than in the preceding year, the total decrease in outlay amounting to rupees 81,093.

Value of stationery issued, &c.

The value of stationery issued, and of the purchases made in the Mofussil during the same years, were as under :—

| Years. | Value of Stationery issued. | Value of Stationery purchased in the Mofussil. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | 4,68,059 | 2,43,589 | 7,11,648 |
| 1860–61 | 5,05,365 | 1,97,801 | 7,03,166 |

Proceeds of stationery sold.

The amount realised on account of stationery sold is exhibited below :—

| Years. | Proceeds of Stationery sold. | Commission of 5 per cent. on prime Cost. | Net Proceeds of Sale. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | 3,705 | 105 | 3,520 |
| 1860–61 | 4,895 | 244 | 4,651 |

# SECTION III.—FINANCIAL.

General results of the year.

THE financial results of last year were in every respect most satisfactory, exhibiting a total revenue of 14,000,330*l.*, and a surplus of income over expenditure of 9,754,925*l.* The indirect taxes have been unusually productive. There is an increase as compared with 1859–60 :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| In Abkaree of - - - - | 34,070 |
| In Customs of - - - - | 122,272 |
| In Salt of - - - - | 672,310 |
| And in Stamps of - - - | 169,374 |

With regard to direct taxation the receipts are small, and amount to only 187,568*l.* But it must be remembered that the income tax did not come into operation till the 1st August 1860, and that the collections therefore of only two quarters fell due within the year. Nor can any judgment be formed of the probable productiveness of the tax from the collections of those two quarters, as the Act had not been brought into full working order when the year closed; many people had not even been assessed.

The tabular statement below exhibits the actual receipts of the years 1859–60 and 1860–61 :— Receipts of 1859-60 and 1860-61.

| — | RECEIPTS. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ |
| | Land revenue - - - | 3,749,044 | 3,787,064 |
| | Sayer - - - - | 34,738 | 44,766 |
| | Abkaree - - - - | 404,058 | 438,129 |
| | Assessed taxes - - | - - - | 187,568 |
| Customs | Imports - - - | 1,175,175 | 920,741 |
| Customs | Duty on salt - - | 668,538 | 913,955 |
| Customs | Exports - - - | 212,222 | 343,511 |
| | Salt - - - - | 1,305,747 | 1,977,657 |
| | Opium - - - - | 4,311,483 | 4,197,176 |
| | Stamps - - - - | 305,769 | 475,143 |
| | Law and Justice - - | 86,901 | 85,758 |
| | Police - - - - | 10,676 | 10,672 |
| | Marine - - - - | 61,422 | 70,041 |
| | Public Works - - - | 117,603 | 115,891 |
| | Miscellaneous - - - | 194,864 | 432,258 |
| | Total - | £ 12,638,240 | £ 14,000,330 |

The Post Office produced in 1859–60, 130,430*l.*, and in 1860–61, 157,600*l.*; but this item is now excluded from the Bengal account, and is credited under the Government of India.

The expenditure of last year approximately estimated (for the accounts have not yet closed in all departments), amounted to 4,245,405*l.* The items of expenditure are as follows:— Expenditure of the last two years.

| EXPENDITURE. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|
| ORDINARY. | | |
| General Department - - - | 345,506 | 308,726 |
| Post Office - - - - | 133,047 | 120,700 |
| Assessed Taxes - - - | - - | 46,237 |
| Public Instruction - - - | 103,846 | 105,142 |
| Pensions - - - - | 155,639 | 160,467 |
| Judicial Department - - - | 736,061 | 768,628 |
| Revenue ,, - - - | 308,433 | 322,757 |
| Excise - - - - | 23,325 | 27,596 |
| Stamps - - - - | 16,846 | 9,492 |
| Customs - - - - | 53,158 | 58,698 |
| Salt - - - - - | 339,451 | 436,363 |
| Public Works - - - | 423,272 | 473,176 |
| Sayer - - - | 33 | — |
| Miscellaneous, general - - | 9,188 | 9,160 |
| Opium - - - - | 659,382 | 875,333 |
| Marine - - - - | 426,839 | 346,298 |
| Total - - | 3,734,026 | 4,068,773 |
| EXTRAORDINARY. | | |
| Public Works - - - | 110,658 | 105,000 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 52,728 | 31,472 |
| Total - - | 163,386 | 136,472 |
| LOCAL FUNDS, viz. :— | | |
| Convict Labour Fund - - | 4,685 | 6,150 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 33,144 | 34,010 |
| Total - - | 37,829 | 40,160 |
| Grand Total - | £3,935,241 | £4,245,405 |

The total expenditure therefore of the Bengal Government amounted to 4,245,405*l.* But of this sum 1,311,697*l.* are the manufacturing charges of salt and opium, which cannot fairly be considered as part of the administrative expenditure of the Government, as it will be eventually recovered by the sale of the salt and opium. If these charges are deducted, the absolute administrative expenditure will be reduced to 2,933,708*l.* Absolute administrative expenditure of the year under review.

New system of financial control.

Under the orders of the Government of India, a new system of financial control was introduced during the year. The great deficiency in the old financial system was the absence of a budget estimate, of specific sanction for each service, and of any return by which the progress of expenditure under the several authorized heads could be ascertained, from time to time, during the year. These very serious deficiencies have been met by the system recently introduced. Estimates of the probable receipts and disbursements of this Government for the present year were carefully drawn up, and submitted to the financial department on the 11th of March 1861. On the final adoption of the estimates by the Government of India, the sum of 4,300,181*l.* was allotted for carrying on the several departments of this Government during the year.

The inefficient balance account.

The only other subject which appears to call for any particular notice in this place is the very satisfactory progress which has been made by the accountant in reducing the amount of unadjusted expenditure. At the commencement of last year the inefficient balance account exhibited unadjusted items amounting to rupees 1,40,000, while at the close of the year this outstanding balance had been reduced to rupees 29,000.

## SECTION IV.—EDUCATION.

Schools under Government inspection, and the number of scholars in them.

At the date of the last returns the number of pupils in schools under Government inspection was 49,654, and the number of schools 816, as is shown in the following Table :—

| Government Institutions. | No. of Schools. | | No. of Pupils. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colleges (General and Professional) | 9 | - | 1,295 | — |
| English Schools | 45 | - | 7,175 | — |
| Anglo-vernacular Schools | 7 | - | 381 | — |
| Vernacular Schools | 164 | 225 | 8,952 | 17,803 |
| AIDED SCHOOLS AND OTHERS UNDER INSPECTION. | | | | |
| English (including Schools of Industrial Arts) | 33 | - | 4,748 | — |
| Anglo-vernacular | 99 | - | 7,473 | — |
| Vernacular | 271 | - | 11,504 | — |
| Girls' Schools | 16 | 419 | 395 | 24,120 |
| Indigenous vernacular Schools under improvement in East Bengal | 172 | 172 | 7,731 | 7,731 |

Cost to the State for each scholar.

The figures give approximately one school to a population of 50,000, and twelve scholars to a population of 10,000.

The cost to the State is about rupees 16 per annum for each scholar; and if the aggregate of the schooling fees realized during last year be taken at two and a half lacs, it is found that each student on the average paid rupees 5 0 4½ in fees towards the expense of his education.

Amount of schooling fees collected during the years 1856–57 to 1859–60.

The following table shows the amount of schooling fees collected in Government and aided schools, in each of the four years preceding that under review, for which returns are not yet complete :—

| | 1856–57. | 1857–58. | 1858–59. | 1859–60. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Amount of Schooling Fees | 1,78,174 | 1,98,100 | 2,04,915 | 2,31,072 |

It will be observed that the increase from year to year is steadily and rapidly progressive.

University examinations and their results.

The best criterion of the state of the highest English education in these provinces is afforded by the university examinations, and their results supply the most reliable evidence of the condition of the colleges and superior schools.

During the last few years the improvement indicated by this test has been highly satisfactory, and the recent examinations show that the rate of progress has been more than maintained in the last 12 months.

The entrance examination.

The number of candidates enrolled for the entrance examination of December 1859 was 705. In December 1860 the number rose to 809, of whom no less than 759 were supplied by the provinces under the controul of the Government of Bengal. The remaining 50 were contributed by the north-western provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon, from which countries 31 candidates were drawn in the former year.

The following table gives the particulars of the 759 candidates with whom we are specially concerned :—

| | No. of Candidates. | No. passed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2d Division. | Total. |
| Christians | 42 | 3 | 26 | 29 |
| Mahomedans | 25 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Hindus | 691 | 38 | 316 | 354 |
| Parsees | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 759 | 50 | 349 | 399 |

The following table shows the result with reference to the different classes of schools from which the candidates were drawn:—

| — | No. of Candidates. | No. passed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2d Division. | Total. |
| Government institutions - | 455 | 34 | 210 | 244 |
| Aided schools - - | 114 | 3 | 48 | 51 |
| Independent institutions - | 136 | 4 | 75 | 79 |
| Private students - - | 28 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Schoolmasters - - | 26 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Total - - | 759 | 50 | 349 | 399 |

Examination for the B.A. degree.

The table below gives the particulars regarding the 39 candidates who entered for the B.A. examination. Three were Christians, 3 Mahomedans, and 33 Hindus. Fifteen were successful, of whom 5 were placed in the first, and 10 in the second division:—

| — | No. of Candidates. | No. passed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2d Division. | Total. |
| Christians - - | 3 | - - | 1 | 1 |
| Mahomedans - - | 3 | 1 | - - | 1 |
| Hindus - - - | 33 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Total - - | 39 | 5 | 10 | 15 |

One of the successful candidates was educated at Bishop's college, the rest at the Presidency college. It is worthy of remark that the candidate who obtained the highest marks was a Mahomedan. This gentleman has since been appointed a deputy magistrate.

Examination for the degrees of L.L. and B.L.

For the law examinations 24 candidates entered their names, and 16 passed; 8 receiving the degree of L.L., and 8 that of B.L. All the successful candidates were Hindus.

Examination for the degrees of L.M. and S.

The second or final examination for the degrees of L.M. and S. was held this year for the first time. Twenty candidates presented themselves, and 14 passed; 3 in the first division, of whom 1 was a Christian and 2 Hindus; and 11 in the second division, all of whom were Hindus. The 2 students who passed with greatest credit have received university senior scholarships, Mohendrolall Sircar for medicine, and Rajkisto Banerjee for surgery. At the first or preliminary examination for the degree of L.M. and S., 16 candidates appeared; 7 Hindus passed, and were placed in the second division.

Examination for the degree of L.C.E.

In accordance with the new university regulations, an examination for the degree of L.C.E. was held this year for the first time. Ten candidates appeared; 6 of these were declared to have passed the theoretical part of the examination required for the degree, 1 Christian and 3 Hindus being placed in the first division, and 2 Hindus in the second division.

Colleges for general education.

In the five English colleges for general education, the number of students has considerably increased, as is shown in the following table:—

| — | Number on the Rolls on the 1st January 1860. | Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1861. |
|---|---|---|
| Presidency College - - - - | 122 | 209 |
| Hooghly College - - - - | 32 | 79 |
| Dacca College - - - - | 34 | 76 |
| Kishnaghur College - - - - | 30 | 42 |
| Berhampore College - - - - | 16 | 16 |
| Total - - | 234 | 422 |

Senior scholarships.

Twenty-four senior scholarships, tenable for two years, are annually available for the students of the English colleges, at the end of their second year. Eight of these are of the value of rupees 25, and 16 of the value of rupees 20 per mensem. They have hitherto been awarded after a special examination held at the close of the college session in December. This examination is now to be superseded by the first examination in arts, which will be held for the first time in January 1862. At the last special senior scholarship examination, held in December, 22 scholarships were awarded, eight of the higher and 14 of the lower grade.

The scholarships thrown open to general competition.

After very careful consideration a new set of rules has lately been prepared, which, guarding local interests, yet throw open the scholarships as far as possible to general competition. It is proposed to sweep away all distinction between Government and non-Government institutions. The scheme has been introduced since the close of the year.

Formation of a class for the prosecution of the University course in the Sanscrit College.

The Sanscrit college was affiliated to the university in August last, and a small class has been formed of advanced students who have passed the entrance examination, to enable them to pro-

secute the university course, while at the same time they may continue their Sanscrit studies further, especially in Hindu logic and law.

The Arabic and Anglo-Persian departments of the Mudrissa.

The Report of the Arabic department of the Calcutta Mudrissa is generally favourable, and of the Anglo-Persian department especially so. Out of eight students composing the first class, six went up to the University Entrance Examination and passed; four being placed in the first and two in the second division, a result which was most satisfactory.

The class of paying students in the medical college.

In the past year a class of paying students was instituted at the medical college, the rate of payment being fixed at rupees 5 per mensem, with an entrance fee of rupees 15. Thirty-one students joined the college on these terms, on the opening of the session in June. Of these, seven have since received scholarships, which carry with them free tuition; one has obtained a vacant free presentation, and one has left India to complete his education in England. Only one has actually abandoned the study of the profession.

The military class of the medical college.

During the last year 18 candidates from the military class passed their final examination, and were admitted into the Government service.

Progress made in the study of English amongst the students.

With the view of encouraging the study of English amongst the students of the military class, the Government, in 1859, offered a bonus of rupees 250 to all who, at the end of their college studies, should succeed in passing a satisfactory examination in the English language. This year five students presented themselves for examination, of whom two passed with credit, and were considered deserving of the bonus.

The Bengali class of the medical college.

From the Bengali class six students succeeded in passing their final examination, and are now qualified for admission into the Government service as native doctors.

Civil engineering college.

At the opening of last session, a class of third-year students was formed in the civil engineering college for the first time. This class, after completing the three years' course prescribed by the university, competed for the degree of L.C.E. in March last. The result has already been stated. The number of students on the rolls on the 30th April was 83, showing an increase of 20 over the number in attendance at the end of the previous session. The result of the annual examination was, that five students were declared qualified for the grade of probationary assistant engineer, one for that of sub-engineer, nine for that of probationary assistant overseer, and two for that of sub-overseer.

School of industrial arts.

In the school of industrial arts, the wood engraving class has been steadily maintained during the year, and was attended on the average by 80 students. The art is profitable and therefore popular. The Secretary reports that the whole of the class of last year has left, giving as a reason that they are able to earn more money by wood engraving on their own account in the bazaar, than by the share they receive from the Committee for the order work they have done in the school, which, with the senior boys, amounts to about rupees 12 per mensem. In the classes for drawing and oil painting the attendance has increased from 24 students at the end of the last year to 42 who are now receiving instruction.

Comparison of attendance in the Government and aided schools.

The returns for the year show a slowly-increasing attendance in the English and Anglo-vernacular Government schools, notwithstanding the large number of aided schools of a similar class now in operation. This is clearly exhibited in the statements given below:—

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

| YEARS. | English. | | Anglo-vernacular. | | Total Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 30th of April. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | |
| 1859 | 47 | 6,554 | 11 | 655 | 7,209 |
| 1860 | 45 | 6,701 | 9 | 349 | 7,050 |
| 1861 | 45 | 7,175 | 7 | 381 | 7,556 |

AIDED SCHOOLS AND OTHERS UNDER INSPECTION.

| YEARS. ] | English. | | Anglo-vernacular. | | Total Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 30th of April. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | |
| 1859 | 17 | 2,426 | 75 | 6,404 | 8,830 |
| 1860 | 23 | 2,328 | 74 | 6,312 | 8,640 |
| 1861 | 33 | 4,748 | 99 | 7,473 | 12,221 |

Award of junior scholarships.

After the last examination 127 junior scholarships were awarded, 21 of the higher and 106 of the lower grade, that is, of 10 rupees and 8 rupees respectively. These were distributed among the different classes of schools, as shown below:—

| — | First Grade. | Second Grade. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government schools - - | 13 | 77 | 90 |
| Aided schools - - - | 3 | 15 | 18 |
| Independent schools - - | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| Total - - - | 21 | 106 | 127 |

Fifty-one scholarships lapsed.

With the view of ascertaining the proportions of different classes of the population who availed themselves of school instruction, the inspectors were last year directed to prepare classified lists showing the position in life of the parents of all the scholars in their respective divisions. These lists have not yet all been completed, but the following is the return received from East Bengal:—

Classification of the parents of scholars receiving school instruction in East Bengal.

| Schools. | Zemindars. | Government Servants. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government English and Anglo-vernacular | 8 | 55 | 37 | 100 |
| Aided English and Anglo-vernacular - | 6 | 21 | 73 | 100 |

The following table shows a considerable reduction in the number of Government vernacular schools and scholars during the year:—

Reduction in the number of Government vernacular schools and scholars.

| Years. | Schools. | Scholars on the Rolls on the 30th of April. |
|---|---|---|
| 1859 | 232 | 10,403 |
| 1860 | 223 | 10,453 |
| 1861 | 164 | 8,952 |

This reduction is chiefly due to the abolition of 50 schools of an elementary character in Assam. The funds which this measure rendered available have been re-distributed, partly in augmentation of the sum set apart for subsidies to indigenous schools in that province, and partly in raising the standard of the remaining 21 Government schools, these being so distributed throughout the country as to be readily accessible to lads who may desire to obtain a better education than the indigenous schools are capable of affording.

The number of aided and other private vernacular schools under inspection has increased, with a corresponding increase in the number of scholars:—

Increase in the number of aided and other private vernacular schools under inspection.

| Years. | Schools. | Scholars on the Rolls on the 30th of April. |
|---|---|---|
| 1859 - | 247 - | The Returns for this year were erroneous and are not therefore given. |
| 1860 - | 263 - | 10,563 |
| 1861 - | 271 - | 11,504 |

The number of indigenous schools under improvement in East Bengal has been diminished by 25, with a total reduction of 976 scholars. The principal cause of this decline is the abolition of several circles, which was necessitated in order to keep the expenditure within the limit allowed by Government. In all 39 circle schools have been closed, and 13 new schools opened during the year. Three of the closed circles containing eight schools have developed themselves into three aided schools.

Diminution in the number of indigenous schools.

The number of schools and scholars for the last three years is given below:—

| Years. | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. |
|---|---|---|
| 1859 - | 169 - | 7,588 |
| 1860 - | 197 - | 8,707 |
| 1861 - | 172 - | 7,731 |

From August 1858 to April 1860 the assignment of new grants in aid was suspended in consequence of the peremptory order prohibiting all increase of expenditure for educational purposes; but, a few days before the commencement of the last official year, a despatch was received from the Secretary of State for India authorizing the re-allotment on new grants of any sums which had then lapsed, or might in future lapse owing to the discontinuance or reduction of grants to particular schools. As soon as the reopening of the grants was publicly known, numerous applications came in from all directions. These received a careful sifting with reference to the comparative wants of different localities, and the actual condition and probable success of the schools for which aid was solicited. The result is that up to the 30th April last new grants have been sanctioned for 89 additional schools, aggregating rupees 2,217 8 per mensem, while three schools already receiving aid have obtained augmentation grants amounting to rupees 48 per mensem.

The re-allotment of grants in aid.

During the same period grants to 61 schools have been cancelled, and grants to seven schools reduced. The sums thus set free for re-distribution amount to rupees 1,278 2 per mensem.

Cancelment of certain old grants.

Details of the grants sanctioned and cancelled.

The following statements give the details of the grants sanctioned and cancelled during the year:—

GRANTS to ADDITIONAL SCHOOLS.

| Number of Schools. | Class of Schools. | Amount of Grants per Mensem. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | English | 330 0 0 |
| 37 | Anglo-Vernacular | 1,297 0 0 |
| 41 | Vernacular | 526 0 0 |
| 5 | Girls' | 64 8 0 |
| 89 | - - - - | 2,217 8 0 |

AUGMENTATION GRANTS.

| Number of Schools. | Class of Schools. | Amount of Grants per Mensem. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Anglo-Vernacular | 45 0 0 |
| 1 | Vernacular | 3 0 0 |
| 3 | - - - - | 48 0 0 |

The total amount sanctioned is rupees 2,265 8.

GRANTS CANCELLED.

| Number of Schools. | Class of Schools. | Amount of Grants per Mensem. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | Anglo-Vernacular | 634 0 0 |
| 39 | Vernacular | 501 10 0 |
| 2 | Girls' | 47 0 0 |
| 61 | - - - - - | 1,182 10 0 |

GRANTS REDUCED.

| Number of Schools. | Class of Schools. | Amount of Grants per Mensem. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Anglo-Vernacular | 82 0 0 |
| 2 | Vernacular | 13 8 0 |
| 7 | - - - - - | 95 8 0 |

The amount cancelled is rupees 1,278 2.

The additional monthly expenditure sanctioned within the year is therefore rupees 987 6, and the number of schools receiving aid has been increased by 28.

Total number of the grant in aid schools, and total amount of the monthly grants.

On the 30th April the whole number of institutions receiving assignment of public money under the grant in aid rules was 289, and the monthly grants aggregated rupees 8,147 2. The amount which remained available for distribution at that date was rupees 1,063 12 8.

Strength of the educational staff.

The number of educational officers engaged in the administration of the department, and in the direct work of instruction in Government institutions (exclusive of the professional colleges) and in schools receiving grants of public money, is shown by the last returns to be 1,732. These are classified in the following table:—

RETURN showing the NUMBER of OFFICERS employed in GOVERNMENT and aided EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (including the Director and the Inspectors of Schools), classified according to their Monthly Salaries.

| Number of Officers. | Monthly Salaries. | Number of Officers. | Monthly Salaries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. Rs. | | Rs. Rs. |
| 1 | - - - 2,000 | 16 | 300 and less than 400 |
| 1 | - - - 1,300 | 10 | 200 „ „ 300 |
| 1 | - - - 1,200 | 46 | 150 „ „ 200 |
| 1 | - - - 1,000 | 39 | 100 „ „ 150 |
| 1 | - - - 900 | 147 | 50 „ „ 100 |
| 1 | - - - 800 | 250 | 25 „ „ 50 |
| 5 | 700 and less than 800 | 1,203 | less than - - 25 |
| 4 | 600 „ „ 700 | | |
| 2 | 500 „ „ 600 | Total 1,732 | |
| 4 | 400 „ „ 500 | | |

This return does not include the officers employed in the professional colleges.

A memorial was presented during the year by some of the members of the education service against certain appointments in the department, on the ground that the Secretary of State had, by a despatch of April 1859, constituted the education department a close service, and that selections for the higher posts should not therefore be made from persons out of the pale of it.

Memorial of certain members of the education service against supercession.

Neither the local Government nor the Government of India could place on the despatch alluded to the interpretation given to it by the memorialists. It was by Government construed simply to mean that this Government was to recognize on the part of the officers already in the service, *cæteris paribus* a preferable claim to promotion to that of other candidates.

The memorial was referred to the Secretary of State, who stated in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor seemed to have disposed of the complaints of supercession in a proper manner. It was added that it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that a system of succession from the lower to the higher grades in the department of education should be established, and that the officers of the department should be encouraged and stimulated to the zealous performance of their duties by the prospect of receiving such promotion; but that, although such a system is to be the general rule of the service, its operation must, of course, be subject to the condition of fitness in the candidates for promotion.

## SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

### GENERAL.

IN the Report of 1859-60 it was stated that an important change in the administration of the Public Works Department of this Presidency had been effected, by constituting the chief engineer a secretary to the Bengal Government. The period under review, 1860-61, is the first year of this new arrangement.

2. The establishments, duties, and records of the two offices, although conducted by the same officer, are kept quite distinct. The administration of affairs in the Public Works department, by the chief engineer, in his substantive and executive capacity as such, and by the chief engineer, as secretary to the Bengal Government, has been carried out on the following principles:—

"However the work may be apportioned between the two offices the same thing must never be done twice over."

"In all communications made by the officer holding the united appointments, there must be no room for doubt, either in the mind of the writer or in that of the reader, whether the writer is personally and wholly responsible for what he writes, or whether his Government is responsible for it, his own responsibility being no more than that of a secretary."

3. The functions of the two appointments are thus discharged without confusion. All documents appertaining to the substantive and executive charge of the department are signed as "chief engineer." All those appertaining to the secretariat, as "secretary"; no document being signed conjointly as in both capacities.

4. The advantages secured by this arrangement are not only a diminution of correspondence and a more straightforward action in doing business, but the very important one of bringing the chief engineer into personal communication with the Lieutenant-Governor, whereby the hands of the chief engineer in matters relating to the department of which he is the head, are much strengthened; and the Lieutenant-Governor has the professional assistance of an experienced officer, and is enabled to obtain a much closer knowledge of the working of the department, and to exercise a more effective control over its affairs, than he could possibly have done under the former system; whilst at the same time the broad distinction between matters for which the Government is responsible, and those for which the chief engineer is responsible, can never become a subject of doubt.

Another similar and important change was effected by the appointment of the consulting engineer to Government in the railway department to be *ex-officio* a joint secretary in the railway branch of the Public Works Department, with the consequent transfer to that officer of all the business relating to railways.

5. The increased importance of "Local Works," which include the system of railway feeders and the improved and more close superintendence in the administration of these works, has thrown much additional labour on the secretariat office, counterbalancing the relief afforded by the removal of the railway business to a separate secretary.

### ROADS.

6. The Government of Bengal has been relieved in a great measure during the past year from the pressing necessity of providing military accommodation for troops, and has been able to give a practical attention to the formation of a system of imperial roads throughout the provinces. The leading features of this scheme have been to provide one main line of road at least in each district, which shall pass through the principal town or station, and be continuous, that is in connexion with the main lines of the next district, so that district may be connected with district, and the roads be of general public advantage as well as of local benefit. At the same time the communications with adjacent provinces not under the jurisdiction of the Bengal Government have been maintained, and the imperial lines have been designed to afford the means of easy communication between the chief centres of population, and to secure to every part of the country a proper outlet for its produce and ready access to the great channels or thoroughfares of commerce. The existing trunk roads and their branches form the first instalment of the projected system.

7. The accompanying map and the following statement show that there are 11 imperial trunk

roads existing, or under construction in Bengal, extending over a length of 1,994 miles, with imperial branch roads aggregating in length 1,145 miles:—

STATEMENT of TRUNK and BRANCH IMPERIAL ROADS existing or proposed in BENGAL.

| Nos. | Trunk Roads. | Length in Miles. | Nos. | Branch Roads. | Length in Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GRAND TRUNK ROAD. | | 1 | Howrah branch - - - | 17 |
| | | | 2 | Midnapore branch, *viâ* Bancoorah and Raneegunge. | 90 |
| 1 | Calcutta to Kurrumnassa River - | 392 | 3 | Hazareebaugh branch - - | 80 |
| | | | 4 | Patna branch, including Dinapore branch. | 95 |
| | | | 5 | Betah branch road - - | 66 |
| | | | | Total - | 348 |
| | MADRAS TRUNK ROAD. | | 1 | Tumlook branch - - - | 16 |
| | | | 2 | Pooree branch - - - | 50 |
| 2 | Calcutta to Chutterpore, on the Madras frontier, *viâ* Midnapore, Balasore, and Cuttack - - | 318 | 3 | Nagpore branch, from Cuttack through Sumbulpore as far as the Jonk river. | 154 |
| | | | 4 | Cuttack to Taldangah branch - | 40 |
| | DARJEELING TRUNK ROAD. | | | Total - | 260 |
| 3 | Peerpointee station, East Indian railway, to Darjeeling *viâ* Caragolah Ghât and Purneah - | 174 | | | |
| | BERHAMPORE TRUNK ROAD. | | | | |
| 4 | Calcutta to Berhampore and Moorshedabad - - - | 116 | 1 | Baraset to Barrackpore branch road | 8 |
| | | | 2 | Jessore branch road - - | 55 |
| | | | | Total - | 63 |
| | TIRHOOT TRUNK ROAD. | | | | |
| 5 | Monghyr to Beilsurah, *viâ* Mozufferpore (about) - - | 108 | 1 | Mozufferpore branch - - | 36 |
| | | | 2 | Barh branch - - - | 46 |
| | | | | Total - | 82 |
| | CHITTAGONG TRUNK ROAD. | | | | |
| 6 | Daoodcandy to Chittagong - | 126 | | | |
| | ASSAM TRUNK ROAD. | | 1 | Dinagepore to Tytaliah - - | 72 |
| | | | 2 | Dinagepore to Burgatchee - | 91 |
| 7 | Rajmehal to Debrooghur, *viâ* Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Gowhatty - - - | 564 | 3 | Sylhet and Cherra Poonjee road - | 88 |
| | | | 4 | Durrung branch - - - | 20 |
| | | | 5 | Tezpore branch - - - | 16 |
| | | | 6 | Jeypore branch - - - | 29 |
| | | | 7 | Searchwah branch - - | 76 |
| | MUTLAH TRUNK ROAD. | | | Total - | 392 |
| 8 | Calcutta to Mutlah Port - - | 29 | | | |
| | DIAMOND HARBOUR ROAD. | | | | |
| 9 | Calcutta to Diamond Harbour - | 28 | | | |
| | BHAUGULPORE and SOOREE ROAD. | | | | |
| 10 | Ahmedpore station to Bhaugulpore | 112 | | | |
| | NULHUTTEE ROAD. | | | | |
| 11 | Nulhuttee station to Jeagunge - | 27 | | | |
| | Total length of trunk roads - | 1,994 | | Total length of branch roads - | 1,145 |

8. All of these roads are in a more or less completed state. The Grand Trunk road, from Calcutta to the Kurrumnassa, 392 miles, is the only one of any considerable length that is nearly completed; the Assam Trunk, on the other hand, being scarcely commenced. As these 3,139 miles of road must ultimately be bridged and metalled, not more, probably, than one-third of the entire expenditure required to complete all these roads has yet been incurred. The cost of a mile of metalled and bridged road may be taken at rupees 8,000, and the outlay of about 167 lakhs of rupees is required to complete even these existing imperial roads. This general calculation points out how slow the progress of completing these roads must be, the limited funds available not exceeding seven to eight lakhs of rupees per annum.

## RAILWAY FEEDERS.

9. To benefit fully the districts traversed by, and bordering on, the different lines of railway, and to make these lines remunerative, the Lieutenant-Governor has endeavoured to create a system of local roads as feeders, which shall place all the most important towns and marts of the districts in communication with the railways.

10. The following is a list of the feeders already projected for the three lines of railway, the aggregate length being 665¼ miles:—

STATEMENT OF RAILWAY FEEDERS EXISTING OR PROPOSED.

| Nos. | From what Place. | To what Place. | Length in Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | EAST INDIAN RAILWAY. | | |
| 1 | Elam Bazar | Soorool Station | 9 |
| 2 | Cutwa | Burdwan „ | 30 |
| 3 | Culna | Pundooah „ | 17 |
| 4 | Sooty | Pakour „ | 13½ |
| 5 | Jungypore | Moradoi „ | 14½ |
| 6 | Chuckye | Luckesarie „ | 48 |
| 7 | Kurruckpore | Barriarpore „ | 13 |
| 8 | Muddipoorah | Bhaugulpore „ | 60 |
| 9 | Satgatchia | Mymaree „ | 7 |
| 10 | Nittanundpore | Goosharah „ | 12 |
| 11 | Sasseram | Peeroo „ | 37 |
| 12 | Nasregunge | Bhojepore „ | 28 |
| 13 | Bancoorah | Panaghur „ | 38½ |
| | | Total number of miles | 327½ |
| | EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY. | | |
| 1 | Kishnaghur | Bagoolah Station | 11 |
| 2 | Santipore | Ranaghat „ | 11 |
| 3 | Comercolly | Koostee „ | 13 |
| 4 | Jessore | Bagoolah „ | 40 |
| 5 | Bongong | Hamedpore near Chagdah | 20 |
| 6 | Kotechandpore | Kishengunge „ | 23 |
| 7 | Furreedpore | Kotechandpore „ | 70 |
| 8 | Berhampore | Alumdangha „ | 55 |
| 9 | Bauleah Ferry | Jeagunge „ | 24 |
| 10 | Ishapore | Bazar Khall „ | 8 |
| 11 | Jenadah | Chowdangha „ | 23½ |
| 12 | Gorakala Ghât | Alumdangha „ | 31 |
| | | Total number of miles | 329½ |
| | SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. | | |
| 1 | Mutlah Road | Gurpah Station | — |
| 2 | Coomercolly | Sonarpore „ | 2 |
| 3 | Rajpore | „ „ | 2¼ |
| 4 | Mullong | Chapatter „ | 4 |
| | | Total number of miles | 8¼ |
| | | Grand Total | 665¼ |

These roads have been projected specially as railway feeders, but there are besides the foregoing some of the existing and proposed local roads which will contribute to the same purpose. Attention has also been given to the subject of forming roads to afford a transit communication from each place where cotton is cultivated. This matter, which is recent, will fall more properly within the Administration Report of 1861–62.

## ACCOUNTS.

12. The marginal Statement shows the arrears in the receipt of monthly accounts from executive engineers. The close working of the Office of Account in preparing the monthly abstracts of expenditure depends on the punctual receipt of accounts from the several divisions; and Statement A. shows that there has been a slight improvement during the year on the part of executive engineers in this all-important matter. There should, however, be no arrears whatever, for a very liberal time* is allowed before a division is considered to be in arrears in the transmission of its accounts.

A.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the ARREARS in the EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS' OFFICES in submitting the Monthly Accounts on the 30th April 1860 and 1861.

| CIRCLES. | Months in Arrears on the 30th April. | | * Difference. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1860. | 1861. | In favour. | Against. | |
| 1st or Presidency | 1 | 0¼ | ¾ | | 7 Divisions. |
| 2nd or South-eastern | 0¼ | 0¼ | | | 4 Do. |
| 3d or Assam | 2 | 1¾ | ¼ | | 3 Do. |
| 4th or Northern | 0¾ | 0¾ | | | 4 Do. |
| 5th or Behar | 0¾ | 1¼ | | ½ | 4 Do. |
| 6th or Burdwan | 1 | 0¼ | ¾ | | 5 Do. |
| 7th or Cuttack | 1 | 0¼ | ¾ | | 5 Do. |
| Average | 1 | 0¾ | ¼ | — | |

* Three months.

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The worst arrears of accounts still due exist in the second division, Grand Trunk road, and belong to the period prior to 1858–59.

13. Statement B. shows the progress made during the year in the Central Office of Accounts in bringing up arrears, which must be looked upon as satisfactory.

B.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the ARREARS which existed on the 30th April 1860–61 in the OFFICE of ACCOUNTS.

| DEPARTMENTS. | Months in Arrears on the 30th April. | | Difference. Progress in favour. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1860. | 1861. | | |
| General | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | |
| Statistical | " | " | " | |
| Audit | " | " | " | |
| 1st Circle | 9¾ | 2 | 7¾ | Monthly Divisional Abstracts. |
| 2nd Ditto | 10 | 1½ | 8½ | |
| 3d Ditto | 9 | 2 | 7 | |
| 4th Ditto | 9 | 2½ | 6½ | |
| 5th Ditto | 11 | 2¼ | 8¾ | |
| 6th Ditto | 6½ | 1¼ | 5¼ | |
| 7th Ditto | 2 | 1¼ | ¾ | |
| Average | 8 | 1¾ | 6¼ | |
| Examiners | 11 | 2¾ | 8¼ | |
| Book | 11¼ | 3¾ | 7½ | |

14. In the general, statistical, and audit branches of the office, it will be observed that there are no arrears.

15. There is still an absence of promptitude in the preparation of the Monthly Divisional Abstracts; but the officiating Controller reports that he believes the office will be able to improve on this part of their work, and to attain a still better position. It must be conceded that a very great improvement has been made during the year, as proved by Table B.

16. The examining and the booking departments of the Account Office are stated to have their current work well in hand. It is only in the last-named branch of this office that serious arrears are still existing. The "Stock" of Bengal, which includes all materials, stores, instruments, tools, and plant, has not been priced or adjusted since 1854. Bills for works constructed since 1854, and personal adjustments for the same period have yet to be made. These arrears are in course of being reduced, they have been mainly caused by the frequent changes, and the system of accounts having been for so long a period without definite and final arrangement. The officiating Controller strongly deprecates any organic change being made in the present system, which is now, he says, beginning to be understood by the department at large.

## IMPERIAL WORKS.

### PROGRESS.

17. The working of the department during the year has been directed, as far as possible, to the completion of works already commenced.

The following are some of the more important works which have either been placed in progress, or have been completed during the year:—

Cantonments.

18. Works for the sanitary improvement of the cantonment of Dinapore have been continued, and the improved health of the troops, which is stated by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals to have been above the average during the hot season and rains of 1860, has been attributed in some measure to the beneficial effects of these works.

A scheme for the better drainage of, and for extending the Dum-Dum cantonment, has been under consideration, and measures for the general improvement of this station have been carried out.

The question of enlarging the Hazareebaugh cantonment has received the attention of a Committee, convened by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The limits of the Dehree cantonment have been fixed, and the ground not required has been given up.

A somewhat costly scheme for securing improved drainage, and for providing a water supply in Fort William has been prepared, and is under consideration. The question of lighting the fort with gas has also been considered, and the matter is now prepared for decision.

Accommodation for troops.

19. The only barracks under construction during the past year are those at Dehree, on the Soane at the Grand Trunk road crossing, but progress has been slow, in consequence of the orders restricting expenditure at that cantonment. The semi-permanent barracks at Sinchall near Darjeeling have required constant attention, and a considerable outlay has been necessary to keep the buildings in a proper habitable state; this position at Sinchall is now experimentally occupied by troops, and it is believed that the place has proved to be very healthy.

20. The following table will show the accommodation in Bengal available for troops:—

STATEMENT showing the ACCOMMODATION for TROOPS available in the LOWER PROVINCES.

| STATIONS. | Description of Accommodation. | Infantry. No. of Regiments. For Single Men. | Infantry. No. of Regiments. For Married Men. | Artillery. No. of Companies. For Single Men. | Artillery. No. of Companies. For Married Men. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort William | Permanent | 1· | 1· | 2· | 2· | And officers' quarters. |
| Barrackpore | Semi-permanent | 1·25 | 1· | 1· | 1· | |
| Dum-Dum | Permanent | 1·25 | 0 | 1· | 0 | |
| | Semi-permanent | 1· | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Chinsurah | Permanent | 1· | 0 | 0 | 0 | Officers' quarters for half a regiment. |
| Berhampore | Ditto | ·5 | ·5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Darjeeling | Ditto | ·05 | ·05 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sinchall | Temporary | ·5 | ·5 | 0 | 0 | With officers' quarters. |
| Dinapore | Permanent | 1· | 1· | 1· | 1· | NOTE.—The temporary shelter for troops provided during 1857-59 is not included in this, most of it having been since dismantled. |
| | Semi-permanent | 1· | 1· | 1· | 1· | |
| Dehree | Semi-permanent | ·5 | ·5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Hazareebaugh | Ditto | 1· | 1· | 0 | 0 | |
| Dorundah | Ditto | ·2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Raneegunge | Temporary | 1· | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total | 11·35 | 6·55 | 6· | 5· | |

Sanitaria.

21. During the year, much useful information has been obtained respecting the hills within the province of Bengal; those which appeared to be most promising have been examined to test the nature of the climate, and to discover whether they would be generally suitable for sanitaria for European troops.

Schillong in Assam appears to promise well as a sanitarium; the climate is said to be in some respects similar to that of England, and it is easily arrived at from Gowhatty.

The Jhooljhool hill, which has an elevation of 2,815 feet above the sea, and is distant about three miles from Hazareebaugh, is also reported as being well adapted for the purpose of a local sanitarium.

The erection of permanent buildings on Mount Parasnath, 198 miles from Calcutta on the Grand Trunk road, was suspended under the orders of the Government of India after building had been commenced, and the works have been for the present restricted to the erection of a few thatched tents for occupation during the hot season, and to the construction of the road to the hill top, and this, the first work to be undertaken, has been nearly completed, and with much success, the gradients being less than some of the inclines of the Dunwah Ghaut on the Grand Trunk road.

The Lieutenant-Governor has assured himself of the suitability of Parasnath for a sanitarium by residing upon it for two months during the past hot season, and he has subsequently recommended that the scheme originally proposed, which consisted in the construction of a good road of access 10 feet wide, of a barrack for 33 men, and of quarters for the medical superintendent of the sanitarium and for the commanding officer, should be proceeded with and carried out to completion. The agent of the East Indian Railway Company having applied for a site for a barrack to be erected on Parasnath for the sick servants of his company, the Lieutenant-Governor has allotted a plot of ground to the Railway Company for this purpose.

Naval.

22. No further steps in respect to the scheme for constructing graving docks for vessels of large tonnage have been taken during this year. A large reduction has been made in the marine department, and it is no longer contemplated to enlarge the dockyard. The land purchased for this purpose has been cleared, and orders are now awaited for the disposal of the ground, part of which is occupied by a new piece of road which cuts off the loop in the Garden Reach road, where it passes the dockyard. The construction of a new steam hammer-shed, and of a boiler-shed, have been in progress in the yard.

Judicial.

23. A marked improvement has been made in many court houses in the Mofussil within the past few years; and the following are some of the more important works which have been in progress during this year for the judicial department:—Completion of the court house for the Sudder Ameens at Mozufferpore and Kishnaghur. Additions to the magistrate's court house at Tezpore in Assam. Re-construction of the Sudder Ameen's cutcherry at Rungpore from the plinth. Addition of a verandah to the magistrate's court house at Tepperah. A new court house for the Sudder Ameen at Monghyr (nearly completed).

The judge's court house, the Record Office, the Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff's courts at Arrah, which were nearly destroyed by the mutineers in 1857, have been restored. A new court house for the judge is in progress at Dinagepore.

A magazine, bell of arms, and other similar buildings have been erected at Rampore Bauleah for the police battalion. Dwelling-houses have been erected for the European constables to be stationed at Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, and Raneegunge.

Revenue.

The principal works for the Revenue Department constructed or in progress during the year have been the completion of the collector's new court house at Bhaugulpore; the collector's court

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house at Pubna, which is nearly completed; and that at Mozufferpore, which is half completed. A new treasury at Gyah. Additions to the Kishnaghur collectorate. A new and water-tight covering to the roof of the collector's cutcherry at Burdwan. The new export shed at Calcutta has been completed with a corrugated iron roof. The import shed is in progress of being floored with stone. The new opium godowns on the Strand road at Calcutta have been nearly completed. Special repairs and additions have been made to the Goolzarbaugh opium factory buildings. Additions to the salt buildings at Pooree and Contai and to the Government rum distilleries at Sulkea, Kidderpore, and Chitpore complete this list of new works and of additions to existing work in the Revenue Department.

Ecclesiastical.

25. Measures have been taken for the construction of a church to replace St. James' Church at Calcutta, the roof of which fell down in 1858-59, since when the church has been entirely dismantled. A plot of ground has been selected as a site for the new church; it is situated on the east side of the circular road. This site is in many respects preferable to the old site, which will be sold, and the proceeds placed to the account of purchasing the new site. A design also has been prepared by Mr. G. G. Scott, a well known architect of London, and an estimate is now being framed. Designs have also been prepared for new churches at Cuttack and at Barrackpore. The temporary Roman Catholic chapel at Hazareebaugh had been nearly completed, when it was found necessary to dismantle the greater portion of the building, the pillars having proved from bad work to be wanting in strength. The chapel is now being re-constructed in a more substantial manner, and it will now be classed as a permanent building. Although the work was not set up within the year, trusses for the roof of the Gowhatty church have been made up in Calcutta and despatched to Assam. The latest advices say that the work has been satisfactorily erected, and that the trusses make a very handsome and good roof.

General.

26. Designs for the new General Post Office and for the Telegraph Department at Calcutta have been under consideration; but neither have the designs sent out by Mr. Digby Wyatt, nor those subsequently prepared in this country, met with approval. Mr. Digby Wyatt's design was chiefly objected to on account of the style which he had adopted, viz. Western Saracenic. Government have ordered that a new design shall be prepared, in which the general interior arrangements of Mr. Wyatt's design are to be adhered to.

The erection of an extensive new building for a copper mint in Calcutta has been commenced, and the foundations are well advanced. Additions to the bullion depôt, enlargement of the strong room, and other minor works on the mint premises, have been completed.

Embankments.

27. The embankments in the province generally are in a satisfactory state, and the new works required for the improved protection of the country from inundations are few; the works carried out are mostly of the nature of repairs. The most important of the new works mentioned by the Chief-Engineer in his Report is the completion of the Hidgelee Sea Dyke, between the mouths of the Soobunreeka and Russoolpore rivers. This great work, which is 54 miles in length, was suspended in 1857, and resumed in the past year; the project for completing it at an expense of rupees 6,03,120* is ready for submission to Government. The scheme for relieving the Damoodah river of the flood waters which its bed cannot contain and pass off to the Hooghly, by the removal of embankments on its right bank, aggregating a length of 20 miles, has been carried out, and the measure has proved to be sufficient for the relief of the river, and for the safety of the country on the left bank.

* This project has since been submitted to Government of India in a modified form. The estimate being reduced to rupees 470,490.

No injurious effects on the cultivation appear to have followed from the abandonment by Government of certain embankments on the Adjai river.

28. The survey of the Cuttack rivers, on which Captain Harris has been engaged since 1855, has been completed in a most able and satisfactory manner, and his project for the relief of the delta of the Mahanuddy from the inundating floods of that river is now before the Government of India.

Irrigation.

29. The project for the irrigation of Behar, which was necessarily placed on one side in 1857, has again received attention. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens has been re-appointed superintendent, and is busily engaged in concluding the report on his scheme, illustrating all its details. It is understood that the report will soon be completed† for submission to Government.

† The Report has since been received.

Communications.

30. The following is a Statement of the roads in progress during 1860–61:—

| Nos. | Names of Roads. | Length in Miles. | Progress and present State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ganges and Darjeeling road between Caragolah Ghât and Titalyah. | 108 | Has been opened to traffic as an unmetalled and partially bridged communication. The work on this road consists of 825 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work, of 14 masonry culverts, and of 25 timber bridges, measuring in all 2,121 running feet. The whole of these have been very nearly completed; and it is expected that they will be quite so before the rains. Nine temporary inspection bungalows have been constructed, and four permanent bungalows are in progress. |
| 2 | Jeeagunge and Nulhatty road. | 27 | The earth-work is nearly completed, 153 out of 176 lacs of cubic feet having been done, 17 out of 50 masonry culverts are completed, and 10 others in progress. Two first-class inspection bungalows have been completed; and two out of 13 lacs of cubic feet of metal are collected. Three miles of the road near the railway have been metalled. |

| Nos. | Names of Roads. | Length in Miles. | Progress and present State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Sooree and Bhaugulpore road. | 101 | From Bhaugulpore to Bowsee, 28½ miles. 132 out of 148 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work on this section of the road have been completed, and the remainder, it is expected, will be completed before the rains; 6 masonry culverts have been completed and 18 others are in progress; 8 temporary timber bridges have also been constructed.<br>From Bowsee to Hausdiah, 16 miles. Nothing has been done since this portion was transferred to department of public works in 1858.<br>From Hansdiah to Sooree, 56½ miles. The greater portion of the earth-work on this section has been completed, and some of the metal laid down. |
| 4 | Hazareebaugh and Burhee road. | 22½ | 113 out of 138 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work are completed, 37 out of 54 drain bridges and culverts are finished, additions made to 22 old culverts and two bridges of one arch of 20 feet span each have been completed over the Biscoorah and Sindoor rivers, and about half the requisite quantity of metal stored. |
| 5 | Ooloobarriah and Midnapore road. | 55 | From Ooloobarriah to Moisraka, 9½ miles. Nothing has been done as yet in the way of metalling, nor can the work be commenced until the completion of the new canal which is now being excavated alongside it.<br>From Moisraka to Koela Ghât, 7½ miles. About 46 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work have been completed; and seven out of 48 lacs of bricks have been burnt for the metalling. From Koela Ghât to Paunchkoorah, 13 miles. The earth-work on this section of the road was completed in November last, 11½ lacs of bricks for metalling have been burnt this year, and 15 lacs more are ready for burning out of a total of 68 lacs which will be required.<br>Paunchkoorah to Midnapore, 25 miles. Extensive repairs to this metalled road have been in progress, and the side slopes have been extended. |
| 6 | Calcutta and Mutlah road. | 16 | In the first section from Barriepore to Taldeekhaul, 11¼ miles, the earth-work has been completed, and about one-third of the metal collected and spread.<br>In the second section from Taldeekhaul to Mutlah, 4¾ miles. Four-fifths of the earth-work has been done, and one-third of the metal is collected. |
| 7 | Jessore from Baraset to Jessore. | 57 | About 80 out of 200 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work have been completed, and materials are being collected for the bridges. An inspection bungalow is being constructed at Bongong. |
| 8 | Cart road from Silligooree to Darjeeling. | 28 | Work is at present confined to the upper portion of the road at the "Saddle" near Darjeeling, where a short length of the road has been formed, the jungle has also been opened from the Saddle down to Kurseong, a distance of 17¼ miles, and this part has been surveyed and an estimate prepared of it.<br>The rest of the road will be actively taken up after the rains. |
| 9 | Cuttuck and Taldandah road | 24 | The road has been opened out as a track, and an estimate sanctioned for its completion as a fair weather road. |
| | | 439 | |

ROADS UNDER SURVEY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Burdwan and Midnapore road. | 76 | A detailed survey has been made. |
| 2 | Road from Baroon to the East Indian Railway at Behta. Road from Dehree to Arrah. | 60 | Preliminary and comparative surveys of these roads have been made. The former having been approved for an imperial road, detailed surveys and estimates for it will be prepared. |
| 3 | Mozufferpore and Hajeepore road. | 34 | A detailed survey is under preparation. |
| 4 | Road from Ranchee to Govindpore on the Grand Trunk road. | 85 | Preliminary surveys of these roads have been made |
| 5 | Road from Hazareebaugh to Bagodah. | 32 | |

| Nos. | Names of Roads. | Length in Miles. | Progress and present State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Road from Burhait to Bahawa station on the East Indian Railway. | 13 | A survey and estimate for this road have been prepared and submitted. |
| 7 | Road from Monghyr to Mozufferpore. | — | A preliminary survey and a report of these roads have been made. |
| 8 | Road from Barh towards Durbungah. | — | |
| 9 | Road from Rajmehal to Maldah and thence to Rungpore in Assam. | — | Under survey and report by officers of the department public works. |
| 10 | Gyah and Patna road. | 78 | A report on the best means of completing this road has been submitted, and the plan proposed has been approved by Government. This work is to be taken in hand again, and the road is to be completed wherever it can be completed without extensive bridging. |
| 11 | Berhampore and Synthia road. | — | A portion of the road from Berhampore to Jamookandy, about 16 miles in length, is now being improved. The actual direction which the road will take from this point to the East Indian Railway is not yet determined. Surveys are still in progress upon a line which has been judged from the preliminary surveys and reports that have been furnished, as likely to prove the most suitable to the requirements of the railway, to the cantonment at Berhampore, and to the intermediate country. |

### BRIDGES.

Burrakur bridge.

31. The bridging of the Burrakur river on the Grand Trunk road was recommenced towards the latter end of 1860. The bridge is to have 10 masonry arches of 75 feet on each bank, with 9 spans of Warren's girders, each of 155 feet, to cross the bed proper of the river. The present state of the work is reported to be as follows:—

The piers for masonry arches, on the east bank, completed up to springing; the piers for masonry arches, on the west bank, nearly completed up to spring; the first river pier on the east side carried up to about 25 feet. Wells, 21 in number, for the foundation of the next pier, sunk to about 12 feet. Two blocks for the third pier, sunk about 6 feet. Three blocks have been built, ready to commence sinking for the fourth river pier foundation. The foundation for the first river pier on the west side is completed. The foundations of the remaining piers in the river bed have not yet been commenced. Preparations have been made for the centrings, and a commencement has been made in cutting voussoirs for the arches.

Boorya bridge.

32. The Boorya bridge, which is under construction on the Grand Trunk road, just east of Sherghotty, will consist of 16 arches of 74 feet span each. One abutment and 10 piers are completed and ready for the arching. The masonry of 3 of the other piers has been commenced above foundations. The foundations of the east abutment, and of the remaining 2 piers, are in full progress.

Morhur bridge.

33. The Morhur bridge, which is just west of Sherghotty, will consist of 14 arches of 74 feet span. Five of the piers are completed. The foundations of one other pier and of one abutment are in full progress; the foundations of the other abutment and of other 4 piers are commenced, and will be completed without much difficulty; the foundations of the remaining piers will be troublesome.

Soane causeway.

34. Work was resumed on the Soane causeway in December last, since when 749 running feet have been completed, making a total of 6,327 running feet of causeway completed.

Estimates and designs have also been prepared for bridges over the Leelajun and Bootana rivers.

### NAVIGABLE CANALS.

Calcutta canals.

35. The work of deepening the circular canal was completed during the rains of 1860, and these canals are now admitted, by the mercantile community, to be in as efficient a condition as possible. A portion of the new canal near the Dum-Dum bridge has been formed into a dock. A range of 6 pucca warehouses is in course of construction on the bank of the canal near the Balliaghatta bridge. These warehouses are to be rented, and if the scheme is successful, the range will be extended.

Ooloobarriah canal.

The work on the Ooloobarriah canal ($7\frac{1}{2}$ miles), between the Hooghly and Damoodah rivers, has been in active progress since December last, and about $71\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of cubic feet of excavation, out of a total of 258 lakhs, have been completed.

### RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Nuddea rivers.

36. Although every endeavour was made to keep open the Bhaugirutty river, and a steamer of greater power than in the previous year was sent up to open the mouth by working rakes and

harrows over the bar, they have been of no avail, and the sand bank across the mouth in the main river Ganges has increased greatly. The navigation closed early in December, so that during the past year the whole of the Nuddea rivers have been closed to through traffic. The lower portions of the rivers have been kept open for local traffic, with much advantage to trade, by the usual bandel and spur work. It appears to be impossible to *ensure* the keeping open of any one of these rivers, all depends on the set of the main stream of the Ganges being favourable on the mouth of the Nuddea rivers. When it is otherwise than favourable, sand banks of such immense extent intervene, that it is hopeless to expect to cut, and to keep open artificial channels through the sands. The Matabangah is the river which has at present the most favourable appearance at its entrance, but the difficulties at the mouth of the lower Matabangah are great. Endeavours are being made to improve this river in its lower portion, and to restore to it the water unduly drawn off by the increased size of the Pungassee river branch. With this view, five "cuts-off" have been made, in the hope, by shortening the channel of the Matabangah, to give it an excess of fall over the Pungassee river. The results of these cuts will be more apparent after the next season of rains, before when the cuts will be completed.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Establishment of Draftsmen.

37. To relieve the executive engineers from the desk, and to enable them to attend more fully to the execution of work, it has been determined to form an establishment of draftsmen and computers for the department generally, to be attached to the executive offices. The measure has been sanctioned, and will afford some relief from office work to executive engineers.

Records.

38. Endeavours have been made to carry out the orders for forming a complete record by correct plans of all Government property, and for defining the boundaries of Government lands; so much progress has not been made in doing this important work as could have been wished. The following divisions only have as yet complied fully with the orders:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mahanuddy division. | Pooree division. |
| First division, Grand Trunk road. | Berhampore. |
| Nuddea rivers. | Dinagepore. |
| Iron Bridge Yard. | Bhaugulpore. |
| Cuttack division. | Lower Assam division. |

The following divisions have partially complied with the orders:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dinapore. | Barrackpore. |
| Balasore. | Hidgellee. |

Standard Drawings.

39. Attention has been given to the improvement of Judicial and Revenue Court Houses, and the Lieutenant-Governor, after referring to some of the most experienced officers in Bengal, has caused standard designs to be prepared for the following court houses:—

1. Judge's court house.
2. Collector's court house.
3. Magistrate's court house.
4. Sudder Ameen's court house.

The subject of fitting up court rooms has also been carefully considered, as it appeared very necessary that the presiding officer, the prisoner, the witnesses, and the jury should be so arranged, that the prisoner and the witnesses should be confronted, and that both should be in full view of, and near to the presiding officer and the jury; although the existing court rooms vary considerably in size and in form, it has been found that it will be practicable to arrange them as occasion may offer, with much approach to conformity.

A standard design for a building to contain records, showing the interior arrangements of the racks, has also been issued for adoption.

40. The remodelling of the Judicial Districts has occasioned the provision of many sub-divisional buildings, consisting of a residence for one or more officers and of a court house. Standard plans for these buildings, as detailed, have been prepared and issued:—

No. 1. Lower-roomed dwelling bungalow and court house.
„ 2. Upper-storied dwelling house and court house.
„ 3. Lower-roomed court house.
„ 4. Lower-roomed dwelling bungalow for one assistant.
„ 5. Lower-roomed bungalow for two assistants.

41. A design for Hajut Wards, or sub-division gaol buildings, has also been prepared in communication with the Inspector-General of Gaols; thus completing the series of standard plans, and arrangements for civil buildings; a matter of much importance as settling definitely many questions, and preventing delay and doubt in the preparation of estimates when it is necessary to construct new buildings.

Photography.

42. The photographer attached to the Chief Engineer's Department has made three tours, which have taken him through the greater part of the province. From 1st May 1859 to July 1860 he has submitted 331 photographs produced from 140 negatives, at a cost of rupees 2,856, including all charges for salaries, establishment, and travelling allowance, which makes the cost of each photograph 14 rupees. As yet, negatives have been taken, and prints made for the head of the department only; if more prints had been struck off, and if the photographer were more generally employed, the cost of each photograph would have been materially diminished, and copies should certainly have been supplied to superintending and executive engineers. The photographer might also enlarge his operations to include all buildings and places of interest within the line of his tour.

43. In remarking on the progress made in the year under review, the Lieutenant-Governor recorded his opinion as follows:—

"Several of the works are of a magnitude sufficient to call for the display of much zeal and engineering ability on the part of the officers responsible for their proper execution.

"The general advance made with the works connected with the communications in Bengal, under the head of Imperial Roads and Bridges is satisfactory, and it is also satisfactory to find

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that the state of the embankments in Bengal is reported as greatly improved within the past few years.

"The efforts making towards improvement in utilizing the canals and rivers of Bengal, will, it is hoped, in future years show larger results."

EXPENDITURE.

44. The accompanying statement based upon data derived from the Central Office of Account shows the total expenditure during the past year to have been as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial - - | By Public Works Officers | Rs. | 46,74,761 | |
| | „ Civil Officers | „ | 5,05,279 | |
| | | | | 51,80,040 |
| Local* - - | By Public Works Officers | Rs. | 4,28,560 | |
| | „ Civil Officers | „ | 45,025 | |
| | | | | 4,73,585 |
| | Grand Total | Rs. | | 56,53,625 |

of the total expenditure rupees 51,03,321 by Public Works Officers, the cost of establishment has been rupees 10,57,941, or rupees 26·15 per cent. on the outlay on works which may be sub-divided as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment - | Chief Engineer's Office | Rs. | 60,415 | or | 1·50 | per cent. on works. |
| | Central Office of Account | „ | 1,08,893 | „ | 2·69 | „ „ |
| | Superintending Engineers | „ | 1,02,249 | „ | 2·53 | „ „ |
| | Executive „ | „ | 5,51,831 | „ | 13·64 | „ „ |
| Travelling Allowances | „ „ | „ | 1,08,899 | „ | 2·69 | „ „ |
| Contingencies | „ „ | „ | 1,25,654 | „ | 3·10 | „ „ |
| | Total Rupees - | | 10,57,941 | or | 26·15 | per cent. on works. |

45. The total amount of Imperial expenditure sanctioned in the Budget, including Fort William, was rupees 51,81,805. The actual expenditure (subject to adjustment) was rupees 51,80,040, viz:—

| | SANCTIONED. | EXPENDED. |
|---|---|---|
| Original works - - - | 26,68,805 | 29,10,161 |
| Repairs - - - - | 14,85,000 | 12,95,838 |
| Establishments - - - | 10,28,000 | 9,74,041 |
| Total - | 51,81,805 | Total 51,80,040 |

In addition to the above an expenditure of Imperial funds to the amount of rupees 1,94,406 has been incurred on account of other Governments and Provinces. The details of classified expenditure in each department, and in each division, are given in the Appendix:—

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS in the LOWER PROVINCES during the Year 1860–1.

| Class of Expenditure. | Departments. | Expenditure by Public Works Officers. | | | | | | By Civil Officers. | | Total Outlay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Original Works. | Repairs. | Sundries. | Petty Works. | Total of Works. | Proportion all Charge for Establishment. | Purchase of Lands. | Works. | |
| Imperial | Military - - | 4,89,984 | 2,47,981 | 31,912 | 70,710 | 8,40,587 | 2,82,301 | 1,45,730* | - - | 12,68,618 |
| | Naval - - | 437 | - - | - - | - - | 437 | 129 | 1,95,430† | - - | 1,95,996 |
| | Judicial - - | 1,19,151 | 1,22,534 | 758 | 15,667 | 2,58,110 | 76,190 | 2,183 | - - | 3,36,483 |
| | Revenue - - | 2,28,024 | 1,01,727 | 624 | 8,642 | 3,39,017 | 1,00,076 | - - | - - | 4,39,093 |
| | Ecclesiastical - | 27,418 | 6,658 | 1,293 | 3,159 | 38,528 | 11,368 | - - | - - | 49,896 |
| | Educational - - | 8,105 | 10,391 | 52 | 834 | 19,382 | 5,717 | 10 | - - | 25,109 |
| | General - - | 1,62,757 | 1,21,115 | 84,683 | 17,452 | 3,86,007 | 1,13,933 | 2,634 | - - | 5,02,579 |
| | Municipal - - | 23,796 | 256 | 20 | 398 | 24,470 | 7,220 | 6,434 | - - | 38,124 |
| | Marine - - | 13,481 | 22,749 | 106 | 1,977 | 38,313 | 11,305 | - - | - - | 49,618 |
| | Agricultural - | 82,643 | 1,97,302 | 1,894 | 14,482 | 2,46,321 | 72,711 | 4,949 | - - | 3,23,981 |
| | Communications - | 5,22,889 | 4,64,101 | 4,275 | 15,385 | 10,06,650 | 2,90,511 | 34,160 | - - | 13,31,321 |
| | Electric Telegraphs | 7,105 | 1,024 | 37 | 563 | 8,729 | 2,575 | - - | - - | 11,304 |
| | Unclassified Expenditure. | - - | - - | - - | - - | 4,94,169‡ | - - | - - | 1,13,749 | 6,07,918 |
| | Total Imperial - | 16,35,790 | 12,95,838 | 1,25,654 | 1,49,269 | 37,00,720 | 9,74,941 | 3,91,530 | 1,13,749 | 51,80,040 |
| Local. | Communications - | 1,72,586 | 1,61,287 | 10,116 | 671 | 3,44,660 | 83,900 | 45,025 | - - | 4,73,585 |
| | Total Local - | 1,72,586 | 1,61,287 | 10,116 | 671 | 3,44,660 | 83,900 | 45,025 | - - | 4,73,585 |
| | Total Imperial & Local | 18,08,376 | 14,57,125 | 1,35,770 | 1,49,940 | 40,45,380 | 10,57,941 | 4,36,555 | 1,13,749 | 56,53,625 |

* Including the lands and compensation for Doudpore.
† Including the land and compensation for extension of dockyard.
‡ This expenditure is an increase of stock, much of it being due to the collection of metal and materials for the roads and bridges under construction, but cannot be charged to works until expended.

* This refers to the local works directly in charge of public works officers only.

## LOCAL.

### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

46. The following is a statement of the sums brought to the credit of the "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" during 1859-60, and available for distribution in 1860-61:—

| LOCAL FUND. | | | | GENERAL FUND. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sources of Income. | RS. | AS. | P. | Sources of Income. | RS. | AS. | P. |
| Net Ferry Collections | 3,11,875 | 0 | 0 | Toll Collections | 1,78,103 | 0 | 0 |
| Tolls on District Roads | 4,797 | 0 | 0 | Balance in hand of Magistrates | 1,00,078 | 0 | 0 |
| Convict Labour Fund | 3,00,017 | 0 | 0 | Undistributed balance | 46,288 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattle Trespass Fund | 1,19,815 | 0 | 0 | | 3,24,469 | 0 | 0 |
| Shahabad Road Cess | 34,441 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Previous year's balance | 2,18,185 | 0 | 0 | Deduct Contribution is aid of Local Funds of six Districts | 31,354 | 0 | 0 |
| | 9,89,130 | 0 | 0 | | 2,93,115 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct surplus taken from Local Funds of thirty-one Districts, which did not require the whole of their Funds to be expended on Local Works | 2,39,660 | 0 | 0 | Add surplus taken from Local Funds of thirty-one Districts which did not require the whole of their Funds to be expended on Local Works | 2,39,660 | 0 | 0 |
| | 7,49,470 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Add contribution from General Fund, in aid of Local Funds of six Districts | 31,354 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Total amount available for expenditure on District and Station Works. | 7,80,824 | 0 | 0 | Total amount of General Fund available | 5,32,775 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Total of Local Fund | 7,80,824 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Total of General Fund | 5,32,775 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Total of "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund" | 13,13,599 | 0 | 0 |

47. Allotments of the above funds to the several divisions were made in October 1860, in the following proportions:—

| NAMES OF DIVISIONS. | From "Local Fund" for District and Station Works. | From "General Fund" for Railway Feeders. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arracan | 32,527 | | 32,527 |
| Assam | 15,098 | | 15,098 |
| Bhaugulpore | 65,421 | 60,000 | 1,25,421 |
| Burdwan | 78,393 | 65,463 | 1,43,856 |
| Chittagong | 33,401 | | 33,401 |
| Chota Nagpore | 1,799 | | 1,799 |
| Cuttack | 7,014 | | 7,014 |
| Dacca | 56,998 | | 56,998 |
| Nuddea | 1,16,619 | 1,63,243 | 2,79,862 |
| Patna | 2,67,741 | 15,000 | 2,82,741 |
| Rajshahye | 1,05,813 | 92,900 | 1,98,713 |
| Total | 7,80,824 | 3,96,606 | 11,77,430 |

48. From the above it will be seen that the entire amount of the "Local Fund" (rupees 7,80,824) was distributed for expenditure on District and Station Works, while from the amount of the "General Fund" (rupees 5,32,775), rupees 3,96,606 only were allotted, leaving a balance of rupees 1,36,169 in favour of the fund. The whole of the above amount of rupees 3,96,606

was assigned for the construction of "feeders" to the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, and it was distributed as follows:—

| | Old Feeders. | New Feeders. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Indian Railway - - - | 1,33,195 | 37,268 | 1,70,463 |
| Eastern Bengal Railway - - - | 1,13,143 | 1,13,000 | 2,26,143 |
| Total - - - - | 2,46,338 | 1,50,268 | 3,96,606 |

49. From the undistributed balance of rupees 1,36,169 of the "General Fund," further small grants for various works were made during the year to the extent of rupees 86,691, leaving rupees 49,478 as the balance at the close of the official year.

## PROGRESS.

50. The following is a statement of the progress made on railway feeders during 1860–61, and of the present state of these feeders:—

| Nos. | Names of Feeders. | Length in Miles. | Progress and present State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **EAST INDIAN RAILWAY FEEDERS.** | | |
| | BHAUGULPORE DIVISION. | | |
| 1 | Chuckie to Luckeserai. | 50 | The construction of this road was at first entrusted to an engineer of the East Indian Railway Company, but in March last it was transferred to the Commissioner. The cost of completing the line, as a metalled and bridged communication, is roughly estimated at rupees 1,32,500, and as a fair-weather road at rupees 50,000 in addition to the sum already expended. |
| 2 | Muddipoorah to Bhaugulpore Railway Station. | 60 | The progress on this line at present is reported as being very rapid. It is expected that eleven and a half miles will be finished this year as a bridged and unmetalled road. |
| 3 | Kurruckpore to Burriarpore Railway Station. | 13 | The work on this road is to be executed by the railway engineer located at Bhaugulpore, at whose request a postponement of the work has been sanctioned, on the understanding, however, that the road is to be completed before the opening of the railway to and beyond Burriarpore. |
| | PATNA DIVISION. | | |
| 1 | Sasseram to Peeroo. | 37 | Originally this road was a mere track, passable only in the dry season. During the past year the earth-work for raising it above flood level was completed, and the entire line is now open for traffic as a bridged and unmetalled road. Four main bridges have also been constructed, and the work is satisfactory. |
| 2 | Nusregunge and Bhojepore. | 28 | The earthwork for a length of nine miles has been completed. It is expected that the whole of the earth-work and the several bridges and culverts on the road will be completed by the end of the rains. |
| | RAJSHAHYE DIVISION. | | |
| 1 | Sooty (on the Bhaugirutty near junction with Ganges) to Pakour Railway Station. | 13 | The earth-work is being pushed on rapidly; though not commenced till late in the season, two and a half miles were completed and upwards of one mile more raised by the end of April last. It is expected that the entire road will be finished by the end of the rains. Provision will be made in the next allotment for metalling it. |

| Nos. | Names of Feeders. | Length in Miles. | Progress and present State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Jungypore on the Bhaugirutty to Moradoi Railway Station. | 15 | About nine miles of the earth-work have been completed, and the whole road, with a bridge over the Pugla river will, it is expected, be ready for traffic soon. |
| | BURDWAN DIVISION. | | |
| 1 | Elambazar to Soorool Railway Station. | 9 | This road was completed as a metalled one in 1859, two small culverts only remaining to be finished. One of these has been provided and the metalling renewed. There is now upwards of eight miles of uninterrupted good road. |
| 2 | Cutwa to Burdwan Railway Station. | 30 | In consequence of a change in the line of road at first proposed, nothing has as yet been done. A survey will, however, be made next October. |
| 3 | Culna to Pundooah Railway Station. | 17 | The metalling has been completed, and a suspension bridge is in course of erection over the Burcool creek. |
| 4 | Satgatchia to Mymaree Railway Station. | 7 | This line has been nearly completed, as a fair-weather road, and will probably be metalled next year. |
| 5 | Bancoorah to Paneeghur Railway Station. | 38½ | The first three miles of this road are common with the road to the Raneegunge railway station. At present it is unmetalled and partially under the ordinary flood level. |
| 6 | Nittanundpore to Gooskhara Railway Station. | 12 | Preliminary preparations have been made for commencing work after the rainy season of 1861-62. |

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY FEEDERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | NUDDEA DIVISION. | | |
| 1 | Kishnaghur to Bagoolah Railway Station. | 11 | About three-fourths of this line has been bridged and metalled, and it is expected that the entire line will be available for traffic before the opening of the Eastern Bengal Railway. |
| 2 | Santipore to Ranaghat Railway Station. | 11 | The survey of this road was completed in October, and the line laid out by the close of November 1860. It is expected that the earth-work will be completed by the end of the rains, and the road ready before the opening of the railway. |
| 3 | Kotechandpore to Kissengunge Railway Station. | 23 | The line of this road was laid out in February last. About 100,000 cubic feet of embankment have been thrown up. |
| 4 | Bongong to Hamedpore Railway Station. | 20 | The line was surveyed and laid out in January and February last, and some progress has been made on earth-work. |
| 5 | Furreedpore to Kotechandpore. | 70 | The survey made of this line shows that from the nature of the country to be traversed, the expense of construction will be very great. Further proceedings have therefore been suspended for the present. |
| 6 | Jessore to Bagoolah Railway Station. | 40 | The survey of the line has been completed, and no time will be lost in laying out the road. |
| 7 | Ishapore to Bagur Khall. | 8 | The survey of this line has been commenced, and it is expected that the road will be ready by the time the railway is opened. |
| 8 | Jenadah to Chowdangah Railway Station. | 23½ | The survey has been partially carried out. |
| 9 | Gorakala Ghât to Alumdangah Railway Station. | 31 | Preparations have been made to survey this line. |
| | RAJSHAHYE DIVISION. | | |
| 1 | Comercolly to Kooshtea Terminus. | 13 | The whole of the embankment on the first section of this road, extending over seven miles, has been raised, and one-fourth of the brickwork for culverts and bridges completed. |

| Nos. | Names of Feeders. | Length in Miles. | Progress and present State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Berhampore to Alumdangah Railway Station. | 55 | At first it was intended that the line should be between Berhampore and Kooshtea; but subsequently it was determined to change the terminus of the road to the Alumdangah station. The season, however, was too far advanced when these orders were conveyed to admit of any thing being done; but the earth-work will be commenced after the rainy season. |
| 3 | Rampore Bouleah to Jeagunge - | 24 | A change has been made in the line of this road, which has prevented work being commenced. |
| | MUTLAH RAILWAY. | | |
| 1 | Comercolly to Sonarpore Station | 2 | These proposed lines of road have been accepted by Government for the present as local feeders, and it is intended to entrust their construction to the railway company's officers. |
| 2 | Rajpore to Sonarpore Station - | 2 | |
| 3 | From a point on Mutlah Road *viâ* Mullung to the Chapattah Station. | 4 | |

Expenditure by private individuals.

51. The following is a statement of the amounts expended by private individuals on works of public improvement in the several districts and divisions of the province during 1860:—

| Names of Divisions. | Names of Districts. | Amount expended in each District. | Amount expended in each Division. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arracan | Akyab | 4,476 | 6,075 |
| | Ramree | 1,469 | |
| | Sandoway | 130 | |
| Bhaugulpore | Bhaugulpore | 1,950 | 20,799 |
| | Monghyr | 1,864 | |
| | Tirhoot | 16,985 | |
| Burdwan | Beerbhoom | 8,805 | 64,442 |
| | Burdwan | 2,500 | |
| | Hooghly | 19,793 | |
| | Howrah | 4,168 | |
| | Midnapore | 29,176 | |
| Chittagong | Chittagong | 10,187 | 16,032 |
| | Noakhally | 2,250 | |
| | Tipperah | 3,595 | |
| Cuttack | Balasore | 700 | 1,280 |
| | Pooree | 580 | |
| Dacca | Dacca | 3,000 | 6,700 |
| | Mymensing | 2,000 | |
| | Sylhet | 1,700 | |
| Nuddea | Baraset | 10,747 | 32,169 |
| | Jessore | 8,054 | |
| | Nuddea | 8,111 | |
| | 24-Pergunnahs | 5,257 | |
| Patna | Behar | 1,602 | 11,669 |
| | Patna | 1,096 | |
| | Sarun | 8,971 | |
| Rajshahye | Bograh | 12,400 | 54,334 |
| | Dinagepore | 13,355 | |
| | Maldah | 1,875 | |
| | Pubna and Comercolly | 4,000 | |
| | Rajshahye | 6,382 | |
| | Rungpore | 16,322 | |
| Total amount expended | | | 2,13,500 |

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Nuddea River Tolls.

52. A new system of measuring boats has been adopted after careful trial on the Nuddea rivers; it came into operation on the 1st November 1860. The schedule of toll levied on these rivers was also revised and notified at the same time.

The basis of the new system of measurement is that only the portion of the boat immersed shall be measured for tollage, instead of the entire boat, and that a corresponding increase in the rate of toll shall be levied.

53. The result of this change in the mode of levying toll has been satisfactory. The gross collections on the rivers during the year under review have amounted to rupees 2,01,597, and the cost of toll collection to rupees 20,965, or about 10 per cent. The number of boats registered for toll on the three rivers was 68,178, and their lading by measurement 31,380,630 maunds. Steamers carrying freight and all flats, whether loaded or unloaded, pay toll. The toll house on the Jelinghee river has been removed from Kishnaghur to Nuddea, the junction of that river with the Bhaguiruttee river, and toll is thus levied on boats passing into the latter or proceeding from it, which have not already paid toll at the head of the river. The traffic between the important towns of Moorshedabad, Jeagunge, &c., and Calcutta is thus made to contribute to these tolls.

Canal Tolls.

54. Under the authority vested in Government by Act XXII. of 1836, the rates of toll levied on boats passing into the Calcutta and eastern canals were raised in November last from eight to twelve annas on boats of 100 maunds burthen; on rafts from one anna on each timber to one and a half annas; and on floats from two annas per 100 bamboos to three annas.

55. The total collections realized during the year ending 31st April 1861 from both canals, exclusive of fisheries, fines, forfeitures, and other sources, amount to rupees 3,65,360 showing, an aggregate increase of rupees 82,492* over the collections of 1859-60.

| * Gross collections from Boats. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859-60 - - | 2,82,868 | 9 | 0 |
| 1860-61 - - | 3,65,360 | 10 | 6 |
| Increase - | 82,492 | 1 | 6 |

The number of boats that entered the canal of above twenty-five maunds burthen each, was 2,20,067 as compared with 1,83,760 boats that entered in 1859-60. It must be mentioned, however, that the circular canal was closed until the end of July 1860, on account of the improvements which were being made to it; and as the amount above given includes the collection from the higher rates of toll for a period of only five months, there are good grounds for anticipating a larger increase in the revenue of these canals in future years.

Salt Canals.

56. The question of auditing and adjusting the charges on account of the khals or canals appertaining to the different salt agencies, in accordance with the rules of the Public Works Department, has recently received the attention of Government, in connexion with the subject of the adjustment of the entire public works charges on account of the Salt and Opium Departments.

57. Formerly the repairs and excavations of these khals were executed under the supervision of the salt agency officers, and the actual expenditure incurred on them passed in contingent bills by the Board of Revenue, or if the khals belonged to the agencies in the Cuttack division, by the Commissioner, and charged to the manufacture. The tolls too, up to a very recent date, were collected by the salt officers, and the boats of the Salt Department were exempted from payment. But as this practice was opposed to the rules requiring the concentration of all Public Work charges under one head, it was proposed to transfer the entire charge of these tidal canals to the Public Works Department, the tolls being farmed out by the Department and the profits credited to the local funds.

58. It has further been determined that salt boats, like all other boats using these khals, shall pay the prescribed tolls, to be debited to the cost of manufacture, and that the Salt Department shall be relieved from expenditure on account of the excavation and maintenance of the khals, which will for the future be a local Public Works charge.

59. In accordance with these views so much of the scheme as relates to the payment of toll by the boats of the Salt Department, and the farming out of the tolls, has been carried out; but legal difficulties exist to the final transfer of some of the khals in question to the Public Works Department, which the legislative member for Bengal has been requested to take steps for removing by an Act of Council.

The tolls on the Pertaubkhally khal have been farmed out for a period of eight months, from 1st March last to 1st November next, for rupees 15,320.

60. The amount of tolls levied on canals during the year, as reported by the accountant, is as follows:—

| NAMES OF CANALS. | Gross Collections. | Charges. | Net Collections. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Koonjapore and Mirzapore Canals - - | 1,168 | - - - | 1,168 |
| Tumlook Salt Canals - - - | 3,776 | 587 | 3,189 |
| Bhaguiruttee River - - - - | 1,00,123 | 10,854 | 89,269 |
| Kishnagur Jelinghee River - - - | 47,014 | 1,736 | 45,278 |
| Matabangah River - - - - | 53,345 | 13,495 | 39,850 |
| Calcutta Canals - - - - | 3,67,826 | 39,012 | 3,28,814 |
| | 5,73,352 | 65,684 | 5,07,568 |

## MUNICIPAL.

### CALCUTTA DRAINAGE.

Progress.

Many and great difficulties have been encountered in the construction of the experimental works authorized by Government in April 1859, as a commencement of the new system of drainage and sewerage for Calcutta; but these difficulties have been overcome by the skill and energy of the

engineer, Mr. Clark, and the works have progressed steadily and are now approaching to completion. The experimental works comprise the following mains or sewers:—

| | Length ft. |
|---|---|
| Dhurrumtollah, First-class Main Sewer from Circular Road to Chandpaul Ghaut | 8,900 |
| Old Court House Street, Second-class Sewer from Esplanade to Scotch Kirk | 2,400 |
| Chowringhee Road, Second-class Sewer from Dhurrumtollah | 4,742 |
| Great Receiving Sewer at Entally | 600 |
| | 16,642 |

and the works for a temporary Pumping Station at the head of the old Cesspool at Entally.

62. On the 1st May last the following quantity of arched masonry for the above works was completed:—

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Dhurrumtollah Main Sewer | 8,110 |
| Old Court House Street (completed) | 2,400 |
| Chowringhee Road | 4,250 |
| Main Receiver at Pumping Station | 300 |
| | 15,060 |

The brickwork connected with the pumping station had also been brought up to the level of the adjacent ground. In addition to the works above specified, heavy masonry works have been carried out, providing for the junction of the side and surface drains with the main sewer and its collateral branches, so as to obviate the necessity for breaking into them, whenever the arterial drainage is carried out.

Expenditure.

63. The expenditure incurred on the Drainage Works since the beginning of 1858, when the scheme was fairly started, has been rupees 9,40,163 6 5; against the sum must be placed as a set off rupees 2,68,747 10 4 the value of stock and plant, and rupees 173,142 12 11 the value of materials in hand, reducing the actual outlay to rupees 4,98,272 15 2. But this sum does not represent the actual outlay on the experimental works already constructed, as it embraces items which must fairly be charged to the entire Drainage Works, such as the cost of the reference to Messrs. Rendel, C. E.; expenses attending the preparation of drawings, and the like. Deducting therefore the aggregate of these items, viz., rupees 64,790 5 6, the outlay on the experimental works has been rupees 4,33,482 9 8.

| | RS. | AS. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure on Drainage Works since 1858 | 9,40,163 | 6 | 5 |
| Deduct value of stock and plant | 2,68,747 | 10 | 4 |
| | 6,71,415 | 12 | 1 |
| Deduct value of materials in hand | 1,73,142 | 12 | 11 |
| | 4,98,272 | 15 | 2 |
| Deduct items chargeable to the entire Drainage Works | 64,790 | 5 | 6 |
| Actual expenditure on experimental drainage | 4,33,482 | 9 | 8 |

64. This expenditure is so greatly in excess of the provisions of the original estimate for the whole work, owing to the great difficulties which have been experienced and to the general rise in the prices of labour and materials.

65. The Dhurrumtollah Main Sewer has cost on an average rupees 34 5 3 for every lineal foot forward, the Second-class Sewer in Court House Street has cost rupees 9 6 6, and in Chowringhee Road, Rupees 10 1 2 per lineal foot. The estimated cost of the Main Sewer in 1855, was rupees 9 4 0 per foot forward, and of the Second-class Sewers rupees 3 0 0 per foot forward; it is evident therefore that the original estimate must be revised, and that the originally estimated amount of thirty-four and a half lacs of rupees will be greatly exceeded.

## SECTION VI.—RAILWAYS.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

#### OPEN LINE.

Howrah to Synthia.
Kanoo Junction to Raneegunge.
Synthia to Rajmehal.

At the commencement of the year 121 miles of the main line were open for traffic, which, with the colliery branch, forty-five miles in length, constituted 166 miles of working railway.

The official opening of the line between Synthia and Rajmehal, eighty-two miles in length, took place on the 15th of October, and from the 18th idem a passenger traffic was worked on it.

Owing, however, to the necessary works of accommodation not being completed, to the traffic arrangements requiring to be matured, and to the necessities of the railway transport service, this new length was not made available for the conveyance of merchandise for the public till the 10th of December 1860, and then only to a limited extent.

At the close of the official year there was, therefore, a railway working over 248 miles of country in Bengal.

Working results.

During the first half of 1860 the profit realized by the railway was at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum on the capital outlay; during the second half, it was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay. The apparent diminution of profit in the second half of 1860 is due to the large increase of cost consequent on working the extended line of railway not being counterbalanced by any corresponding increase in the returns, the traffic on the newly-opened portion being unremunerative in its early stages.

The total number of passengers carried during the year 1860 has been 1,567,200, of which,
19,657 were of the first class, yielding Rs.78,974 8 3
69,581 of the second class, yielding Rs.1,18,128 9 2
And 4,477,962 of the third class, yielding Rs.8,44,744 1 4

The total quantity of ordinary merchandise carried has been—
24,49,585 maunds, yielding Rs.5,24,324.

The total quantity of coal carried has been—
51,87,332 maunds, yielding Rs.8,74,871.

On the whole the gross earnings during 1860 have amounted to Rs.27,01,958
Working expenses „ „ Rs.14,42,723

Profits „ „ „ Rs.12,59,230

The calendar year being the year of railway account, it is not practicable to exhibit here the working results of the railway for the official year; but from the published memoranda of weekly traffic earnings it is seen that the aggregate amount of the traffic earnings from the 1st January to the 28th April 1861 was Rs.11,61,799 against Rs.8,92,855 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Accidents.

The total number of persons who lost their lives from railway accidents during the year 1860 has been thirty-four,—twenty-seven others have been injured.

Of the first number two were passengers, nineteen were persons connected with the railway company killed from causes beyond their control, eight were persons connected with the company killed from their own misconduct or from want of caution, and five persons killed were trespassers.

Fares and Rates.

The subject of reductions in the fares for railway travellers came under consideration this year, and on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Supreme Government sanctioned the reduction of the charge for first-class passengers from one and half anna to one anna per mile, and of the charge for second-class passengers from nine pie to six pie per mile. It was thought unnecessary to alter the third-class rate, but the subject of the formation of a fourth class of passengers was started, and is to be practically investigated. The authorized reductions in the scale of passenger fares have, however, not yet been carried out, owing to a technical objection having been raised by the railway agent.

The revision of the goods tariff has also engaged attention this year, and a new tariff prepared by the traffic manager has been received from the agent of the railway company.

Time Signalling System.

Arrangements have been completed for signalling the correct time daily to all the stations on the line from Howrah by means of the electric telegraph, and all the station clocks are now regulated by Calcutta time, which is signalled at noon every day.

Communication between Guards and Drivers.

The cord and bell apparatus for establishing a communication between guards and drivers of trains was tried on the occasion of the Rajmehal opening, and was found to answer perfectly. The agent has accordingly been instructed to have all the running trains fitted up with it.

Fencing.

The fencing along the line of railway has been very imperfectly maintained in many parts. The railway officers having been repeatedly addressed on this subject, the civil authorities have been instructed to put the law in force, and to levy the fine prescribed in the Railway Act for defective fences. The opinion of the Advocate-General has also been taken as to the mode of procedure to be adopted, and circular orders have been issued containing specific instructions as to the course that should be followed by the magisterial officers in imposing the fines.

## LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Progress.

The Chief Engineer's general Report of progress for the second half of 1860 contained the following statement of dates on which further extensions of the line might be expected:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Sahebgunge | June 15th, 1861. |
| „ Bhaugulpore | October 15th, 1861. |
| „ Monghyr | January 1862. |
| „ Patna | June 15th, 1862. |
| „ Benares | Soon after then. |

The Sahebgunge section was ready for opening on the appointed date, but as the fencing had not been put up, authority could not be given for running trains on it, and it is now likely that the opening to Sahebgunge will be merged in the general opening to Bhaugulpore, fixed to take place in October next.

The date fixed for the opening to Monghyr may perhaps be anticipated, as the deputy consulting engineer, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection, reports that the line will be laid through in all October and might be opened shortly afterwards, provided there is no deficiency of engine power.

The extensions of the Raneegunge colliery branch to the Burrakur river and along the Singarun valley have progressed well during the year.

The Chief Engineer expects to be able to open the Singarun colliery line before the 1st January 1862, and the Burrakur extension shortly after the middle of 1862.

Rajmehal as a changing station has been superseded by Sahebgunge, as it was found that the extra run for the engines could be managed.

The alteration was also recommended by considerations of economy, as it not only did away with the objectionable arrangement of having a changing station seven miles off the main line, but also enabled the next changing station (Colgong) to be abolished and completed as a third-class station.

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Crossings.

The officers of the railway, in communication with the local civil authorities, have arranged for the construction of proper road crossings in the following divisions of the line:—

| | |
|---|---|
| South Rajmehal. | Keeul. |
| Centre Rajmehal. | Hullohur. |
| Bhaugulpore. | Barh. |
| Monghyr. | Patna. |

The crossings in the North Rajmehal and in the Peerpointee divisions still remain to be settled, but the schedules for the divisions enumerated have been approved and the railway engineers have been instructed to carry out the arrangements.

avelling ıditor.

An inquiry which the deputy consulting engineer was directed to make while on tour, into the rates at which the railway works have been executed, brought prominently to notice that the engineers' books in some divisions have been kept in such a way that no precise information regarding the rates can be extracted from them. The agent was accordingly called upon to depute a properly qualified officer to proceed up the line for the purpose of examining into the system of accounting for expenditure and of auditing the books in the engineer offices, and an inspecting officer (designated travelling auditor) has been appointed, and is at present engaged on the above duties, under the direct instructions of the chief clerk of the railway company, who, in two instances, has himself examined into and reported upon the state of the accounts kept by the engineers.

›re Department.

The store department has been thoroughly re-organized during the year. The agent having accepted the resignation of the principal storekeeper appointed in England, has placed an engineer of approved intelligence and energy in charge of this important branch of the railway service.

The working establishment has been altered and enlarged, the services of a large temporary staff for stock-taking has been employed by the agent. The stock has been arranged as well as circumstances will admit, and on the whole the operations of the department have been systematised, and the working has been greatly improved under the new management.

Stock has been taken carefully, and the system of purchasing stores on accepted tenders called for by public advertisement has been fairly established.

ansport Depart- nt.

The transport department has also been reformed. An engineer who had previous seafaring experience has been placed in charge of it by the agent, whose proposals for a large and properly organized river establishment have been approved.

The total quantity of materials despatched for the Bengal division for the year 1860–61 has been 43,363 tons.

Ditto for north-western provinces, 33,919 tons.

The proportion of wrecks has been very greatly decreased, as may be seen from the following abstract:—

| | 1859. August to February. | 1860. August to February. |
|---|---|---|
| Total number of boats wrecked - - | - 128 | 41 |
| Total quantity of materials wrecked - - | Tons 2,430 | 1,225 |

›am Fleet.

From a variety of causes the steam fleet has not been at work as early as was expected; in fact, many of the vessels from England have still to be put together, so that all the steamers will not be ready for service for some time to come.

To strengthen the steam fleet afloat, the purchase of a steamer called the *Kashijee* has been authorized on the urgent representations of the agent, and the vessel has been at work since September last.

ntracts.

Specific instructions have been issued to the agent pointing out the course to be followed in entering on contracts, of which the following is an epitome:—

I. Heads of proposed agreements or contracts to be in the first instance approved by consulting engineer.

II. This approval to be signified in writing.

III. The heads after approval by consulting engineer to be made over to railway company's attorney for preparation of a proper deed of agreement.

IV. These deeds, after being executed by the contracting parties, to be sent to the consulting engineer for counter-signature.

V. Nothing must be done by railway employés to vitiate any contract, and everything must be done which is requisite to entitle the railway company to enforce it.

These instructions have been approved by the Advocate-General, and their adoption will obviate much of the difficulty which has heretofore been experienced in dealing with the informal railway contracts.

oghly Bridge.

The examinations into the formation of the bed of the river near Pulta Ghât have established the fact that a bridge can be constructed there with perfect security as regards the foundations, and a design and estimate are now being prepared by the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, in whose hands the matter is placed.

nd Plans.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of land plans showing the extent of the lands held by the East Indian Railway Company and the tenure of their possession. The railway deputy collector has been engaged in writing up the register of the title of railway lands after examination of existing plans, but this matter is a tedious and laborious one which cannot be done hurriedly and must wait upon the accurate completion of the plans.

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

›gress.

The works on this railway are progressing favourably in the hands of the contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Paxton, and Wythes, and it is expected that the line to Kooshtée on the Ganges will be ready for opening through on the 1st of May 1862.

To enable the contractors to make the greatest possible progress during the working season of 1860-61, a special advance of two lakhs of rupees was made to them for a period of four months on the security of the works not measured up, and of the working plant, including their steamer and two flats. The term of the loan has since been extended, and the replacement of the capital withdrawn from the Calcutta Treasury for the purpose of making it will be settled by the Board of Directors with the contractors under the consent of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

The arrangements for the prosecution of the works on this railway have from the first been excellent.

Rolling stock. In order that there might be no avoidable delay on this account in the opening of the line, it has been decided that the woodwork for the rolling stock required should all be executed in England. There are to be 472 vehicles in all at first, forming as it were the primary stock of the railway, and the supply of this stock has been left to the Board of Direction in London.

Additional capital. A fresh estimate of the money requirements of the Eastern Bengal railway has been framed by the chief engineer, from which it is seen that an additional capital of 362,115*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* is required to finish the railway and works to Kooshtee on the Ganges, and to supply the rolling stock. It has been stated that there will be no difficulty in raising this extra sum.

Trans-Ganges survey. The final report of the chief engineer on the extension of the Eastern Bengal railway beyond the Ganges has been under consideration.

The line beyond the Ganges is estimated to cost 12,768*l.* per mile, and the line to Dacca 9,264*l.* per mile, exclusive of the cost of rolling stock and of the ferries at Kooshtee and on the Jumoona. The Government of Bengal has recommended to the Supreme Government that the general project and the estimate of the chief engineer should be adopted, and that the work of construction should be let out to one substantial contracting firm.

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Progress. It was expected that the line to the Pialee river would be opened in the month of July 1861, and that the railway throughout might be opened by the commencement of 1862, but the latest reports of progress show that these expectations cannot be realized. The works are sufficiently far advanced to make it probable that an engine may be run in the section between Calcutta and the Pialee river, sixteen and a half miles in length, in October next.

The diversion of the Pialee river will probably be effected in January 1862, and the railway may be opened through to the Mutlah in the March following.

The rolling stock is partially completed, and there is no doubt that the whole will be ready by the time the line is available for public traffic.

Estimate of Cost. The consulting engineer of the railway company, who was in Calcutta during the early months of 1861, estimated that the line and works would cost in all rupees 29,85,201; but this sum has already been exceeded, and fresh estimates are being framed by the engineers.

The accounting of expenditure on this line has from the first been very irregular, but with the aid of the newly arrived accountant and his assistant, system and order are being introduced in this branch of the railway business.

Tramway. The question of the city tramroad has engaged much attention during the year, and has been very freely discussed by the consulting engineer of the Calcutta and South-eastern Railway Company and the municipal commissioners. The necessity for a tramroad or rather for a city railroad is fully established, and the Calcutta and South-eastern Railway Company are prepared to enter on the construction of this work as a continuation of and the last link in their railway project of connecting the port of Calcutta with the auxiliary port of Mutlah. The administration report for the succeeding year will record the arrangements finally adopted in respect to this undertaking, which is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Water supply. The subject of water supply for the city of Calcutta and Port Mutlah has also been much discussed during the year, and like the city railroad question, passes beyond the limits of the present review. The report for the next year will contain a notice of the proceedings of Government with regard to it.

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## SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Master Attendant's Department. The Master Attendant's Department was conducted during the past year by Captains Hill, Tapley, and Llewelyn.

The master attendant reported an improvement in the service with reference to carefulness and efficiency.

Groundings. There were twelve cases of groundings, against sixteen in the previous year. Of these in four cases the ship was totally wrecked; in one instance dismissal of the pilot took place. Two ships suffered some damage, the remaining six escaped uninjured.

Collisions. Eight cases of this description of accident occurred, against eighteen of the previous year. An assistant harbour master, Mr. Outhwaite, was dismissed for one of the cases of collision, and two other assistant harbour masters were suspended for two months.

Pilot Vessels. During the past year the number of pilot vessels in commission was reduced from six to four, *viz.*, the new iron brigs *Chinsurah*, *Foam*, and *Kedgeree;* and the old iron brig *Fame.*

Screw steamer "Celerity." The screw steamer *Celerity* was found to be very powerful, well-built, and fast, but owing to her excessive lowness, very dangerous in bad weather.

Trial of pilots. Five pilots were tried during the past year for breach of duty; and of these, one, Mr. Master Pilot Phillips, was dismissed for the loss of the ship *Aurora.* Three others were punished by sus-

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pension from duty, and one was put on half pay for twelve months in substitution of the sentence of suspension for six months.

The river survey.

The Master Attendant attributed the small number of accidents to the great care, and correct information furnished by the river surveyor.

Most of the channels have improved, with the exception of the Auckland and Lloyds'. Lloyds' channel was surveyed in October last, and was reported to be surely but slowly deteriorating. Auckland channel was last surveyed in March, and was found to have deteriorated and silted up one foot.

Light vessels,—"Comet." "Star." "Hope."

The light vessels as per margin were all in a state of efficiency.

The *Deva*, formerly employed as a light ship for the Mutlah river, is now placed as a permanent light on the ridge for the south-west monsoon.

Light houses.

The light houses at Cowcally, Saugor, and False Point, were all in good order. The station of False Point has become of much greater importance since it has been found practicable to load vessels of moderate draught under the shelter of Dowdswell's island, to the northward of the point. With a view to afford greater safety to vessels frequenting this anchorage, beacons have been erected, and two buoys put down.

Houses of refuge.

The houses of refuge on the sea face of the Sunderbuns were visited, put into good order, and the provisions and water replenished.

Harbour Master's Department.

The total number of moorings now available are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed moorings | 171 | 0 | 0 |
| Swinging ditto | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| | 187 | 0 | 0 |

Re-organization of the marine establishments.

Towards the close of the year the Civil Finance Commission reviewed the expenditure of the Marine Department, and submitted the following proposals:—

1st. That the pilotage fees be increased by 50 per cent.

2nd. That half the pilotage fees be allowed to pilots on the free list, in order to induce the members of the present pilot service to enter it, and thereby cause the gradual absorption of the service.

3rd. That gratuities to pilots be prohibited, their reception being made penal, subjecting the recipient to dismissal.

4th. That further appointments from England to the pilot service be discontinued.

5th. That the number of pilot vessels be reduced from seven to four in commission, with one spare vessel.

6th. That rupees 800 per mensem be saved by substituting for the four standing mate pilots in charge of the pilot vessels supernumerary officers of the sea-going marine.

7th. That the extra crew kept up for relieving the crews at the pilot stations be dispensed with, thereby saving rupees 567 a month, plus the cost of provisions.

8th. That native crews for Government vessels be engaged through the Shipping Office, from which an eventual reduction in the rate of wages is anticipated.

9th. That the river flotilla be reduced to six steamers and flats, all the others being put out of commission, and each vessel out of commission having an establishment as under, *viz.*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Commander. | Two lascars. |
| Engineer. | Two stokers. |

10th. That the allowance, on account of provisions for native crews, be reduced from four annas a day to rupees 4-6-1 per mensem, producing an estimated saving of rupees 73,063.

11th. That the Naval Store-keeper be relieved of the duty of supplying provisions for ships' crews and for out-stations and Port Blair, and that the duty be transferred to the Commissariat.

12th. That the application made by the Government of Bengal to England for engineers for the dockyard, be countermanded.

13th. That the dockyard be employed in preparing half-wroughts for the Ordnance Department, and that a saw mill be set up in the dockyard for the joint demands of the Marine and Military Departments, and partially perhaps for the Public Works Department.

The Civil Finance Commission further suggested the abolition of the Presidency timber agency, and in order to avoid competition for timber in the same market by two or three departments, and to ensure greater economy in the application of timber, they recommend that the timber of all three* departments should be bought by one officer, and distributed through the agency of the dockyard surveyor and builder.

14th. That the office establishments of the dockyard be increased from rupees 2,399 per mensem to rupees 3,826, and that a controller of the dockyard be appointed on a salary of rupees 1,000 per mensem.

15th. That the dockyard be removed from the Government of Bengal, and placed under the Government of India.

16th. That the cash and store accounts of the dockyard be audited by the examiner of ordnance accounts, with an establishment for the purpose of rupees 750 a month.

17th. That the office of Superintendent of Marine be abolished.

18th. That the business of the pilot service and of the port establishments of Bengal be conducted by the Master Attendant of Calcutta, in direct communication with the Government of Bengal.

19th. That the business of the Inland Steam Service be made over to the controller of the dockyard, who is to be under the Government of India.

* Ordnance, Marine, and Public Works.

20th. That a naval secretary to the Government of India be appointed.

21st. [This contained the proposed detailed distribution of the duties of the superintendent of Marine.]

22nd. That the steam boat office establishment be united with that of controller of the dock yard, and that the crews of inland steam vessels be paid by the officer in charge of the steam boat office.

23rd. That the accounts of the Seamen's Registry Office be examined by the accountant to the Government of Bengal.

24th. That the Arrakan flotilla be reduced.

25th. That the cost of the establishments on the Assam line be saved, the line being taken up by a private company.

26th. That four gun boats be dispensed with.

27th. That two of the beauleahs maintained for the use of the marine authorities be dispensed with.

28th. That the present marine stock of iron and copper be reduced by transfer to other departments.

The Lieutenant-Governor concurred generally with the Finance Commission in the above proposals, the only material point of difference being that the Lieutenant Governor was of opinion that the pilotage fees should be raised by 25 per cent. only, and that the free list pilots should be allowed 60 per cent. of that increased amount, which is equal to 50 per cent. of the larger increased amount proposed to be given to them by the Commission. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed, however, to reduce the allowance to 50 per cent. to licensed pilots, *i.e.* pilots coming from outside, and not from the pilot service, limiting at the same time all future accessions to the pilot establishment to this class.

With regard to the proposals affecting the pilot establishment the Government of India approved the plan suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor, the only question still under consideration being the rate of remuneration.

The Government of India also approved of the substitution of supernumerary officers of the sea-going marine for the standing mates of pilot vessels, and ordered it to be carried out if it should appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that a saving would be effected thereby.

The reduction of the river flotilla was also authorized.

It is calculated, the Government of India remarked, that the changes involved in the proposals, 4th to 22nd, allowing for the increased cost of the dockyard establishments, will affect a saving on the whole of rupees 3,468* a month. That Government accordingly sanctioned the proposals, and directed that measures be taken for giving effect to them, as quickly as circumstances would allow. The changes have now been carried out.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * Present establishment of the Superintendent of Marine | | Rs. 7,045 0 0 |
| Deduct increase in the dockyard establishment | 1,427 | |
| Deduct establishment for Examiner of Ordnance accounts - - - - | 750 | |
| Deduct salary of Controller of the Dockyard | 1,000 | „ 3,577 0 0 |
| Deduct extra charge for office establishment for Naval Secretary, beyond what the military department can afford him - - | 400 | |
| Net saving - - - | | Rs. 3,468 0 0 |

## SECTION VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### EMIGRATION.

Emigrants despatched.

Emigration has been carried on during the past year to a considerable extent, 14,533 emigrants having left the country during that time. The number of agencies is greater than formerly. Seven are now in existence, *viz.*, Mauritius, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, St. Kitts, Re-union, and Natal. Separate agents are employed for each colony, and the competition is consequently very keen. As a natural result of the increase of the agencies the number of emigrants to particular colonies has not in some instances been so great as in the previous year. The total number of emigrants to Mauritius was 6,091 souls (equal to 5,417⅔ statute adults,) against 17,606 souls (15,980½ adults) in 1859–60. The mortality rates on arrival in the colony up to date of the latest advices, averaged 4·41 per cent. on the total embarked, whilst those in the passage of the river were 0·22 per cent., the lowness of which was ascribed to the careful management adopted by the agency at the time of embarkation.

To the West Indies within the last season twenty-four ships, carrying an aggregate of 8,442 souls, or 7,662 adults, were despatched; being an increase of 458 souls over the previous year's operations to that quarter. The death rates in the river bear a proportion of 0·46 per cent. to persons embarked, and the mortality on the voyage, as far as it has been ascertained, was estimated at 7·33 per cent. to strength embarked. The results show a comparatively decreased mortality over the previous year.

Recruitment.

This important branch of the Emigration Department was carried on during the past year under circumstances of great difficulty, involving heavy outlay to the several agencies concerned.

The competition above alluded to honestly conducted cannot fail to benefit the emigrant. Hitherto, however, owing chiefly to the rapid increase in the demand for emigrants, and to the entire separation of the agencies, the benefit has been reaped, it is to be feared, by the unscrupulous native recruiter. Circumstances have suddenly opened a means of gain to these recruiters of which they have not been slow to avail themselves. During the year two new agencies have been established in Calcutta, one for Natal of a temporary character, which was however closed after the despatch of 610 souls to that colony; the other pertaining to the French Government, which has continued in active operation since November last, whereby 2,760 souls have been shipped to Re-union.

General matters.

Careful inquiries have been conducted into the practices and abuses believed to exist, partly by an Emigration Committee appointed to inquire chiefly into the system of Emigration to the West Indies, and also by a Special Commissioner deputed by the Mauritius Government to examine the mode of conducting Emigration from the Indian ports. From these sources valuable information and suggestions have been derived, and a carefully considered system is about to be introduced to remove the evils alluded to.

The measures which have in the interim been taken by the Local Government, during the year, in connexion with the subject of Emigration, may be briefly stated as follows:—

Appointment of a separate protector of emigrants.

1st.—By the arrangements as they stood up to the close of the year 1860, the Master Attendant was the *ex officio* protector of emigrants, and the services of his third assistant were made available for the performance of the actual duties of the post. The increased demand on the attention of the Master Attendant, in connexion with his proper duties, and also with reference to the enlarged agency already at work for effecting emigration from this port, led to the conclusion that the existing arrangement was not the most effective for securing the object for which a protecting establishment is maintained; and accordingly, on the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India was pleased to sanction the appointment of a separate protector on a salary of rupees 700 a month. This officer was at the same time made an *ex officio* assistant to the Master Attendant, for the purpose chiefly of giving him the necessary powers over the masters of vessels and the officers of the port. But it was intimated to the Master Attendant that, as the evils complained of in the previous system would only be perpetuated by the existence of anything like divided authority in the department, the responsibility must really rest with the protector of emigrants in his new office; in which capacity he corresponds directly with Government. This arrangement is now in full force, and much benefit has already resulted from it.

Construction of iron tank-boats for water supply.

2nd.—In the matter of providing water for emigrant ships, the rule that it was to be obtained from some approved tank, such as the Lall Diggee, has not always been strictly complied with, owing to the great difficulty of watering the ships from tanks, which are at some distance from the river side; and it was ascertained that a frequent practice was to draw the water through filter boats from the river Hooghly. The Secretary of State, in directing attention to the subject, with special reference to the cases of the *Gosforth* and *Thomas Hamlin*, suggested that it would perhaps be best to obtain water in every case from the Hooghly, but from a point higher up the river than that at which ships usually water; and the expediency of this arrangement having been recognized by the local authorities, orders were issued to construct two iron tank boats for the department, capable of carrying water to the extent of fifty tons each. These boats are now being made, and when ready will be used for the purpose above alluded to. Their estimated cost amounts to rupees 16,420. The entire expense of this arrangement will of course fall upon the Colonial Governments, for whose benefit it has been made.

Diet and ventilation.

3rd.—The subjects of diet and ventilation have been repeatedly discussed and considered. A slight change in providing more nourishing food has been introduced in the Mauritius agency; and important additions to the method of ventilation have been made.

Surgeon's salary.

4th.—Considerable difficulty has been experienced in providing competent medical men for the charge of the emigrants on the voyage. It was formerly pointed out that much must depend upon the qualification of the surgeon of the ship, and the committee above alluded to have repeated this conviction and have suggested that surgeons of a superior grade from England should only be permitted to take charge of emigrants.

The subject is now under consideration, and, as some of the colonies concerned have already expressed their intention to fix on a liberal scale the remuneration of medical men in their service, it is anticipated that competent professional men will with less difficulty be found for the charge of emigrants.

Proposed appointment of an inspector of Coolies.

Moreover the appointment of a special medical officer for inspecting coolies before embarkation has been proposed to the Government of India, and instructions have been issued for the employment of Christian interpreters to every ship leaving this port, three in every case where the masters and officers of the ship do not speak the native languages, and two only where they do.

Instructions regarding the employment of Christian interpreters on emigrant vessels.

## MEDICAL.

The Medical College Hospital.

The total number of in-patients treated in this hospital during the year was somewhat in excess of that of the year preceding, the numbers being 4,616 in 1859 to 4,799 in 1860, the excess occurring in the native ward. The rate of mortality amongst Europeans was almost identical with that of the year 1859, *viz.* 9·64 in 1859 and 9·70 in 1860. Amongst natives, however, there was a very considerable improvement, the per-centage of deaths to treated having been reduced from 27·61 in 1859 to 22·83 in 1860. This diminished rate of mortality was attributed to the increased means of insuring cleanliness afforded by the augmented hospital establishment. The mortality, however, was still terribly high, owing partly to the severe character of the cases of disease admitted for treatment, but mainly to the proximity, especially on the northern side of the hospital, of ill-drained, filthy localities, which interfere with the proper ventilation of the lower stories of the building, and taint the surrounding atmosphere to a most injurious degree. To remove this element of disease orders have been given for the immediate purchase of some of the most objectionable spots, and for the ultimate purchase of the whole of the space intervening between the hospital and Colootollah road. This extension of the hospital precincts will afford a clear space to the north of the building, and add very materially to its salubrity.

The relative mortality from the different classes of disease was tolerably uniform in natives and Europeans. In both the highest per-centage of deaths had occurred from the class of constitutional diseases, and was traceable to tubercular affections. Zymotic diseases occupied the next place; and developmental diseases gave the minimum results.

The relative prevalence of different classes of disease is shown in the following table, which exhibits the per-centage relation between the numbers treated in each class and the total number of patients under treatment in the year:—

| | | Native. | European. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class I. | Zymotic Diseases - - | 50·51 | 60·16 |
| „ II. | Constitutional „ - - | 4·67 | 2·72 |
| „ III. | Local „ - - | 21·61 | 28·85 |
| „ IV. | Developmental „ - - | 3·57 | 3·55 |
| „ V. | Violent Deaths or Diseases - - | 19·61 | 10·71 |

From this table it will appear that both amongst Europeans and Natives the most prevalent forms of disease have been of a zymotic character, and that local affections follow next in frequency, whilst the admissions from constitutional and developmental affections form a comparatively small part of the whole.

The surgical practice of the hospital, as indicated by the number and importance of the operations performed,* showed a very considerable advance upon previous years. The per-centage of deaths after operation was 17·93, which is a slight improvement upon the results of the previous year. Many of the fatal results were due to causes which are susceptible of removal, and the principal of the college anticipates very much greater success when the sanatory arrangements alluded to shall have been carried into effect.

* In 1857 there were - 23
„ 1858 „ - 29
„ 1859 „ - 93
„ 1860 „ - 145

In the midwifery department of the hospital sixty-four Native patients and thirty-four Christian patients were confined, making a total of ninety-eight labours in the course of the year. This was an increase on former years, the numbers having been seventy-one, ninety, seventy, and eighty-five respectively in the four preceding years. The mortality was at the rate of 15·63 per cent. in Natives, and 2·94 in others.

The male out-dispensaries continued to attract a large number of patients. 12,705 were treated in them during the past year; and an idea of the importance of the surgical sub-division may be formed from the fact that no less than 1,334 minor operations were performed there by the house surgeon. In the out-door dispensary attached to the female wards 2,666 women and 2,021 children were treated in the course of the year; so that in the dispensaries, as a whole, no less than 17,392 persons received the benefits of medical advice.

The total number of new patients seeking relief from the Opthalmic hospital during the year amounted to 3,227, showing an increase of 257 over that of the preceding year. Of this aggregate number 2,745 were out-patients, and 482 in-door patients. Calcutta Opthalmic Hospital.

The total number of daily visits of out-patients for the

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| year ending April | 1857 was - - - | 7,759 |
| „ „ | 1858 „ - - - | 11,511 |
| „ „ | 1859 „ - - - | 16,199 |
| „ „ | 1860 „ - - - | 21,039 |
| „ „ | 1861 „ - - - | 24,608 |

Indeed, the daily attendance of out-patients had so much increased, that it was found necessary to ask for further assistance from the principal of the college, and two Bengali class students were detailed to assist in the performance of the duties of the native doctor.

The number of the operations in the eye during the year (exclusive of the minor ones) amounted to 153. Of these ninety-five were for cataract, eighteen for artificial pupil, and the remainder for tumours in the orbit and extirpation of the eyeball.

The statement below exhibits the number of people of different denominations who attended the out-door dispensary during the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Christians - - - - | 2,159 |
| Hindus - - - - | 15,162 |
| Mahomedans - - - - | 4,334 |
| Other Denominations - - - | 208 |
| Total - | 21,863 |

The number of in-door patients was 482.

The number of lunatics treated during the year 1860 in the Bhowanipore Asylum (which is exclusively for European and East Indian patients,) was 142. Of these seventeen were cured and discharged, or transferred to their friends, fifty-three sent to England, five died, and sixty-seven were still under treatment at the close of the year. Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum.

In the Dullunda asylum, which is exclusively for Native patients, the number treated was 449; of which 142 were cured and discharged, or transferred to their friends, eighty-six died, and 221 were still under treatment. Dullunda Lunatic Asylum.

In this asylum numerous changes were carried into effect within the year, with a view to increase the comfort and well-being of the patients. These alterations consisted mainly in the classification of the patients, the improvement of their diet, the extension of employment among the insanes of both sexes, the expansion and isolation of the asylum premises by the addition of certain portions of ground which had been temporarily transferred to the Sudder Court compound, and the excavation of a second tank, which has rendered it practicable to set apart one tank for bathing and another exclusively for drinking purposes.

These changes have been attended with the most satisfactory results.

In the Patna asylum the number of patients treated was 168; out of which forty-four were cured and discharged, twelve died, and 112 were under treatment at the close of the year. Nearly all the deaths took place from chronic dysentery, but the patients who sunk under the disease were persons of feeble constitution. Patna Lunatic Asylum.

The industrial system pursued in this asylum without coercion was attended with great success,

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the insanes having manufactured during the year 196 blankets, 2,255 yards of doosooty, 120 yards of Newar, and 180 yards of Tât. The profit of manufacture amounted to rupees 385.

Moorshedabad Lunatic Asylum.

The returns from this asylum show that the number of patients treated during the year was eighty-seven. The number cured and discharged was thirty-three, the number of deaths thirteen, and the number under treatment at the close of the year thirty-six. Besides these five patients were reported to have escaped.

The results of the year compared with those of 1859 were satisfactory, the number of deaths having been thirteen to thirty-four. This great decrease in mortality was attributed to the alterations and additions made in the asylum buildings during the year, and especially to the improvement of the old and extremely bad system of drainage.

In this asylum also a considerable number of patients were employed in industrial works, and the profits from these amounted to rupees 153.

Dacca Lunatic Asylum.

The number of cases treated in the Dacca asylum was 303, out of which seventy-four were cured, twenty died, and 209 were under treatment at the close of the year.

The conservancy arrangements in this asylum were exceedingly satisfactory, and the comfort and welfare of the patients appeared to have been carefully looked after.

The non-restraint system was fully carried out, and apparently with success.

The employment of the patients in profitable labour was also successful, the realized profit amounting to rupees 1,380.

An attempt was also commenced in this asylum to instruct the lunatics in reading and writing, with a view to develope, as far as possible, the feeble mental capacities of the idiots and the imbecile.

Charitable hospitals and dispensaries.

The following Statement shows the number of patients treated in the charitable hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, and the total and average expenditure incurred on account of them during the year ending on the 30th June 1861:—

| DISPENSARIES. | Total Number of Patients Treated. | Cost of Establishment. | Total Expenditure. | Average Expenditure per Head. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital | 2,426 | 3,814 0 0 | 6,265 8 0 | 2 9 3¾ | This average is for both European and Native patients. |
| Alipore | 4,793 | 1,816 0 0 | 1,939 0 0 | 0 6 5½ | |
| Arrah | 3,179 | 1,544 7 1 | 1,736 11 3 | 0 8 8¾ | |
| Balasore | 1,113 | 411 8 0 | 837 12 5 | 0 12 0½ | |
| Baraset | 7,457 | 582 0 0 | 941 3 8 | 0 2 0 | |
| Bancoorah | 591 | 1,392 13 3 | 613 3 8 | 1 0 7 | |
| Beauleah | 2,732 | 292 1 3 | 1,735 14 11 | 0 10 2 | |
| Beerbhoom | 888 | 3,216 0 0 | 299 10 9 | 0 5 4¾ | |
| Bhowanipore | 7,746 | 3,648 0 0 | 3,847 6 6 | 0 7 11¼ | |
| Bhaugulpore | 2,070 | 102 2 8 | 3,193 9 11 | 1 8 8 | |
| Bhuddruck | 705 | 203 15 5 | 347 9 8 | 0 7 10½ | |
| Bograh | 1,416 | 284 10 0 | 479 9 6 | 0 5 5 | |
| Backergunge | 5,632 | 3,336 0 0 | 3,891 5 0 | 0 11 0½ | |
| Burrisaul | 3,119 | 695 0 0 | 1,096 8 8 | 0 5 7½ | |
| Burdwan | 2,796 | 391 15 3 | 810 1 3 | 0 4 7½ | |
| Chittagong | 5,459 | 2,074 8 0 | 2,400 1 9 | 0 7 0¼ | |
| Cuttack | 3,021 | 1,688 11 5¼ | 3,709 4 10½ | 1 3 7¾ | |
| Dacca (Mitford Hospital) | 13,836 | 5,496 0 0 | 9,300 6 10 | 0 10 9 | |
| Dwarbassinee | 1,627 | 670 12 5 | 758 12 1 | 0 7 5½ | |
| Gyah | 3,827 | 3,574 10 8 | 4,231 0 5 | 1 1 8¼ | |
| Howrah General Hospital | 7,880 | 2,338 0 0 | 23,583 8 0 | 2 15 10½ | This average is for both European and Native patients. The total Expenditure includes Rs. 18,794 expended in erecting a new building. |
| Hooghly | 6,484 | 3,956 0 0 | 6,011 1 10½ | 0 14 10 | |
| Kishnaghur | 4,364 | 2,990 10 8 | 3,754 5 6 | 0 13 9 | |
| Midnapore | 6,058 | 600 0 0 | 1,440 15 10½ | 0 3 9½ | |
| Monghyr | 2,984 | 1,267 0 4 | 2,208 7 0 | 0 11 10 | |
| Magoorah | 835 | 722 0 0 | 891 13 3 | 1 1 1 | |
| Moteeharee | 21,486 | 400 5 4 | 554 5 1 | 0 0 4¾ | |
| Mulnath | 2,593 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | The expenses of this Dispensary are defrayed by the Bengal Indigo Company. |
| Moorshedabad | 7,644 | 3,264 0 0 | 3,674 8 8 | 0 7 8¼ | |
| Mymensing | 2,384 | 390 4 0 | 546 8 3½ | 0 3 8 | |
| Nattore | 2,385 | 1,116 0 0 | 1,177 8 0 | 0 7 10¾ | |
| Ooterparrah | 3,333 | 964 13 0 | 1,727 12 3 | 0 8 3½ | |

| DISPENSARIES. | Total Number of Patients Treated. | Cost of Establishment. | Total Expenditure. | Average Expenditure per Head. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| Patna | 12,744 | 4,272 0 0 | 5,350 6 10¼ | 0 6 8½ | |
| Pooree | 2,703 | 1,645 9 5 | 2,261 8 8 | 0 13 4½ | |
| Pubna | 1,226 | 1,075 3 6 | 1,222 9 3 | 0 15 11¼ | |
| Purneah | 1,863 | 203 6 3 | 306 6 2 | 0 2 7⅝ | |
| Rungpore | 2,779 | 316 7 4½ | 940 0 4½ | 0 5 4¼ | |
| Sarun | 3,270 | 842 9 3 | 1,486 12 1 | 0 7 3¼ | |
| Serampore | 5,155 | 1,002 0 0 | 1,345 5 3 | 0 4 2 | |
| Serajgunge | 920 | 531 9 2 | 531 9 2 | 0 9 2¾ | Many other disbursements lie over for want of funds. |
| Sukeah's Street, Calcutta | 6,413 | 4,585 0 0 | 5,203 15 9 | 0 12 11¾ | |
| Tipperah | 2,721 | 466 10 0 | 1,324 1 0 | 0 7 9¾ | |
| Tumlook | 4,115 | 352 4 0 | 505 3 3 | 0 1 11½ | |

The annual returns from the Buddibatty, Jessore, Gowhatty, Gowalparah, Mozufferpore, and Noacolly dispensaries have not yet been received.

## OPERATIONS OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

Fresh revision o assessment.

During the year 1860 there was a fresh revision of the valuation and assessment of the town, which resulted in an increase of rupees 24,850-15-0 to the municipal revenue.

Total income of the year.

The total income during the year from every source of the department, except the lighting rate, amounted to rupees 7,65,729-4-8, against an expenditure of rupees 7,28,279-11-6; so that at the close of the year there remained a cash balance of rupees 37,449-9-2.

Estimated revenue.

The estimated revenue for the year was as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| House Rate | 5,55,127 | 10 | 0 |
| Lighting Rate | 1,36,082 | 0 | 0 |
| Carriage, Horse, and Hackery Tax | 84,535 | 8 | 0 |
| | 7,75,745 | 2 | 0 |

House rate.

The amount of house rate in 1859 was rupees 5,35,683-14-6, so that there was an increase of rupees 19,443-11-6, in favour of the year under report.

Lighting rate.

The amount of lighting rate in 1859 was rupees 1,30,640-15-6, and the increase in 1860 therefore was rupees 5,441-6-0.

Carriage and horse tax.

In the amount of carriage and horse tax there was a decrease of rupees 1,568,12-0, the amount in 1859 having been rupees 86,104-4-0 to rupees 84,535-8-0 for the year under review.

City improvements.

The principal improvements effected during the year were as follows:—

1st. A new thoroughfare has been opened out from Dhurumtollah to Jaun Bazar Street, with a view to remove the nuisance caused in that neighbourhood by the crowded and obnoxious state of the locality.

2nd. Hill's Lane, which passes through a locality densely populated, has been widened out, where it was absolutely necessary to widen it.

3rd. A path has been set apart for foot passengers along the East side of Old Court House Street, and a similar provision is in progress along the West side. The foot path in Dhurumtollah has progressed slowly, as few labourers could be spared from drainage works.

4th. A public fountain has been erected near the engine house at Chandpaul Ghât, supplied with well filtered river water. A second fountain has been placed in the corner of Bow Bazar and College Street, but this is supplied with water from the neighbouring tank by means of bheesties.

Statistics of the town.

In regard to the population of the town, the influx of Europeans, births, marriages, and deaths, &c., it has not been practicable to procure any absolutely authentic information, as regular and reliable returns are not rendered compulsory by law. The increase in the number of Christian dwellings was 347, and assuming three persons for each dwelling, the apparent increase among the Christian population was 1,041. The increase in the number of native dwellings was 1,156, and assuming five persons for each dwelling, the increase among the native population was 5,780.

The whole reported mortality was as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hindus | 13,002 |
| Mahomedans | 4,772 |
| Christians | 929 |
| | 18,703 |

## REVENUE SURVEY.

Professional.

In the Revenue Survey Department the six Survey Establishments in the Lower Provinces, directed by Major Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor-General of India, and under the superintendence

of the Officers named in the following Tabular Statement, were employed during season 1859-60, that is from October 1859 to September 1860, in the districts opposite their names:—

| Divisions of Survey. | Names of Superintending Officers. | Names of Districts under Survey in 1859-60. | No. of Main or Pergunnah Circuits. | No. of Village Circuits. | Total Area Surveyed in Square Miles. | Costs. | Average Rate per Square Mile. | Average Rate per Village Circuit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1st | Mr. J. J. Pemberton. | Dinagepore - Cooch Behar - | 4 | 1048 and 33 Blocks | 1536·59 | 32,025 5 0 | | |
| | Contingencies - | - - - | — | - - - | — | 1,723 2 0 | | |
| | | | | | | 33,748 7 0 | 21 15 4 | 31 3 6 |
| 2nd | Capt. J. L. Sherwill | Dinagepore - | 8 | 1014 | 873·44 | 37,010 2 10 | | |
| | Contingencies - | - - - | — | - - - | — | 1,722 6 2 | | |
| | | | | | | 38,732 9 0 | 44 5 6 | 38 3 1 |
| 3rd | Mr. N. T. Davey - | Dacca - - | 3 | 1908 6 Rr. Circuits | 1062·24 | 31,790 11 7 | | |
| | Contingencies - | - - - | — | - - - | — | 1,586 1 2 | | |
| | | | | | | 33,376 12 9 | 31 6 8 | 17 7 10 |
| 4th | Mr. J. E. Gastrell | Dacca and parts of Furreedpore and Backergunge. | 21 | 1785 | 1477·45 | 35,867 1 1 | | |
| | Contingencies - | - - - | — | - - - | — | 2,805 2 0 | | |
| | | | | | | 38,672 3 1 | 26 2 9 | 21 10 7 |
| 5th | Mr. J. H. O'Donel | Akyab - - | 6 | 34 51 Blocks 11 Rr. Circuits | 2370·19 | 34,340 13 2 | | |
| | Contingencies - | - - - | — | - - - | — | 12,270 10 4 | | |
| | | | | | | 46,611 7 6 | 19 10 7 | |
| 6th | Capt. G. H. Thompson. | Hazareebaugh - | 5 | 1363 | 943·14 | 37,677 1 11 | | |
| | Contingencies - | - - - | — | - - - | — | 1,817 7 0 | | |
| | | | | | | 39,494 8 11 | 41 14 0 | 28 15 7 |
| | Grand Total and Average. | - - - | 42 | 7152 and 84 Blocks 17 Rr. Circuits | 8263·05 | 2,08,711 3 7 | 25 4 0 | 28 12 4 |
| | | | | | Total including contingencies. | 2,30,636 0 3 | 27 14 5 | 32 0 3 |

The total area accomplished amounts to 8,263 square miles, of which 5,593 were surveyed in forty-two main or Pergunnah circuits, containing 7,203 villages on the scale of twenty chains to the inch, and 2,670 square miles of rivers, hills, and jungle in Arracan, and topographical delineation of the independent state of Cooch Behar, on the one-inch scale. The cost of the establishments for the year aggregates rupees 2,30,636-0-3, on which the general rates are rupees 27-14-5 per square mile and rupees 32-0-3 per village circuit. The table exhibits in one view the performance of each party, its expenditure, and the cost per square mile and per village circuit including contingencies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jessore - - | Completed. |
| Kooch Behar - | |
| Dacca - - | |
| Furreedpoor - | |
| Sylhet - - | Under survey. |
| Backergunge - | |
| Dinagepoor - | |
| Hazareebaugh - | |
| Akyab - - | |
| Bullooah - - | Remaining for survey. |
| Tipperah - - | |
| Pallamow - | |
| Maanbhoom - | |
| Cachar - - | |
| Kyouk Phyoo - | |

The districts completed, now under, and remaining for survey, are as per margin. The remaining districts of the south-west frontier agency have been transferred for inclusion in the topographical survey operations.

The work done in the non-professional branch was as under:—

Non-professional.

| Survey Divisions. | Districts. | Villages Demarcated. | Square Miles. | Boundary Disputes. | Other Cases. | Registers made over as completed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st, under Mr. Grey - | Dinagepore - Rungpore - | — | — | 63 | 981 | 4 | Nineteen more registers completed but not yet made over. The work is entirely one of compilation, except where partial local surveys are required. |
| 2nd, under Mr. Brown, Collector of Burdwan | Tipperah - | 1,665 | 700 | 423 | 827 | — | —— |
| | Bancoorah - | — | — | — | 204 | 4 | Entirely registry work. Numerous other Pergunnahs were in various stages of completion. Some 34,000 entries remain to be made. |
| | Burdwan - | | | | | | |
| 3rd, under Mr. Morris and Mr. Reynolds, Collector of Mymensing | Dacca - | 2,692 | 1,800 | 184 | 8,534 | 5 | —— |
| | Sylhet - | | | 8 | 21 | 26 | Entirely registry work. Vernacular registers all completed. English registers in hand. Some 11,000 entries remaining. |
| | Mymensing - | — | — | | | | |

| Survey Divisions. | Districts. | Villages demarcated. | Square Miles. | Boundary disputes. | Other Cases. | Registers made over as completed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th, under Mr. Warrand | Backergunge, Jessore, Furreedpore | 276 | 220 | 147 | 5,281 | 55 | Demarcation work completed and registry work taken in hand of Jessore and Furreedpore. |
| Hazareebaugh, under Captain Thompson | Hazareebaugh | 1,797 | 1,406 | 251 | 30 | 8 | Demarcation and survey under some officer. |
| | Total | 6,430 | 4,126 | 1,076 | 15,878 | 102 | |

## RULES FOR THE SIMPLIFICATION OF ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

During the year under report a set of rules was sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, in communication with the offices subordinate to this Government, with a view to simplify and improve the system of English correspondence in Government Offices.

These rules are as follows:—

1st. No letter of any kind is ever to accompany a monthly bill for payment of salaries, or any contingent bill which is neither unusual or extraordinary, nor likely to be disputed, or any bill regarding which only such short explanation is necessary as can be submitted in a few words at the foot of the bill or in a side column.

2nd. In cases where grants are made, or charges sanctioned by Government through its secretary, the disbursing officer is not to send copies of the order of Government sanctioning the charge either to the civil auditor, when he submits the bill for audit, or to the sub-treasurer, when the bill is presented for payment, or to the accountant, when he forwards his inefficient balance. A copy of the order sanctioning the charge is sent to the civil auditor and to the accountant, and, when payment is made at the general treasury, to the sub-treasurer, from the secretary's office direct. It is therefore sufficient to quote in the bill the number and date of the Government order. This rule only applies to charges sanctioned by Government.

3rd. In all cases of leave, either solicited by a deputy collector or assistant in the survey, or by an assistant or deputy magistrate, or by a subordinate civil judge, or by any other officer for whose leave the sanction of Government, or the Board, or the Sudder Court is required, the following rules are to be strictly observed:—When the application is submitted in a vernacular proceeding, the said document is to go no further than the office of the first officer receiving it. That officer, be he the magistrate, or the collector, or the superintendent of survey, or the judge, or any other person, will in such a case transmit a short letter from himself soliciting the commissioner, or the register of the Sudder Court, or the secretary to the Board, or the officer immediately corresponding with him, to grant or to procure the grant of the leave solicited. If the original request be in an English letter, it will be sufficient for the office to send it on in original to the higher authority, with an endorsement in these words—"Forwarded, with a recommendation that the leave may be granted;" and in all cases where a letter, and not a proceeding in the vernacular, asking for a simple leave of absence is transmitted through two or three or any number of authorities, a similar endorsement and signature at each stage, without any additional letter, will be sufficient guarantee that the request has been duly weighed and considered by the transmitting authority.

4th. In all other cases, where a letter from either a subordinate to a higher authority, or *vice versâ*, contains nothing but a piece of information for the future guidance of such authority, or a piece of information sought for to complete any proceedings or to rectify any error, or a direct affirmative or direct negative to any question put either by the Board, the Sudder Court, the Government, or the Secretary of State for India, it will be quite sufficient if the letter be endorsed or passed on with the signature of each successive authority. The transmitting authority, to retain a trace of the letter, should make a memorandum (duly numbered and dated) in his record book, but the same fact is not to be repeated in two, or, as is sometimes the case, in three successive covering letters; nor to be entered in the record by a copy of the letter at length.

5th. When a bill is sent by a subordinate officer to a commissioner or judge for countersignature, the officer who countersigns must send the bill direct to the civil auditor, instead of returning it to the drawer.

6th. No letter is to accompany a monthly, quarterly, or yearly statement of any kind which explains itself, or in regard to which a distinct and elaborate report is not required. The signature of the transmitting officer, with date and number to the document at the foot of the statement, will be sufficient in all cases.

7th. It should be the aim of every officer to reduce as much as possible the amount of clerical labour in his office by the introduction of lithographic forms. All statements, forms, returns, such regular monthly bills as take some time to prepare, and any other documents which are in frequent use, should be lithographed. For instance, the forms of *takeeds* generally used in the offices of commissioners of divisions might be introduced in all offices, and forms of application to a superior for sanction to items of expenditure, &c., &c. The lithographic forms will be executed at the Alipore Gaol Press, and each department or office will be separately debited with the cost of the lithography of the forms indented for, proper check being exercised in the stationery department over all applications for such forms, which must be submitted in accordance with the rules in force.

8th. Memorandums and endorsements should be substituted generally as much as possible for covering letters in forwarding documents, when a brief remark in reference to the documents will suffice; all such memorandums and endorsements should be numbered and dated.

9th. Wherever it is not already in use the "bundle system" of filing English correspondence must be introduced at once. The rough drafts of letters issued and the original letters received on the same subject must be docketed and tied up together in separate bundles. This will not supersede the necessity of entering the letters issued into the letter books with a view to the preservation of the document, but it will save a great deal of time in searching for papers and collecting them when referred to. Only important letters need be copied into the books at full length. Abstracts of all other papers will be sufficient, and these may be entered as shown in the margin. The bundles of correspondence of the current year should be kept ready for immediate reference in a press divided off into compartments marked with the designations of the several offices with which correspondence is ordinarily conducted. At the end of the year the bundles may be broken up and the papers deposited in the record-room, all correspondence with each separate office being tied up together and labelled with the name of the officer and the year.

To Commissioner or Superintendent of Police, No. ——, date ——.
Forwarding application for fifteen days' leave, from ——, No. ——, date ——.
Forwarding explanation of delay in the transmission of ——, No. ——, date ——.
Forwarding explanation of discrepancy in column —— of Statement ——, No. ——, date ——.
Forwarding reports from subordinate officers stating that no cases of —— have occurred; that no provision for —— is required. No. —, date ——.
To executive officer ——, requesting that the cutcherry of —— be repaired. No. —, date ——.
To Civil Assistant Surgeon —— requiring his attendance as a witness on 10th instant. No. —, date ——.
To ditto ——, nominating him Registrar of Deeds, No. ——, date ——.
To Moonsiff or Deputy Collector, informing him that his leave is granted, and he may make over charge of his office to ——, No. ——, date ——.
To Magistrate ——, stating that his explanation is satisfactory. That reply to letter No. —— is requested.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A disposition to form volunteer rifle corps having been manifested at some stations in the North-western Provinces, the Government of India, in September last, signified its willingness to aid the object in every case, by the allotment of arms and accoutrements, under certain conditions, which were laid down for the purpose of ensuring uniformity and discipline.

The corps which have been formed in the Lower Provinces in conformity with the conditions prescribed, are as under:—

1st. The Calcutta Rifle Corps.
2nd. The Howrah Rifle Corps.
3rd. The Shahabad Volunteer Rifles.
4th. The Rajshahye Cavalry Corps.
5th. The Purneah Volunteer Corps.

Calcutta Rifle Corps.

The Calcutta Rifle Corps consists at present of two companies, of the maximum strength of 80 men each. At the time of its first formation the number of applicants for enrolment was only 55; but the commander of the corps, Captain Malleson, subsequently reported that he was about to complete the second company; and the entire strength of the corps, which includes volunteers from Serampore and Alipore, may therefore now be estimated at about 160 men.

Howrah Rifle Corps.

The Howrah Rifle Corps was formed in April last, and numbers above 59 men.

Shahabad Volunteer Rifles.

The Shahabad Volunteer Rifles has been established subsequent to the closing of the year under review, and numbers 64 men.

Rajshahye Cavalry Volunteers.

The Rajshahye Cavalry Volunteer Corps dates previous to the orders of the Government of India of September last, having been raised when the mutinies first broke out in 1857. The new rules require that each corps shall consist of not less than 50 enrolled members. But this corps, though consisting of only 40 effective men, has been recognized under those rules with the sanction of the Government of India, 40 men being considered sufficient for a troop of horse.

Purneah Volunteer Corps.

The Purneah Cavalry Volunteer Corps was also raised during the mutinies in 1858, and has since been recognized under the new rules. The corps consist of 30 members, but it is expected that its strength will be shortly increased to 50 men.

## PROHIBITION REGARDING THE EXPORTATION OF FIRE-ARMS, &c.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that the Bootanese and Sikhimites had of late years greatly added to their stock of fire-arms, ammunition, and sulphur from our provinces, and also that English gunpowder had been found in the possession of the Kookies and other hill tribes in their neighbourhood; and it being considered desirable by the local officers that measures should be adopted for checking the transport of arms and ammunition beyond the British frontiers to the countries and tribes alluded to, a notification was issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, under Section XXII. of Act XXI. of 1860, prohibiting the transport of arms, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, and gunpowder from or through any portion of the province of Arracan, and the districts of Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Darjeeling, in or towards any country beyond the British frontier, except under a licence granted by one or other of the following officers, namely, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore for Purneah, the Commissioner of Rajshahye for Rungpore and Dinagepore, the Commissioner of Chittagong for Chittagong and Tipperah, the Superintendent of Darjeeling for Darjeeling, and the Commissioner of Assam for Assam.

Since the close of the year another notification has been issued for extending the above prohibition to the districts of Mymensing, Sylhet, and Cachar, which carry on a trade in arms and ammunition with the savage tribes all along the foot of the hills which bound them on the north. The licences for Mymensing and Sylhet are to be granted by the Commissioner of Dacca, and for Cachar by the Superintendent of Cachar.

## INDIGO DISTURBANCES.

Report of the Indigo Commission, and the Lieutenant-Governor's minute thereon.

In the Adminstration Report of the last year it was mentioned that a commission had been appointed to inquire and report on the system of indigo planting in Bengal, and the relations between the planters and ryots. The inquiry of the Commission lasted from the 18th May to the 4th of August 1860, during which time 134 witnesses were examined, and 4,019 answers were taken down. The result of this inquiry was submitted to Government in a very full and able report, which, together with the whole of the minutes of evidence taken before the Commission, have been already laid before the public. The report of the Commission was reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor in a minute, which has also been published. It is therefore unnecessary to enter here into any of the topics discussed in those papers.

Result of the operation of Act XI. of 1861, for the summary enforcement of contracts.

The temporary Act of 1860, for the summary enforcement of contracts for the cultivation of indigo, ceased to be in operation on the 4th October. The following statement will show the result of the operation of this Act up to the 31st July 1860, in breach of contract cases, in the several indigo districts where it was put into requisition:—

| DISTRICTS | Breach of contract. | Number of persons charged. | Number of persons condemned to pay damages. | Gross amount of damages imposed. | Average amount per Beegah. | Amount of damages paid by Ryots. | Amount realized by sale. | Number of persons imprisoned in default of payment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nuddea - | 1,344 | 8,654 | 1,245 | 60,880 0 6½ | 14 7 10 | 31,225 0 0 | 2,387 14 11½ | 383 |
| Jessore - | 254 | 328 | 157 | 9,025 11 0 | 21 2 0 | 6,226 13 0 | — | 1 |
| Rajshahye - | 4 | 196 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pubna - - | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Moorshedabad | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 50 0 0 | — | — |
| Maldah - | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Moral effect of the operation of the Act.

The moral effect of the operation of this Act, and of the public assurance given to the complaining ryots that proved grievances should be remedied for future seasons, was that most of the planters were able to complete to a great extent their spring sowings, and in those instances in which the opposition were determined, the planters were enabled generally, in consequence of the Act, to recover with expected profits the season's advances, which had been made and were in jeopardy when the Act was passed; while the ryots were kept tranquil, awaiting the result of the promised inquiry. Some difficulty was experienced by the planters in securing the cutting and delivery of the ripe indigo plant, but this was got over by the exertions of the magisterial authorities, and in some instances by the judicious concessions made by some of the planters.

Issue of a notification regarding the course of action Government intended to take on the report of the Indigo Commission.

Towards the month of September, so strong was the feeling shown by the ryots of the excited districts, that it was considered to be a measure of political importance with a view to calm the minds of the ryots, and secure the tranquillity of the country, to make an immediate announcement of what course of action the Government intended to take on the report of the Indigo Commission. Accordingly, with the special sanction of the Government of India, a notification was issued in the excited parts of the indigo districts, disabusing the minds of the rural population of an erroneous impression said to have been conceived by them, that Government was opposed to the cultivation of indigo; and conveying an assurance to the ryots that their position in regard to past arrangements would not be made worse than it was, and that in respect to all future arrangements, their right to free action in regard to indigo, as in regard to all other crops, would be respected in practice.

Effect of the promulgation of the above notification.

From reports received from the local officers, it appeared that the effect of the promulgation of this notification, which was translated into easy and idiomatic Bengallee, was such as fulfilled the object for which it was issued by calming down the excitement of the ryots.

Remedy proposed by the majority of the Indigo Commission for the relief of the ryots from the evils of the existing system of cultivation.

The majority of the Indigo Commission were of opinion that, with a view to afford relief to the ryots from the evils of the present system of indigo cultivation, it would not be necessary or desirable to make any great changes in the law, or in the system of administration. The only remedy they recommended, which it was in the power of Government to apply, was a good and effective execution of the law as it stood.

Measures taken by Government in fulfilment of that object.

For this purpose the constitution of a sufficient number of subdivisions has been completely and satisfactorily carried out in the Nuddea division, as has been noticed in another chapter of this report; measures are in progress for the introduction of an improved system of police throughout the Lower Provinces; courts of small causes under Act XLII. of 1860 have been established at the most important places in the indigo districts; the efficiency of the existing civil courts has been much improved by the new code of procedure; and, at the suggestion of Government, a system of classification of suits, and setting apart particular days of the week for the trial of cases of the description of small cause court cases has been introduced, whereby, under the close and constant control of the Sudder Court, it is expected that these courts will shortly be as prompt and effective as even the Small Cause Courts.

Complaints made by the Indigo Planters' Association against the Local Government.

The Indigo Planters' Association, in two memorials to the Government of India, complained of the course of action pursued by this Government in regard to the indigo excitement, which they represented was ruinous to their interests. The Lieutenant-Governor submitted answers to the charges contained in these memorials. But as this correspondence has been already laid before the public, it is unnecessary to enter in this report into any of the questions therein discussed. The conduct of the Bengal Government was approved by the Government of India.

Measures taken by Government for

The manufacturing of the season's indigo was satisfactorily closed; but considerable excitement prevailed in regard to the October sowings; and the ryots were represented in some parts of the

the preservation of peace in the indigo districts.

country to be making demonstrations of force to intimidate the planters into giving up all attempts to cultivate indigo. These reports led the Government to take unusual steps for the preservation of the peace. The military police in the indigo districts was considerably strengthened. Two gunboats, each with a party of military police, were sent to cruise on certain rivers in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore; and a detachment of native infantry was sent to each of the Sudder stations of those two districts.

The indigo excitement, which had been hitherto confined to the Nuddea and Rajshahye divisions, towards the end of October manifested itself in a part of the district of Furreedpore, chiefly inhabited by the Ferazees, a sect of Mahomedans who have on previous occasions shown unity or action, and some disposition to turbulence.

Timely precautions were taken by the magistrate for the preservation of the peace, and beyond a few cases of petty assaults on factory workmen and servants, which were brought to the notice of Government, the excitement in this district was confined to a passive refusal in some quarters to cultivate indigo.

About this time complaints began to be made by planters from different parts of the country, that the ryots, having repudiated indigo cultivation, were behaving in a lawless manner towards the planters, by withholding payment of their rents, by forcibly dispossessing them of their Neezabad lands, by refusing to sell them supplies, and in other ways by molesting and harassing their servants. Apprehensions were also expressed by the manager of a respectable indigo concern of the insecurity of European life and property in the Mofussil, in consequence, it was alleged, of a bitter feeling of hostility towards Europeans and European interests generally, which had sprung up in the minds of the agricultural population during the rupture between planters and ryots. Although most of these representations did not stand the test of careful official inquiry, yet as some affrays and other acts of violence had been committed by the ryots, and as it was not improbable that an ignorant peasantry under the circumstances might rush into extremes, the Lieutenant-Governor caused demi-official instructions to be issued to the local officers, prescribing the course of action to be taken by them in dealing with any tendency to such a state of things that might be found to exist, and directing them and the police to be more than ordinarily on the alert, and to give the planters every legitimate aid in their power.

Instructions were also issued to the divisional commissioners to impress upon their subordinate magisterial authorities the importance of their constantly travelling through the interior of their respective jurisdictions during the cold weather, with a view to making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the state of feeling of all classes of people, and the conduct of the police in every quarter, and with a view of smoothing down irritation on either side in those places where there was a rupture between the planter and ryot, and of checking, both by watchfulness and vigorous legal action, any disposition to unlawful violence. The commissioners themselves were also desired to be more than ordinarily active in the business of visiting the several districts of their division during the cold weather. The reports made by these officers of the observations made by them during their tours have been published in the official *Gazette*.

Appointment of extra appellate courts, and of extra moonsiffs and deputy magistrates and deputy collectors for the speedy adjudication of suits under Act X. of 1859, &c.

It was apparent that, from whatever causes it might have arisen, a difficulty was experienced by the planter zemindars in the realization of rents, and it was anticipated that the demand for extra agency for the trial of suits under Act X. of 1859, would be great. Owing to the indigo rupture there was also a large accession of civil suits and Act IV. cases in the indigo districts. With a view to provide for the speedy adjudication of these suits, two extra appellate courts, and a large number of extra moonsiffs and deputy magistrates and deputy collectors were appointed to those districts. A number of these extra deputy collectors were stationed at different parts of the country to afford the planter zemindars facility in the adjudication of their rent suits, and it was hoped by this Government, as well as by the local officers, that a few prompt decisions under Act X. would altogether remove the temporary difficulty in regard to rents.

Appointment of two special commissioners for settling the difficulty alleged to have been encountered by the indigo planters in the realization of rents.

On the 4th March last a deputation of the Indigo Planters' Association waited on the Governor-General, for the purpose of representing the difficulties under which the planters were said to be labouring. The main difficulty complained of by the deputation was the realization of rents; and the Government of India, considering this point to be established, directed the appointment of a special commissioner in the indigo districts for the sole object of settling this difficulty. Accordingly Mr. C. F. Montresor, magistrate and collector of the 24-pergunnahs, was appointed to this special mission, the objects of which were clearly defined by the Government of India. Subsequent representations from the planters in Jessore led the Government to consider the necessity of appointing a second special commissioner, and accordingly Mr. G. G. Morris was appointed special commissioner in Jessore and Pubna, Mr. Montresor confining his labours to the district of Nuddea. The reports of the result of the labours of these officers have been laid before the public.

Assistance afforded to the indigo planters by Government.

In the meanwhile every reasonable assistance which was in the power of Government was afforded to the planters. The protective force in the indigo districts was strengthened on their application. Extra agency for the trial of rent suits and of civil suits connected with indigo was promptly supplied whenever required. Extended periods of grace were allowed to one or two of the planter zemindars for the payment of the Government revenue, and arrangements were made for the grant of loans in certain cases to those gentlemen, under certain conditions.

Excitement in the district of Tipperah.

Some excitement was exhibited by the ryots in the neighbourhood of two indigo factories in the district of Tipperah in regard to the cultivation of indigo, but this was unattended with any serious consequences.

The disturbances which occurred in the districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and Pubna, promptly dealt

In the districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and Pubna the late indigo sowing season did not altogether pass off without disturbances or breaches of the peace. A few cases of serious outrage on factory servants had been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, but in all these instances whatever could be done by the local officers in the shape of prompt legal action for the arrest and punishment of the offenders was done. There were also some cases of serious affray attended with loss of life, amongst which the most unfortunate was that which occurred at the village of

Shadhoohatty, in the Jenidah subdivision of the district of Jessore, in which six of the villagers were killed and wounded. All these cases, however, were most promptly and satisfactorily dealt with by the magisterial authorities of the districts in which they occurred.

The principal difficulties complained of by the planters during the late indigo crisis may be summed up as follows:—1st, wilful repudiation of rents by the ryots, and their inability to measure their lands, owing to the refusal of the ryots to attend the measurement and point out their respective holdings; 2nd, forcible dispossession of their Neezabad lands by the ryots, and the insufficiency of the summary process under Act IV. of 1854 to restore them the possession of such lands, in time for the season's cultivation; 3rd, wilful destruction of indigo crops by cattle; and 4th, the commission of outrages on their servants and property by large masses of the people in which it was difficult to obtain individual conviction.

with by the local authorities.

Summary of the difficulties complained of by the indigo planters.

Suitable recommendations have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor for legislative action in all these matters, which, if adopted, would tend in a great measure to remove these difficulties. These recommendations are as follows:—

Recommendations made by the Lieutenant-Governor for removing the above difficulties.

1st. Provision by law for the award of penal damages in a suit for rent when the plaintiff has been inexcusably forced into court by unreasonable refusal or contest.

2nd. Receipt of rent by the collector in certain cases.

3rd. Improvement of the process for the realization of rents under Act X. of 1859, by attachment of all the property of the defendant at the outset, at the discretion of the judge.

4th. Provision by law for the official measurement of lands when applied for by either zemindar or ryot.

5th. Practical provision for registration of *Nij jote* lands and other lands in ryottee tenure, so as to enable the police in cases of dispute to give prompt possession to the party registered.

6th. Amendment of the Cattle Trespass Act, so as to meet cases when the cattle are not strictly *trespassing*, *i.e.*, when they are causing damage to their owner's land or crops, by which damage another person having some interest in the crops is injuriously affected.

7th. Joint village liability to fine for offences by masses.

## THE CALCUTTA BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Distribution of plants and seeds.

The extensive exchanges of plants and seeds kept up with the scientific establishments of Europe and the Colonies has always been one of the most marked features of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens. During last year 12 Wardian or glazed cases of plants were despatched to the botanic gardens of Kew, Ceylon, Mauritius, Australia, and Java, each case containing an average of 25 plants. Several packets of seeds, the produce of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens, were also sent to the botanical establishments just mentioned, and to private gardens in England and India. From the surplus stock of the garden 3,455 plants were distributed to private gardens in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. English and native vegetable seeds were also supplied for the use of the soldiers' gardens.

Contribution of plants and seeds to the gardens.

The contributions of plants and seeds were not so extensive as those supplied from the gardens. Only two cases of live plants were received during the year, one from Sir W. Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and another from Mr. Thwaites, the Director of the Botanic Gardens in Ceylon. Considerable additions, however, were made to the number of species in cultivation, by plants raised from seeds received during the previous year. It should also be mentioned that Dr. Anderson, the officiating Superintendent of the Gardens, brought out with him from England a valuable collection of cinchona seeds received from South America by Sir W. Hooker, some seeds of rare plants from the Botanic Gardens at Kew, and seeds of some interesting species from Aden.

The cinchona seeds above alluded to belonged to the most valuable quinine-yielding species. Only one-eighth of the seed was sown in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, the remainder being distributed among the botanic gardens at Ootacamund, Peradenia (Ceylon), and Saharunpore, exclusive of a small portion retained to be sown here during the rainy season. Up to the 1st of April no report on the seeds had been sent to the Superintendent from the places named, beyond the acknowledgment of their receipt. The cinchona seeds retained for the experiment in the Calcutta Gardens were sown on the first week of March, and a large portion of them had germinated by the 1st of April. The experiment will be carefully watched.

The herbarium.

A large and very valuable collection of dried plants has been accumulating in the gardens for the last forty years. The work of preserving it from the ravages of insects, by saturating each specimen with a solution of corrosive sublimate has been going on for some years, and will now soon be completed. The collections have also been all incorporated into one general herbarium, but until the specimens are all poisoned and mounted, the herbarium will not be available for scientific purposes.

The following contributions of dried plants were received during the year:—*First.* The third instalment of Drs. Hooker and Thomson's great Indian herbarium, which is in course of distribution at Kew to all the scientific establishments in the world, under the title of "Herbarium Indiæ Orientalis Hookeri file et Thomsoni." *Second.* A few valuable plants from the herbarium of Robert Brown. *Third.* A large set of Dr. Horsefield's Java plants, purchased by Dr. Thomson for the Calcutta Herbarium. *Fourth.* A large contribution from the Herbarium being distributed by Mr. Thwaites as "Ceylon" plants. *Fifth.* A small collection of ferns of New Zealand by Major Campbell of the Madras army. *Sixth.* A collection made by Dr. Anderson at Aden in February 1861.

## CULTIVATION OF TEA AND COFFEE IN ASSAM, CACHAR, AND DARJEELING.

The cultivation of tea and coffee in the territories of Assam, Cachar, and Darjeeling, at the same time that it opens a rich and productive field for European enterprise, promises also to afford a profitable employment to the hill tribes in the neighbourhood of the plantations.

The cultivation in Assam.

In Assam the quantity of land appropriated to tea planting up to the present time amounts to 74,240 acres, out of which 20,945 acres are actually under cultivation, being 12,521 acres in excess of the number of acres (8,424) under cultivation two years before.

The out-turn of the crops in 1858-59 was 1,380,999 lbs., while the estimate for the year under report amounted to 1,705,130 lbs., showing an increase of 324,131 lbs., or about 23½ per cent. in two years. This increase is distributed as follows, viz., for Kamroop 235 per cent., Durrung 160 per cent., Nowgong 6 per cent., Seebsagur 15 per cent., and Luckimpore 32 per cent.

The increase in the Kamroop district exhibits the gratifying result of our having a first-rate tea-growing district in Assam, possessing the great desideratum of an abundant supply of labour, and the not trifling advantage of being only two-thirds of the distance of Debrooghur and Seebsagur from Calcutta, which, against the swift current of the Berhampooter, is equivalent to the saving of a month's journey by boat, or seven days by such steamers as now ply on the river.

The cost of production of a maund of tea in Kamroop is stated by the Commissioner of Assam to be about 50 per cent. below that in Seebsagur and Debrooghur, while from the reports of the London brokers it is assumed that the Kamroop tea is, at the least, equal to any other tea produced in Assam.

The following statement exhibits the number and extent of the several plantations in Assam, the extent of crop in each, the nnmber of coolies employed, &c.:—

| District. | Name of Owner. | Name of Plantation or Grant. | Extent of Grant in acres. | Area under Cultivation. | Out-turn of Crop. | Number of Labourers employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | lbs. | |
| Kamroop | William Beecher | Lattaseel | 121 | 40 | 1,600 | Not known. |
| | Lower Assam Co. | Bor Doar Tea Garden. | 9,326 | Not known | — | Ditto. |
| | G. Hock | Independence Tea Garden. | 136 | 12½ | — | 10 |
| | Messrs. Simons and Barton. | Chooasolee | 253 | 42 | 480 | 50 |
| | C. W. De Lanferede | Ramsohay | 144 | 76 | 1,040 | 75 |
| | S. Bartlett | Sadkoopooreah | 264 | 6 | — | 15 |
| | Messrs. White and Hampton. | Kookooreah | 264 | 20 | — | 26 |
| | C. E. Fenwick | Noomattee | 303 | 40 | — | 37 |
| | D. Bruce | Chowdryparrah | 186 | 40 | — | 24 |
| | T. E. Pinto | Clarence Garden | 222 | 58 | 1,600 | 43 |
| | Ditto | Betnah | 400 | 8 | — | Nil. |
| | H. G. Bainbridge | Phasaseel | 460 | 60 | 960 | 80 |
| | J. P. Wise | Moirapour | 1,204 | 110 | 480 | 150 |
| Durrung | Tezpore Mission | Bhomora Gooree | 200 | 50 | — | 24 |
| | Messrs. Martin and Son. | Balleeparah | 198 | 150 | 56,000 | 300 |
| | Ditto | Hobosur | 201 | 200 | — | |
| | Ditto | Laharbaree | 500 | — | — | |
| | Ditto | Bansbaree | 500 | 40 | — | |
| | Ditto | Modopee | 280 | — | — | |
| | Assam Company | Singree | 198 | 120 | 32,000 | 131 |
| | Mehaut Ditto | Pertabghur | 75 | Not known | — | 75 |
| | Ditto | Dikorie | 15 | Ditto | — | |
| | C. A. Bruce | Kothalgooree | 661 | 30 | — | 25 |
| Nowgong | Messrs. Barry and Herriott. | Madartollah | 18,911 | 50 | 2,800 | 22 |
| | Ditto | Hyah | 1,488 | 188 | | 75 |
| | Mr. Barry | Samagooree | 1,400 | 146 | 4,000 | 65 |
| | Ditto | Balijoorie | 400 | 16 | — | |
| | Jorehaut Company | Nomoligar | 300 | 300 | 64,000 | 250 |
| | G. Williamson | Diflo | 412 | 130 | 70,000 | Not known. |
| | Ditto | Deerung | 600 | 250 | | |
| | Ditto | Roogoligur | 400 | | | |
| | Jas. Williamson | Koliabun | 500 | 120 | 2,500 | 35 |
| | R. Lyell | Nijoree Khat | 266 | 35 | Not known | Not known. |
| | Mr. Stewart | Mehal Morung | 296 | 120 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | P. Saunders | Nelly | 1,135 | — | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | H. Partridge | Rungajan | 293 | 30 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | R. Spears | Sokoolee Dhansur | 1,133 | 350 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Seebsagur | Ditto | Negri Ting | 1,205 | 357 | 71,740 | 650 |
| | Ditto | Nangal Toop | 296 | 80 | — | 60 |
| | Ditto | Chokala Tenga | 1,322 | 12 | — | 10 |
| | G. Williamson | Bengakhowa | 407 | 120 | 4,800 | 250 |
| | Ditto | Ghiladarry | 244 | 120 | — | 120 |
| | Ditto | Chokey Ting | 66 | 53 | — | 50 |
| | Ditto | Dekhinhengra | 26 | 26 | — | 25 |
| | Jorehaut Company | Oasing | 1,190 | 130 | 3,000 | 150 |
| | J. M. Paul | Mokooah | 264 | 66 | — | 60 |
| | J. E. Todd | Noacacharee | 900 | 247 | 58,356 | 100 |
| | Ditto | Debropar | | | | |
| | Ditto | Holongapar | | | | |

| District. | Name of Owner. | Name of Plantation or Grant. | Extent of Grant in acres. | Area under Cultivation. | Out-turn of Crop. | Number of Labourers employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | lbs. | |
| Seebsagur - | W. Strafford - | Teok - - - | 500 | 133 | 2,214 | Not known. |
| | H. Jenkins - - | Khowang - - | 1,178 | 120 | 902 | 100 |
| | Ditto - - | Kaloogopa - - | 396 | 26 | — | 20 |
| | A. J. Paul - - | Dharbarree - - | 396 | 26 | — | 15 |
| | R. D. Nuthall - | Jaipore - - | 55 | 28 | 2,200 | 22 |
| | Ditto - - | Ditto - - | 358 | 37 | — | 28 |
| | J. McIntosh - | Moran - - | 220 | 36 | — | 35 |
| | Ditto - - | Keekooree - - | 67 | 36 | — | 35 |
| | Ditto - - | Kakotta - - | 200 | 5 | — | 5 |
| | C. R. D. Reid - | Attabaree - - | 400 | 54 | — | 35 |
| | Ditto - - | Deiroiee - - | 280 | 23 | — | 14 |
| | J. Thornton - | Ragabaree - - | 396 | 27 | — | 14 |
| | Ditto - - | Horeeparah - - | 26 | 17 | — | 14 |
| | Ditto - - | Maree Dekho - | 73 | 63 | 9,500 | 40 |
| | C. A. Bruce - | Mormoi - - | 85 | 49 | 1,720 | 32 |
| | Mrs. Hannay - | Halwah Ting - | 100 | — | — | — |
| | Ditto - - | Rajmoa - - | 660 | 40 | — | 30 |
| | Jorehaut Company | Jorehaut Co.'s Garden. | 8,400 | 360 | 63,342 | 300 |
| | Dooturan Borooah | Dhoba Ting - - | 33 | 13 | 984 | 13 |
| | Roodram Bhandary | Choakat - - | 133 | 9 | 164 | 10 |
| | G. Williamson - | Sing Doar - - | 590 | 53 | 635 | 35 |
| | Amundo Chunder | Kojee Hallee - | 40 | 11 | 102 | 5 |
| | L. Ingels - - | Amgoorie - - | 666 | 113 | 65 | 35 |
| | Ditto - - | Barbari - - | 533 | 13 | — | 10 |
| | W. Minto - - | Surrelea Parbut - | 25 | 20 | — | 25 |
| | Ditto - - | Honwal - - - | 666 | 24 1/2 | — | 30 |
| | Ditto - - | Moriannée - - | 500 | 13 3/4 | — | 25 |
| | Doorgapersaud Dutt | Boora Gohain - | 66 | 13 | 328 | 7 |
| | G. Williamson - | Kakadanga - - | 264 | 86 | — | 40 |
| | Assam Company - | 16 plantations of the Assam Co. | 4,778 | 4,104 | 792,315 | 6,080 |
| Luckimpore - | Ditto - - | Tingrie - - | 1,525 | 400 | 120,000 | 300 |
| | Messrs. Warren and Jenkins. | Chubwa - - | 314 | 170 | 40,000 | 150 |
| | Ditto - - | Dikkun - - | | | | |
| | H. Hannay - - | Dibroo - - | 4,357 | 320 | 80,000 | 300 |
| | Ditto - - | Mohtollah - - | | | | |
| | Ditto - - | Bozalani - - | | | | |
| | Messrs. Higgs, Melany, and Co. | Mankotta - - | 1,982 | 250 | 40,000 | 300 |
| | Ditto - - | Sessa - - - | | | | |
| | Colonel D. Reid - | Sook Doorgeah - | 1,597 | 250 | 30,000 | 200 |
| | Ditto - - | Khonipar - - | | | | |
| | Ditto - - | Chaolkhoorah - | | | | |
| | G. R. Barry - | Maijan - - | 1,524 | 250 | 60,000 | 300 |
| | Ditto - - | Borbooroah - | 1,544 | 200 | 25,000 | 200 |
| | Ditto - - | Larooah - - | | | | |
| | Messrs. Barry and Wagentrieber. | Nagagoolee - - | 1,672 | 250 | 25,000 | 250 |
| | Ditto - - | Rangagorah - - | | | | |
| | Messrs. Melany, Hodges, and Eames. | Bokparrah - - | 518 | 120 | 8,000 | 50 |
| | Messrs. Campbell and Co. | Deohall - - | 1,264 | 100 | 8,000 | 60 |
| | Ditto - - | Gharbandy - - | | | | |
| | R. D. Wathall - | Kojoo - - - | 50 | 50 | 2,000 | 30 |
| | Mrs. Gibb - - | Bokool - - | 182 | 40 | 2,000 | 20 |
| | N. White - - | Lahoohal - - | 1,091 | 60 | 800 | 35 |
| | J. Warren - - | Kolojan - - | 375 | 80 | — | 50 |
| | Ditto - - | Madenkhat - - | | | | |
| | Messrs. Thomson and Cathrae. | Jootoobe Goor | 1,000 | 12 | — | 10 |
| | J. Jenkins - - | Koomta Pookrie - | 250 | 35 | — | 20 |
| | James Warren - | Doom Doom. - | 500 | 50 | — | 50 |
| | J. Jenkins - - | Dohotaeh - - | 640 | 15 | — | 10 |
| | G. Williamson - | Talahee - - | 208 | — | — | 2 |
| | Ekram Ally - | Tengakhat - - | 179 | 40 | — | 10 |
| | Dewram Surma - | Lalookah - - | 196 | 2 | — | 2 |

It does not appear from the local returns that there are any coffee plantations in Assam.

The tea plant was discovered growing wild in Cachar in the year 1855, when its cultivation was taken up by several enterprising persons, among whom were Mr. Williamson and Dr. Barry. The cultivation in Cachar.

Since then the cultivation has steadily increased, and every year has seen large additions made to the grants, which are now 50 in number, and each of considerable area. The total area under lease for cultivation is probably not less than 100,000 acres, though 68,149 seem only to have been applied for. Of this, however, only 5,957 acres have been as yet put under cultivation, owing to several of the concerns having but just started. The quantity of tea produced up to the present time is 128,112 lbs. The crop of the present year amounts to 197,830 lbs., and the estimated crop for the next to 382,360 lbs.

The teas manufactured are all black, but of different classes. The different descriptions, and the prices obtained for them when sold in bond in London, may be exhibited as under:—

| — | Description. | Maximum Price. | Minimum Price. | Average Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 5 | Flowery Pekoe - - - - | 4 9 | 3 6 | 4 0 |
| 10 | Orange Pekoe - - - - - | 3 10 | 2 4 | 3 0 |
| 30 | Sanchong - - - - - | 3 2 | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| 40 | Souchong - - - - - | 2 8 | 1 8 | 2 0 |
| 10 | Congou - - - - - | 1 10 | 1 6 | 1 8 |
| 5 | Dust - - - - - - | 1 8 | 0 8 | 1 0 |

The numbers prefixed to the above statement are intended to show the proportion of each class in a hundred pounds that a manufactory turns out; and from this it may be calculated, leaving a broad margin for contingencies, that every pound of Cachar tea sells at an average of 2 shillings or 1 rupee.

The expenses of the cultivation are said to be very great, and at the same time very uncertain. One acre of land under good management will yield about four maunds, or 320 lbs. of tea, on a gross return of 320 rupees; and estimating the expenses of all kinds at a little above half that amount, the net profit per acre will be about 15*l.*

The following table exhibits the number and extent of the existing plantations, the extent of crop in each, and the number of labourers to which they afford employment:—

| Name of Owner. | Name of Plantation or Grant. | Extent in Acres. | | Area under Cultivation. | Out-turn of Crop. | Number of Labourers employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Applied for. | Surveyed. | | | |
| | | | | | lbs. | |
| Mr. Williamson - - | Barosangan - | 500 | 742 | 130 | 16,000 | 150 |
| Ditto - - | Ruttonpore - | 500 | — | 5 | — | 10 |
| Ditto - - | Indroghur - | 1,000 | 1,638 | — | — | — |
| Ditto - - | Noabund - | 1,000 | 1,148 | — | — | — |
| Messrs. Field, Forbes, & Co. | Victoria - | 1,500 | 500 | 200 | 25,000 | 470 |
| Ditto - - | Degur Jahnger - | 4,000 | 488 | 200 | | |
| Ditto - - | Changdowar - | 2,000 | 845 | — | — | — |
| Ditto - - | Western Jalingee | 500 | 1,804 | — | — | — |
| Cachar Co., Limited - | Faratazabaree - | 1,000 | 12,057 | 940 | 32,000 | 689 |
| Equitable Co. - - | Meinipoor - | 1,000 | 1,875 | 171 | 24,000 | 245 |
| Ditto - - | Roskandy - | 1,000 | 889 | 316 | 28,000 | 397 |
| Ditto - - | Shererpore - | 400 | 538 | — | — | — |
| Arcatiporedea and Co. - | Arcatipore - | 500 | 1,818 | 40 | — | 25 |
| Messrs. Moran and Co. - | Chengkoorie - | 1,500 | 520 | 180 | 3,200 | 175 |
| Ditto - - | Berimkowa - | 500 | 466 | — | — | — |
| Silchar Co., Limited - | Jalinga - - | 5,000 | 11,517 | 500 | 24,000 | 250 |
| Messrs. Borrodaile and Co. | Koochila - | 500 | 796 | 150 | 7,000 | 398 |
| Ditto - - | Kunchunpore - | 1,000 | 2,691 | 35 | | |
| Assam Co. - - | Robontabad - | 2,000 | 1,102 | 400 | 16,000 | 320 |
| Ditto - - | Amuggur - | 3,000 | 3,222 | 148 | | 200 |
| Ditto - - | De Morneypore - | 1,000 | 1,777 | 350 | | 270 |
| Messrs. Parker and Co. - | Monchurra - | 2,000 | 1,105 | 97 | 640 | 94 |
| Ditto - - | Ballidram - | 2,000 | 365 | 46 | | |
| Bengal Tea Co., Limited - | Bengalpoor - | 4,000 | 2,096 | 385 | 8,000 | 271 |
| Ditto - - | Bengalnugger - | 4,000 | 7,590 | 222 | — | 119 |
| Messrs. Wise and Co. - | Bawcara - | 1,000 | 669 | 180 | 4,000 | 151 |
| Ditto - - | Lag - - | 1,500 | 2,521 | — | — | — |
| Mr. Jennings - - | Tafang - - | 3,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto - - | Shircorepore - | 1,000 | 1,283 | — | — | — |
| Messrs. Peterson and Co. - | Chundeghat - | 1,000 | 706 | 50 | — | 100 |
| Ditto - - | Sihurband - | 1,000 | 672 | — | — | — |
| Ditto - - | Jaffirbund - | 1,000 | 2,609 | 50 | 1,000 | 100 |
| Ditto - - | Tangran - | 500 | 2,306 | — | — | — |
| Eastern Cachar Co. - | Amjoor - - | 1,500 | 2,656 | 30 | — | 50 |
| Ditto - - | Tarapoor - | 5,000 | — | 5 | — | 10 |
| Mr. McCullouch - - | Ramsaypore - | 500 | 515 | 20 | — | 25 |

| Name of Owner. | Name of Plantation or Grant. | Extent in Acres. | | Area under Cultivation. | Out-turn of Crops. | Number of Labourers employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Applied for. | Surveyed. | | lbs. | |
| Union Tea Co., Limited - | Chapara - - | 299 | 299 | 85 | 1,040 | 74 |
| Mr. Davidson - - | Jelalpore - | 1,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto - - | Degabar - - | 500 | 354 | — | — | — |
| Ditto - - | Doodputli - | 500 | 635 | — | — | — |
| Mr. Wood - - | Bandraj - - | 750 | 1,725 | — | — | — |
| Oriental Tea Co. - - | Dawarbund - | 1,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Mr. Brawlern - - | Kalachurra - | 500 | 526 | 42 | — | 30 |
| Mr. Dydd - - | Burkhola - | 500 | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto - - | Jelalpore - | 500 | — | — | — | — |
| Mr. McArthur - - | Doyapore - | 1,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto - - | Dukhin Mehimpore. | 1,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Serispore Tea Co. - | Dullidhur - | 1,000 | 619 | — | 8,000 | 696 |
| Ditto - - | Chundipoor - | 700 | 2,652 | 820 | | |
| Ditto - - | Bansbari - | 500 | 2,796 | 160 | | |

Coffee is not cultivated in Cachar.

In Darjeeling the first trial of the tea plant was made in 1841, with a few seeds grown in Kumaon from China stock. It was quite successful as to its growth; and the quality was approved by an Assam planter, who visited the place in 1846. The original plants have now assumed a gigantic size, one of them being fifty feet in circumference and twenty feet high. The plantations in Darjeeling.

Nevertheless the elevation of the Darjeeling station (7,000 feet), seems to be too great for profitable planting. The frost kills the seedlings, and there is not a sufficiently rapid succession of leaf in the warm season to make the manufacture pay. At 7,500 feet the plantation does not thrive at all. The elevations best suited for tea are from 4,500 feet down to 2,000 feet; and for coffee from 3,000 to 1,200 feet.

It was not till 1856 that the first plantation was started at Kursiong, and another at Darjeeling, by Captain Samler, who was also the first to grow coffee; and the success in both cases appears to have been complete. The yield of tea to Captain Samler's company this year will be about 20,000 lbs., and the yield of coffee about the same.

The following table exhibits the quantity of land taken up for the several plantations in Darjeeling territory, the extent of cultivation in each, the number of coolies employed, &c.:—

| Name of Owner or Grant. | Extent of Grant in Acres. | Area under Cultivation. | Out-turn of Crop. | Number of Labourers employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | lbs. | |
| Kursiong and Darjeeling Tea and Coffee Co., Limited - - - - - | 2,000 | Tea - 421<br>Coffee - 112 | 40,000 | 300 |
| Tuqvor Tea Co., Limited - - - | 1,500 | Tea - 500<br>Coffee - 20 | 3,200 | 360 |
| Hope Town Tea Association, Limited - - | 1,500 | 500 | 4,800 | 360 |
| Balasun Tea Co., Limited - - - | 1,000 | 130 | — | 150 |
| Mr. Perry, Rumooto - - - - | — | 25 | — | 30 |
| Mr. Cleeve, Hope Town - - - | — | 25 | — | 25 |
| Mr. Taylor, Hope Town - - - | 300 | Coffee - 8 | — | 25 |
| Mr. Vaughan - - - - - | — | Nursery for 300 acres. | — | 10 |
| Darjeeling Tea Co., Limited, Gung Park - | 4,150 | 200 | 4,800 | 700 |
| Ditto Ambotia - - - | 3,000 | 50 | | |
| Mr. Treutter - - - - - | 26 | 9 | 1,600 | 24 |
| Muichee - - - - - | 81 | 8 | — | |
| Singell - - - - - - | 1,500 | 240 | — | |
| Woodropper and Ames, Kursiong - - | 100 | 80 | 2,000 | 50 |
| Ditto Tuqvor - - - - | — | 15 | | |
| Tarikoolla - - - - - | 360 | 200 | 1,000 | 30 |
| Mr. Grant - - - - - | 150 | 12 | 400 | 20 |
| Mr. Barnes - - - - - | 300 | Tea - 13<br>Coffee - 3 | — | 40 |
| Mr. Castleton - - - - - | 300 | 200 | — | 100 |
| Dooturia - - - - - | 4,000 | 500 | 4,800 | 300 |
| Darjeeling Tea Co., Limited - - - | 1,598 | — | — | 100 |

CHAP. IX. Bengal.

Summary of results

A summary of the detailed information noted above, regarding all the plantations in Assam, Cachar, and Darjeeling, may be given as under:—

| | Extent of the Grants in Acres. | Area now under Cultivation. | Out-turn of Crop for the Year. | Number of Labourers employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | lbs. | |
| Assam - - - - | 74,240 | 20,945 | 1,705,130 | 12,390 |
| Cachar - - - - | 68,149 | 5,957 | 197,880 | 5,327 |
| Darjeeling - - - | 21,865 | 3,251 | 62,600 | 2,834 |
| | 164,254 | 30,153 | 1,965,610 | 20,551 |

## IRON WORKS, NEAR SOOREE, IN BEERBHOOM.

These are the first iron works on the European system established in Bengal, and pig iron was first manufactured in them upon the English principle in the early part of 1856. All the pig iron hitherto produced has met with a ready sale at the rate of 2 rupees per maund. No attempts have yet been made to recast the iron from a cupola, and the trials hitherto of casting from the furnace have not been very successful, owing chiefly to the want of experienced moulders.

The numerous mounds of clay in this part of the country show that in former years there were many native furnaces at work here, but they have all been closed owing to the gradual diminution of the jungles and the consequently increased prices of charcoal. Indeed the European experimental works now under notice, though conducted with the strictest economy, are, it is feared, partly for the same reasons, and partly from the heavy cost of plant and superintendence, carried on at a loss at present.

The quality, however, of the pig iron is stated by the professional officers of Government who examined the works, to surpass English pig iron; and if more of it were obtained and sold at the price of imported English pig iron, a considerable profit would be realized.

The production of good iron in India is a matter of great importance, but the manifestation of Government interest in such an enterprise is necessarily limited to the employment of the metal on public works, if the quality and price be such that it can be used with advantage.

# SECTION IX.—POLITICAL.

## THE EXPEDITION INTO SIKHIM.

Outrages perpetrated on British subjects by the people of Sikhim.

TOWARDS the close of last year our relation with the Government of Sikhim assumed an unfavourable aspect. Constant raids had been made upon our territory, property had been plundered, our subjects had been carried off from their homesteads, and either sold as slaves or detained in Sikhim; and for these injuries and insults no redress could be obtained. In one instance a whole family were carried off. A widow woman, unable or unwilling, after the death of her husband, to earn a subsistence for her family in Sikhim, removed with her four daughters and infant son to the house of her nephew, who was a British subject, living in a British village on the borders of the Darjeeling district. At dead of night a gang of ruffians armed with knives and bludgeons, crossed into our territory, attacked the nephew's house, bound the widow and her family with ropes, and carried them off forcibly into Sikhim. Upon another occasion a peasant had retired to rest with his wife and two children, when he was attacked at midnight by some six or eight miscreants, his children were torn from him and carried off to Sikhim, his wife's eyes were knocked out, and he himself was severely wounded and left for dead.

Demand for the surrender of the delinquents.

The delinquents who had taken part in these outrageous proceedings were well-known characters, and their surrender to justice was demanded from the Sikhim authorities. At this time the Government of that country was entirely in the hands of the Rajah's Chief Minister or Dewan, of the name of Namgay. The Rajah, an aged man, verging upon fourscore years, had relinquished all cares of state, and was spending the few remaining days of his life in retirement, at Chumbi, in Thibet. His minister Namgay, the virtual Rajah, was an intriguing avaricious man, oppressive to his own subjects and insolent in his dealings with the British Government. He seems to have had no conception of the principles upon which civilized Governments are conducted. He first brought himself into notice in 1850, by the seizure of Dr. Campbell, the Governor-General's agent at Darjeeling, and Dr. Hooker, who were making a botanical excursion in Sikhim with the permission of the Rajah, the Dewan's master. For this misconduct of his minister the Rajah had to deplore the loss of a portion of his territory, and the withdrawal of a pension which he had up to that time received from the British Government.

The Dewan Namgay.

Our demands not complied with.

One of the delinquents who had taken a prominent part in the recent outrages was the Dewan's son-in-law; and from the very first moment of the negotiations the Rajah's Court clearly showed that they had no intention of complying with our demands. The criminals whose surrender we had demanded were living with the property they had plundered and the women they had abducted, almost within sight of the Dewan's residence; and no attempt was made either to arrest the one or restore the other. After nearly six months had been spent in fruitless negotiations, Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, was instructed to inform the Rajah, that if our demands were not complied with within a month, the portion of Sikhim lying to the west of the Great Rullyeet and to the north of the Rumman river, the western boundary of which is the Singalelah range, and the northern the Snowy range, would be occupied.

Threat to occupy a portion of Sikhim.

This tract of country borders upon the Darjeeling district, and admitted of easy occupation. Dr. Campbell, who from his long residence at Darjeeling, was intimately acquainted with the disposition of the inhabitants, anticipated no opposition. Presuming upon the hostility of the Lepcha portion of the inhabitants to the Dewan, and their friendly feeling towards the British, he was of opinion that he could safely take possession of the country with an escort of 100 or 200 native troops. With an escort accordingly of 160 natives, and a complement of European and non-commissioned officers, he marched on the 1st November 1860, into Sikhim. No opposition was offered; the head men of the country came in of their own accord and tendered their submission; and the country people furnished the force with supplies, and with coolies for the carriage of the baggage.

Dr. Campbell's expedition and its results.

But on the 22nd, rumours reached Dr. Campbell that the Dewan had managed to collect a number of Bhootan mercenaries, and had resolved to get back the occupied tract by force of arms. In this resolve he was doubtless encouraged by the very small force which Dr. Campbell had taken with him. On the 28th he attacked Dr. Campbell's stockaded camp, but was repulsed with loss; three outposts, however, which were apparently rather injudiciously placed in isolated positions and out of the reach of succour, were cut off and destroyed. On the 29th Dr. Campbell's camp was again attacked, and again the assailants were repulsed with severe loss. On the morning of the 30th the Dewan urged his followers to make a final assault, but they were so disheartened, having lost 44 men killed and wounded, that they refused to move; and when Captain Murray, who commanded the sepoys, made a sally from the stockade, the Dewan's men made off into the jungles. The loss upon our side, excluding the sepoys who were cut off at the outposts, was very trifling; one camp follower was killed, and eight men in the stockade were wounded. But unfortunately these advantages were counterbalanced by a very short supply of ammunition. It was found that there was not even sufficient to resist another attack, in case another attack should be made. Under these circumstances, Dr. Campbell and Captain Murray thought it advisable to retreat. The Sikhimites made no attempt to follow up the retiring force; and Captain Murray reported that "not a single casualty had occurred in the retreat, and that the "only cause of regret was that four of his camp followers had been taken prisoners by the enemy."

The retreat of Dr. Campbell greatly elated the Dewan. He openly announced his intention of driving the English from Darjeeling. As an earnest of his sincerity a party of his followers crossed the frontier, and set fire to one of our police stations, and committed several other daring outrages upon the British territory.

Measures taken for the relief of Darjeeling.

Meanwhile, on the 6th December, tidings of the unfortunate issue of Dr. Campbell's expedition had reached Calcutta. On the following day, the 7th, a force of 300 Seikhs and Goorkhas belonging to the Bengal military police was, under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, despatched to the relief of Darjeeling; and on the day after, a body of 400 Europeans was on its road for the same destination. The speedy arrival of these troops at Darjeeling at once rendered all offensive operations on the part of the Dewan hopeless; and, indeed before their arrival, Darjeeling itself was securely protected from attack by the presence of a wing of the 73rd native infantry, which had been sent there as a precautionary measure when Dr. Campbell marched into Sikhim.

The arrangements made for marching again into Sikhim.

While these events were passing Darjeeling, his Excellency the Governor-General was absent from Calcutta upon a tour in the Upper Provinces. Upon hearing of the retreat of Dr. Campbell and the insolent threats held out by the Dewan, accompanied as they were by transgressions of our frontier by hostile bands of Sikhimites, he was of opinion that strong measures and an unmistakeable display of our power were necessary to bring the Sikhim Government to reason. A military force of some 2,600 men was accordingly assembled at Darjeeling, with instructions to march into Sikhim, and if possible to advance upon the capital. The direction of the military operation was intrusted to Colonel Gawler of Her Majesty's 73rd regiment; and the Honourable Ashley Eden was selected as envoy and special commissioner for the conduct of the political part of the business. The following are some of the instructions which were laid down by the Governor-General for the guidance of the envoy:—

"The atonement which has already been demanded from the Rajah for the plundering, maltreating, and kidnapping of British subjects, and for the violation of British territory, is to be exacted. As yet none of the offenders have been surrendered by him.

"The discredit which we have suffered by the ineffectual attempt at coercion, and by the retreat of the Superintendent and of the force which accompanied him, must be removed, and an end must be put to the presumption which, manifestly, it has engendered in the Rajah's people. This can be done only by showing promptly that resistance to us is hopeless.

"In order to make our power felt in the interior and directly by the governing authorities, it will be necessary that a force should advance into the country. The point which it would be most desirable to reach is the capital, Tumloong, distant about 60 miles from our frontier.

"Assuming Tumloong to be the point arrived at, the course to be taken when it shall have been reached, will rest with you. It is an essential point that the atonement to be exacted should be manifest to all. This would be attained by the surrender, or by the dismissal and banishment from Sikhim of the Dewan, who has been the instigator of the Rajah and the chief cause of the aggressions, and who is said to be obnoxious to the Sikhim people, together with the substitution of some minister in his place who shall be known to be peaceably and justly disposed, or if the Dewan should have passed out of reach, by an apology from the Rajah, and an engagement from himself to make compensation to the British subjects who have been injured by his people, signed in the presence of the officers of the British force and proclaimed in his capital.

"The troops should retire from Tumloong immediately when the object shall have been accomplished. But the Government of India will hold itself free to continue to occupy, and during occupation to collect revenue from such part of the Sikhim territory to the north and west of the Great Runjeet river as may seem good to it, so long as any part of its demands, or of the conditions which may hereafter be required of the Sikhim Government, shall be unfulfilled.

"You will, however, understand that it is not the intention of the Government of India to annex any portion of Sikhim to the British dominions. The Governor-General desires me to make this clear to you, because, in the correspondence which took place in 1850, when the last rupture with this state occurred, the officer in command of the troops insisted strongly on the necessity of promising to the people of the country in which operations were contemplated, that they should not again pass under the rule of the Rajah, but that they should become for ever the subjects of the British Government."

**Arrival of the special commissioner, Mr. Eden, and the troops at Tumloong.**

It would be foreign to the purpose of this report to give a detailed account of the military operations. It will be sufficient to observe that Colonel Gawler's force, accompanied by Mr. Eden, started from Darjeeling on the 1st of February, and reached Tumloong, the Sikhim capital, on the 11th of March. Some idea may be formed of the natural difficulties of the march, when it is remembered that Tumloong is only about 60 miles distant from Darjeeling, and that the people of the country offered but little opposition to our advance. The road lay through pathless forests, over snow-capped mountains, and across unbridged rivers. But the skill of the officers and the endeavour of the men overcame all obstacles. Roads were cut as the force marched along, and guns and baggage were safely carried down the abrupt and slippery sides of mountains 9,000 feet in height. Floating bridges of 120 feet long and 10 feet broad were constructed without either rope or iron, and the Runjeet, one of the most rapid rivers in India, was safely crossed upon a platform of bamboos securely fastened with ropes of cane; the materials used in the construction of this bridge being all gathered from the neighbouring forests. The Sikhimites, who had long cherished the idea that their country was impracticable for the march of British troops, were paralyzed at the rapid movements of the force, and desisted after a time from all opposition. At Neh, on the banks of the Teesta, there is a stronghold celebrated in Sikhim history as the fortress which checked the advance of the Nepalese in a former war. At this place the Dewan prepared to make a final stand. The fort was surrounded with stockades and stone-traps, and enormous rocks were placed in position ready to crush an assailing force. But as our troops approached the Teesta, the Dewan's courage failed. He fled into Thibet, and relinquished the struggle. With his departure the war was virtually at an end. The opposition party, who were in favour of the English alliance, at once assumed the direction of affairs. The forts were dismantled, and the Sikhim soldiers were dismissed to their homes.

**Abdication of the Rajah, and the succession of his son.**

Meanwhile intelligence of what had happened had reached the aged Rajah in his retreat at Chumbi, in Thibet. Feeling, at his time of life, unequal to the task of conducting the government, he abdicated in favour of his son. For many years he had been desirous of relinquishing, nominally as well as virtually, the cares of government; but the fear of plunging his country into the horrors of civil war had induced him to forego the execution of his purpose, for the succession, it appears, was disputed. The Dewan Namgay had married an illegitimate daughter of the Rajah, and was anxious to perpetuate his own power, after the Rajah's death, under the nominal rule of his wife's brother. The claims of the legitimate son and heir he affected to doubt, on the ground that the son had been brought up as a Lama, and was therefore disqualified for the office of civil ruler. In these views he was supported by the Bhooteah portion of the inhabitants, and there was every reason to fear that the death or abdication of the old Rajah would be followed by a disputed succession and an appeal to arms. But with Dewan Namgay's departure all difficulties vanished. The legitimate son was, upon the abdication of his father, at once acknowledged as Rajah, and no opposition whatever was offered. The effect of this change of rulers was soon apparent. The criminals, whose surrender we had in vain demanded from Dewan Namgay, were, with the exception of six men who had fled the country, at once given up, plundered property was restored, and every disposition was manifested to comply with our demands.

**Interview of the Special Commissioner with the Rajah.**

On the 12th March the force arrived at the capital, Tumloong. On the following day Mr. Eden had a public interview with the Rajah. The Durbar was attended by all the chief Lamas, Kajees, and other principal persons of the country. During the interview incense was burnt, and tea was served. The nature of the ceremonies, the dress of the Rajah and his attendants, and the whole appearance of the furniture and the house, indicated a Chinese origin. After the interview was over, the Rajah sent presents of yâks (an animal in appearance resembling the bison), rice, buckwheat, fowls, goats, and oxen for the supply of the force. On the 16th the Rajah had a private interview with Mr. Eden, and expressed his willingness to open out the country to trade, and his earnest desire for the re-establishment of our relations upon their former footing. The chief Lamas and Kajees appeared equally delighted with the altered aspect of affairs. They complained that since the disruption of friendly relations with us in 1849, they had never had a day's peace; that they had been oppressed, forbidden to trade, and ill-used by the Dewan in every way. Even the villagers flocked to the capital from all parts of the country, to congratulate the Rajah on the re-establishment of what they called the "old friendship."

**New treaty.**

On the 26th March, all preliminary arrangements having been previously settled, the new treaty was signed in a monastery near the Rajah's house, in the presence of all the officers of the force. It was then read out in English to the European troops, and in Bhooteah to the native inhabitants. By the Rajah's desire, copies of the treaty were despatched to all the neighbouring states, and copies were also given to the Lamas and chiefs of the country. The terms of the treaty were extremely moderate. It exacted no humiliating concessions; it merely asked what it was the Rajah's duty to grant; it stipulated that full compensation should be made to those of our subjects who had either been kidnapped or plundered by the Rajah's people; it provided for full indemnification for public losses sustained in Dr. Campbell's retreat; it guaranteed the opening out of the country to trade, and the removal of all restrictions on travellers and merchants; it fixed the maximum rate of transit duties to be levied on goods between British India and Thibet; it provided for the construction of roads, and the security of those who traverse them; and lastly, it contained a provision for the banishment of the Dewan Namgay, and for the future good conduct of the Sikhim Government.

This chapter may very appropriately be concluded by one or two extracts from Mr. Eden's final report, in which he reviews the result of his mission to Sikhim:—

Extracts from Mr. Eden's final report.

"I have not the least apprehension," writes Mr. Eden, "that the Government of Sikhim will fail to fulfil its pledges faithfully. It has been customary to speak of the Sikhimese as treacherous and wily. I can only say that during my daily communication with the people, and especially with the Omlah, who above all might be expected to be treacherous, I saw no symptom of anything approaching to treachery or deceit. In frankness and open-heartedness they appeared to me to approach the European standard more nearly than any other Oriental race. They are free from all scruples of caste, truthful, hospitable, and, in many respects, far more civilized than the natives of Hindoostan.

"I think that it is established beyond all question that we are placed in a far better position by the present settlement than if we had annexed a portion of the country, assuming even that such annexation would have been profitable in a pecuniary point of view. The one great dread of all these frontier states appears to be our proverbial acquisitiveness.

"The instructions under which I acted enabled me, from the very first, to give the most solemn assurances that we did not wish to retain possession of any portion of the Sikhim territory; and I attribute it entirely to the confidence which was placed in these assurances, that the surrounding states held aloof altogether from the quarrel. Nepal is tributary to China, Thibet is tributary to China, and Sikhim and Bootan are tributary to Thibet, and therefore secondarily to China. Had these states not distinctly understood that we were not advancing with any intention of annexation, it is impossible to believe but that, with such combination of interests, they would all have joined to oppose us, if not avowedly, at least secretly. From what I was enabled to learn at Tumloong, however, I am confident that our final proceedings in Sikhim have been viewed in Thibet with thorough satisfaction. The Thibetans, always slow to take offence, and, so far as they are able to act independently of China, hospitable and disposed to encourage trade, have been considerably re-assured by our policy with Sikhim; and I do not think that we should now have any difficulty in establishing relations with Lhassa, more especially if the Chinese authorities have acted conscientiously in carrying out the provisions of the treaty of Pekin.

"If commercial intercourse is more fairly established, it is certain that a very considerable trade will spring up between Thibet and Bengal. They will give gold, silver, ponies, musk, borax, wool, turquoise, silk, and munjeet, for broadcloth, bleached goods, tobacco, and pearls. The Cashmere merchants resident at Lhassa have long been endeavouring to get the road opened through Sikhim, and a deputation of them offered to pay heavy transit duties to the Sikhim Government provided they were afforded protection on the road. The late Dewan, however, would not give up his profitable monopoly, and persuaded the Rajah not to accede to this request.

"With a view of furthering this trade, a very good road has been constructed from Darjeeling to the Teesta during our occupation of the country. Laden cattle can now pass over this portion of the route with ease, and the Sikhim authorities have undertaken to complete the remaining portion between the Chola Pass and the Teesta. They anticipate no difficulty in persuading the Thibetan authorities to repair the road between Phagri and the Chola Pass, and beyond that there is an excellent road to Lhassa and Jigutishar."

## THE OPERATION AGAINST THE KOOKIES.

In the Administration Report of last year, an account was given of an attack made upon certain frontier villages in the district of Chittagong, by a tribe of Kookies. In the present report we have to relate the punishment which has overtaken that tribe for this violation of British territory.

Information obtained by the superintendent of hill tribes, relative to the originators and executors of the incursion made last year upon our frontier villages.

The tract of country inhabited by the Kookies was last year placed under the jurisdiction of a special officer called the Superintendent of Hill Tribes. To this officer was intrusted the task of collecting the information necessary for planning an expedition against the savages who had taken part in the murderous incursion upon our frontier villages. In November, for the unhealthiness of this insalubrious country did not permit him to leave Chittagong before, the Superintendent removed his head-quarters to Burkul, a place within the hills, up to which the Chittagong river is navigable for boats, and commenced his inquiries. Three women who had been carried off by the Kookies from one of our plundered villages escaped to the Superintendent's camp, and from them he learned that three powerful Longhshee chieftains, namely, Lall Mora, Lal Paltung, and Rutton Poea, had been the originators and executors of the attack. This account was confirmed by the general voice of the peasantry and the Superintendent's spies, who brought back tidings that captive women and children were still to be seen in each of these chieftain's villages.

Of the tribes obedient to these chiefs, the wealthiest, though not the most numerous, owed allegiance to Rutton Poea. Some idea of the wealth of this chief, as contrasted with his neighbours, may be gathered from the fact, that every man of his tribe was provided with fire-arms, while, in the neighbouring tribes, 90 per cent. of the men had never handled a gun. As the villages of this chief were nearest to our frontier, and, comparatively speaking, easy of access, it was determined to chastise in the first instance his tribe, and then, if circumstances admitted, to proceed against the tribes which were more remote.

Assembling of an expedition at Chittagong to chastise the delinquents.

Early in January a force of 1,250 men belonging to the Bengal military police was assembled at Chittagong under Captain Raban, an officer who had gained some experience in this description of warfare from having served in a similar expedition under Colonel Lister in 1850. No soldiers of the line took part in the expedition. The object of the expedition was twofold, demonstrative and punitory; to convince the tribes that the difficulties of their country offered no obstacle to the march of British troops, and to punish the guilty by destroying their property, their villages, and their crops, unless reparation was promptly given.

Steps taken for collecting information regarding the topography of the hills.

The occasion of the expedition was considered a favourable opportunity for improving our information regarding the topography of the hills. It was determined that Mr. Moran of the revenue survey, with a party of native surveyors, should accompany the force. From Mr. Moran's very interesting report the topographical information contained in the present chapter is derived.

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Starting of the expedition under the command of Captain Raban, from Chittagong.

With these objects in view, the expedition started from Chittagong and arrived at Burkul, at the foot of the hills, on the 16th of January. Between this place and the villages of Rutton Poea's tribe, lie the Sinchal and Ohee Poom ranges of hills, running from south-east to north-west, and averaging from 450 to 2,000 feet in height. To the eastward of the Ohee Poom range are the Loongsin hills, where Rutton Poea's tribe dwell. Still further to the east comes the Howloy hills, a much loftier range, computed to be about 4,000 feet high.

The principal river in the hills is the Kurnafoolee, navigable all the year round from Chittagong to Burkul. Beyond the latter place its channel is obstructed by sandstone rocks. The fall of water over the rocks is about four feet, and the rapids extend for about three-quarters of a mile. The river has only been explored up to the rapids, but according to native report it is navigable for three days' journey beyond them. The advantages of Burkul as a post are partly owing to the facilities for obtaining stores from Chittagong by this river.

Encounter with a party of Kookies, and their precipitate retreat.

After remaining for some days at Burkul to complete his preparations, and leaving there the greater part of his force in a stockaded camp, Captain Raban set out for the interior of the hills on the 28th January, with a force of 240 men, and 450 coolies carrying ten days' supplies. The route lay through a country which, in some parts, was very precipitous, and covered with forest; while in others there was no path but through a stream in the valley. Captain Raban's party came suddenly, on the second day, on a number of Kookies with their families, who all fled precipitately, leaving their property and flocks behind them.

Destruction of certain Kookie villages, and the retreat of the Kookie chief Rutton Poea, to the jungles.

Return of Captain Raban and his party to Burkul.

On the 31st, two villages belonging to the relatives and adherents of Rutton Poea were taken and destroyed; and on the 1st of February Captain Raban moved on Rutton Poea's position. The savages made but little resistance. A stockade which they had constructed in the approach to the village was hastily abandoned, and the only opposition experienced was from stray parties who kept up an ill-directed fire under cover of the jungles. As Captain Raban's party reached the crest of the hill on which the village stands, the savages set fire to it and retired into the adjoining jungles. Captain Raban, rightly judging that pursuit under such circumstances was hopeless, and having already consumed six days' provision out of the ten he had taken with him, confined himself to making the work of destruction complete, and then marched back to his camp at Burkul.

Our loss in the expedition.

Loss sustained by the Kookies.

Our loss in this expedition was trifling in the extreme. One havildar was severely wounded and a camp-follower or two received some trifling injuries. The loss of life sustained by the savages is not known, but in property they must have been severe sufferers, as in three of their villages (one the capital of the tribe) their grain, and all but the most moveable articles of their property, were entirely destroyed.

Effects of the expedition.

It would be premature at present to say what good has resulted for this expedition. It must have had a beneficial effect upon the tribes who dwell nearest to our border. Shortly after the return of the force to Chittagong 85 families of Kookies separated from the tribes with whom they had been living, and permanently settled within our territories.

Serious incursion into the territory of the Rajah of independent Tipperah.

Our own plains during the past year have remained undisturbed, but the Kookies have gratified their love of bloodshed and plunder by a murderous attack on the territory of the Rajah of independent Tipperah, a country lying to the north-east of Chittagong, and so disorganized by domestic feuds and misgovernment as to be unable to support either a police force for the suppression of internal disorders, or a military force for protection against external enemies. A band of 500 to 600 Kookies was concerned in this sudden inroad, in which four villages were destroyed by them, 150 men butchered, and 200 women and children carried off as slaves.

A less serious incursion into British territory.

A less serious incursion was made into our own hill country lying to the south-east of the Kurnafoolee river, beyond our outposts, but under the protection of the Poang Rajah. This chief receives an annual remission of revenue on the express understanding that he will defend and protect the south-east portion of the Chittagong frontier. But his defensive arrangements were not successful. The Kookies evaded his outposts and plundered ten of his villages. Fortunately the incursion was attended with little loss of life or property. A few villagers were killed, but the majority had sufficient warning to conceal themselves, and a considerable portion of their property, in the jungles.

Interception of some of the delinquents.

These bands of marauders did not, however, altogether escape with impunity. One party was intercepted on its return from independent Tipperah, and dispersed with severe loss by a jemadar of the military police; and another party, which had made a demonstration against some villages belonging to the Kalindee Ranee, was pursued by the Superintendent of Hill Tribes, who succeeded in cutting up a few of their number and rescuing the captives.

Measures taken for the future security of the frontier.

It now merely remains to state the measures which have been adopted for the future security of the eastern frontier. In addition to the frontier posts which have already been established with marked success within our own territory, the civil police have been supplied with fire-arms, and endeavours are being made to train the villagers to habits of self-defence. The Superintendent has been instructed to keep a vigilant watch upon the trade of the hills, and to exclude from the markets of the plains all tribes which display a spirit of opposition to his authority. Such exclusion will be severely felt; for these markets are the chief outlet for the productions of the hills, where the savages barter their hill cotton and coarse cloth for rice, salt, hardware, gunpowder, and matchlocks. But by a recent order of the Lieutenant-Governor, noticed in another part of this report, all traffic in the two latter articles has been strictly prohibited, and any one supplying the hill tribes with either gunpowder or fire-arms renders himself liable to a penalty of three years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 rupees.

Measures have also been taken for the defence of the country which lies at the two extremities of our frontier posts. The Poang Rajah has been compelled, as required by his agreement, to keep up his chain of frontier posts in an efficient state of defence; and an officer has been despatched to the Durbar of the Rajah of independent Tipperah to insist upon similar measures being adopted along the Tipperah frontier. The plan which the Lieutenant-Governor has suggested for the Rajah's consideration is, that the frontier posts in his territory shall be selected by our officers and held by our soldiers, the Rajah merely paying the cost.

Extracts from Mr. Moran's report regarding the soil and productions of the hills.

A few extracts from Mr. Moran's report regarding the soil and the productions of the hills, and the labour procurable, cannot fail to be interesting at a time when inquiry is being made as to the localities in Bengal which are adapted to the growth of cotton; more particularly as it was from the cotton of these hills that the looms of Dacca were in former days supplied.

"The soil, compared with the alluvial plains of Bengal, is poor; cotton is grown on the hill tops and the banks of the Kurnafoolee river. Tea, coffee, and oranges might be introduced with a fair prospect of success. The hill rice grown in these parts is in great demand; the crop is, however, too small to admit of exportation; it is not enough for local consumption. This may be ascribed to the very primitive form in which agriculture is practised by the Kookies; the jungle, on the slope of a hill and on the top, is burnt in March and April, the surface slightly scratched with the common *dâo*, and the seed sown after the first shower of rain. After the crops are housed, the ground is left to lie fallow for at least three years, and in some places 10 or 12 years elapse before it is again brought under cultivation. Higher up, near the Fenny river, pepper, rice, and cotton are simultaneously sown, under the impression that the crop is protected from being washed away by the heavy autumnal rains.

"The Kookie hills being well adapted to the growth of cotton, and affording a fair field for the introduction of European capital, the subject of labour forms an item well worthy of consideration. For the present, there is an ample supply of labour to be obtained from among the Chukmas and other hill tribes, who pay revenue to the Kalindee Ranee.

"The remuneration for labour at present varies with the price of food. In the present disturbed state of the country, rice is not grown in sufficient quantities to supply their own wants. Recourse is had to the native merchants from Chittagong, whose high prices cause a corresponding rise in wages. Four annas a day was the general average rate during the past year.

"The portion of the Kookie hills under remark is inhabited by three principal tribes, known as Chukmas, Tipuras (Reangs), and Susai. The Chukmas speak a sort of mongrel Bengalee, and assimilate more in manners, and even in features, to the Bengalee than the other hill tribes. The Tipuras speak Burmese, and are evidently of Burmese descent; they profess a corrupt form of the Buddhist faith, and are the only hill tribe who have any religious belief at all."

## THE OPERATION AGAINST THE GARROWS.

Outrages committed by the Garrows in the Mymensing district.

The Garrows inhabit the range of hills which divides Assam from Bengal proper. Like the Kookies referred to in the previous chapter, they are constantly making predatory incursions upon our frontier villages in the plains, decapitating their victims, and carrying off the heads as funeral offerings to their departed chieftains. Last year two atrocious outrages were committed by these Hill Garrows. In February 1860, they attacked the house of one Kirtee Chung Sirkar, who dwelt in a frontier hamlet of the Mymensing district, and murdered the whole family of nine persons, carrying off the heads of two of them. In the following May, another band of Garrows attacked the house of one Roshun Sheik, who dwelt in a village about three miles from the foot of the hills, and butchered the whole family, consisting of 16 persons. So great was the alarm which this wholesale murder created in the minds of the villagers that young and old regularly left their homes at nightfall and sought refuge till the morning in distant villages. The ordinary civil police were unable to penetrate into the hills to arrest the perpetrators of these atrocities. The criminals, even when known, were almost sure to evade justice. They could always rely on the support of the Garrows; and, without the assistance of the Garrows, it was impossible to arrest them.

Measures adopted for the punishment of the Garrows.

Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor felt convinced that nothing short of a military expedition into the hills would procure the surrender of the murderers. Two small forces, consisting of military police, were accordingly assembled, the one to penetrate into the hills from Assam, the other from Mymensing. Lieutenant Chambers commanded the former party, Captain Morton the latter. Both expeditions were attended with satisfactory results.

Lieut. Chambers' expedition into the hills.

Lieutenant Chambers remained for a month in the hills, from the 14th January to the 15th February, during which time he succeeded in punishing almost all the offending villages. So salutary was the dread produced by this military display, that not only did the dependent chiefs hasten to pay up the arrears of revenue which they had for a long time withheld, but independent chiefs voluntarily came forward and tendered their submission. The villages of the recusant chiefs were burnt and the crops destroyed.

Captain Morton's expedition and success.

Captain Morton's expedition was equally successful. He succeeded in apprehending 19 Garrows who were concerned in the murder of Roshun and his family. Four of the prisoners were admitted as evidence for the Crown. Of the remainder, one was acquitted, and 11 were transported, and three executed; and to give greater effect to the sentence, the capital punishment was ordered to be carried out in the villages in which the men resided. In another case of murder which had been committed in 1857, nine Garrows were arrested; two were admitted as Queen's evidence, and of the remaining seven, two were acquitted and the rest transported. The village of Kanoi, consisting of five hamlets in which the murderers resided, was burnt to the ground.

Measures in contemplation for the permanent pacification of the country.

The moral effect of these expeditions has been great. During the past year the Garrows have remained perfectly quiet. No predatory incursions have been made, and no transgressions of our frontier have been reported. But after all, military expeditions are only temporary in their effects. The burnt villages are rebuilt, a plentiful harvest supplies the loss sustained by the destruction of one year's crops, and the temptation of present plunder overcomes the fears of prospective punishment. As a means of permanently reclaiming these hill savages from barbarism, it is proposed to intersect the country with roads, and by this means to bring the people into closer contact with civilization. At present the Garrow country is practically closed for eight months in the year; but with roads through the hills the country will be accessible at all seasons. A road across the hills will also accomplish another very desirable object. It will open out land communication between Assam and Bengal, and will afford facilities to the Garrows to bring their cotton, which is the staple product of these hills, to the Assam and Bengal markets.

## ELECTION OF A NEW RAJAH OF MOLEEM.

Hazar Sing, Rajah of Moleem, having proved excessively oppressive to his subjects, and totally unfit for the position he occupied, the protection of Government was withdrawn from him, and the people permitted to elect another ruler in his place.

The people thereupon elected a chief named Melay Sing, and this election was confirmed by Government on his conforming to the Nungklow rules, which were noticed in last year's Report.

## ELECTION OF A NEW RAJAH OF KHYRIM.

On the death of Sing Manick, Rajah of Khyrim, his grand-nephew Rabbon Sing was elected by the chiefs and elders of the country to succeed him; and this election was confirmed by Government on Rabbon Sing subscribing to the Nungklow rules.

## THE COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

The Ex-Rajah of Jynteah permitted to reside in Sylhet.

The outbreak at Jynteah and its prompt suppression were noticed in last year's Report, and it only remains now to mention that the causes of the disturbance having been sifted by Captain Rowlatt, were supposed to be owing to the intrigues of the Ex-Rajah and his creatures, who intended by a hostile demonstration to intimidate the Government to agree to his restoration. Under these circumstances, it was recommended by the local officers that the Ex-Rajah, and other two prominent intriguers in the case, be removed from the frontier, and detained at some place from where no further communication could be kept up between them and the people of Jynteah. They were accordingly ordered to be removed to Dacca; but no action having been taken on those orders by the local officers from oversight, the Ex-Rajah was afterwards permitted to live in Sylhet, where had he been residing ever since his withdrawal from Jynteah at the commencement of the outbreak.

Measures adopted for improving the administration of the country.

In regard to the people of Jynteah, as it appeared from Captain Rowlatt's report that they had been misled by the intrigues of more designing men, it was determined by Government to treat them with clemency; but measures were at the same time taken to improve the administration of their country. A scheme to secure this end was submitted by Captain Rowlatt, and ultimately authorized to be introduced into the country, after receiving several important modifications by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The chief features of the scheme were the approval of the village chiefs and pathors after selection by the Principal Assistant Commissioner, to whom power was also given to remove them from office for misconduct; that no interference should be exercised in regard to the choice of village priests; that the authority of the dulloys and their village courts should be enlarged; and that all crimes should be reported by these chiefs to the police, who were at the same time to be prohibited from exercising any vexatious interference with them.

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# APPENDICES to the BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT for 1860-61.

## COAL RETURNS.

No. 1.—LIST of the COLLIERIES worked in the DAMOODAH COAL FIELDS, with Statistics of the Method of Working employed, Out-turn of Coal, &c.

| Name of Collery. | Owners. | Mode of working. | Number of Pits or Quarries at work. | When first established. | Out-turn of round Coal in Mds. for 1858. | Estimated Out-turn in Mds. for 1859. | Number of Steam Engines and Horse-power. | Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Searsole | Baboo Govindpershad Pundit | Pits | 6 | 1846 | 12,80,201 | 16,48,800 | 1 of 8 and 1 of 25 H. P. | 20 |
| | | Quarries | 3 | 1846 | | | | |
| Jameree | Ditto | Pits | 2 | 1859 | 3,00,000 | 3,41,813 | - - - | 9 |
| | | Quarries | 5 | 1854 | | | | |
| Ningah | Ditto | Ditto | 2 | 1852 | 2,25,000 | 2,42,610 | - - - | 7 |
| Goosick | Ditto | Ditto | 2 | 1858 | - - | 50,000 | - - - | 7 |
| Jore Jankee | Ditto | Undercut Quarry. | 1 | 1858 | - - | 50,000 | - - - | 6 |
| Kajorah | Ditto | Pits | 3 | 1859 | - - | - - | - - - | Seam not yet ascertained, as the excavation has been recently commenced upon. |
| | | Quarry | 1 | 1859 | | | | |
| Ramnuggur | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1859 | - - | - - | - - - | |
| Satgram | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1859 | - - | - - | - - - | |
| Jot Janoki | Ackland and Co. | Quarries | 2 | 1857 | - - | 20,000 | None | 6 |
| Chowkeedanga | Nicol and Sage | Pits | 4 | 1834 | 7,60,000 | 4,00,000 | 1 of 8 and 1 of 25 H. P. | 14 to 16 |
| Kastah | Ditto | Undercut Quarries. | 2 | 1855 | 1,50,000 | 60,000 | - - - | 33 „ 38 |
| Dhussul | Peareelol and Co. | Pit | 1 | 1853 | Closed | 40,000 | None | 14 |
| Jore Janoki | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1851 | Ditto | Uncertain | Ditto | 6 |
| Ashensole | Ashensole Coal Co. | Ditto | 1 | 1857 | 5,000 | 32,000 | - - - | 9 |
| | | Quarry | 1 | 1857 | | | | |
| Satpookooriah | Ditto | Pit | 1 | 1858 | None | 5,000 | - - - | 6 |
| Munglepore | Erskine and Co. | Pits | 7 | 1840 | 8,50,000 | 10,00,000 | 1 of 10 and 1 of 25 H. P. | 15 |
| | | Quarries | 3 | 1840 | | | | |
| Rughoonath Chuck | Ditto | Pits | 2 | 1840 | 1,75,000 | 3,00,000 | 1 of 25 H. P. | 12 |
| | | Quarries | 1 | 1840 | | | | |
| Dhadka | Ditto | Pit | 1 | 1859 | - - | 1,00,000 | 1 of 11 H. P. | 12 |
| Banallee | Ditto | Boring for future operations. Some Coal may be raised from one quarry. | | | | | | |
| Hatnall | Ditto | Pits | 3 | 1857 | 75,000 | 2,00,000 | - - - | 12 |
| Lallbazar | Ditto | Ditto | 2 | 1857 | 75,000 | - - | - - - | 18 |
| Dhamee | Ranee Surnomoyee | Pit | 1 | 1856 | 28,440 | 36,400 | - - - | 10 |
| | | Quarry | 1 | 1856 | | | | |
| Loknathpore | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1856 | - - | - - | - - - | 6 |
| | | Pit | 1 | 1859 | - - | 3,500 | - - - | 12 |
| Bassabony | Ditto | Quarry | 1 | 1859 | | | | |

No. 2.—LIST of COLLIERIES worked in the DISTRICTS of the CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION, with STATISTICS of the Methods of working employed, Out-turn of Coal, &c.

| District. | Number. | Name of Colliery. | Owners. | Mode of working. | Number of Pits or Quarries at work. | When first established. | Out-turn of round Coal in Maunds for 1858. | Estimated out-turn in Maunds for 1859. | Number of Steam Engines and Horse-power. | Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | I.—MINES ON THE EAST BRANCH OF THE NOONEAH STREAM. | | | | | | | |
| Govindpore Sub-Division, in the District of Maunbhoom. | 1 | Churnpore | Messrs. Apcar and Co. | Pit | 1 | 1858 | 80,000 | 80,000 | None | 10 feet. |
| | | | II.—MINES ON THE WEST BRANCH OF THE NOONEAH STREAM. | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | Sitarampore | Messrs. Apcar and Co. | Pit | 1 | 1847 | 1,50,000 | 2½ to 3 lacs of maund. | 1 of 25 H. P. | 12 feet. |
| | 3 | Futtehpore | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1858 | — | 2½ to 3 lacs of maund. | 1 „ 18 „ | 12 „ |
| | 4 | Burrachock | Ditto | Quarry | 1 | 1858 | — | 2½ to 3 lacs of maund. | 1 „ 20 „ | 11 „ |
| | 5 | Garoocee | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1858 | — | 2½ to 3 lacs of maund. | None | 11 „ |
| | 6 | Mainanuggur | Baboo Debidin Sookul | Ditto | 2 | about 1848 | 4,00,000 | 55,000 | — | 10 „ |
| | 7 | Gurporia | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1846 | Remaining unworked. | | — | — |
| | 8 | Burpookoora | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1851 | Ditto. | | — | — |
| | 9 | Garooe | Ditto | Ditto | — | 1859 | — | 9,000 | — | 4 feet. |
| | 10 | Nawoogichuck | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | — | Remaining unworked. | | — | — |
| | 11 | Satpookoora | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | about 1850 | Ditto. | | — | — |
| | 12 | Ghoosick | Ditto | Ditto | — | 1855 | Ditto. | | — | — |
| | 13 | Dhamo or Sitarampore. | Ranee Surnomoyee | Under-cut Quarry. | 1 | 1859 | — | — | — | — |
| | 14 | Barabony | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 15 | Lokenauthpore | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 16 | Bagooneah | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 17 | Ghoosick | Baboo Gobindpersad Pundit. | Quarry | 2 | 1858 | — | 50,000 | — | 7 feet. |
| | 18 | Ramnuggur | Ditto | Ditto | — | 1859 | Work lately commenced. | | — | — |
| | 19 | Satgram | Ditto | Ditto | — | 1859 | | | | |
| | 20 | Salbariah | Ditto | Pits | 1 | 1860 | | | | |
| | 21 | Alooteah | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1860 | | | | |
| | 22 | Gopalpore | Ditto | Quarry | 1 | 1860 | | | | |
| | 23 | Hatnull | Messrs. James Erskine and Co. | Pits | 1 | 1857 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | — | |
| | 24 | Dhadka | Ditto | — | — | — | Work commenced lately. | | — | — |
| | 25 | Lallbazar | Ditto | Pits. | 1 | 1857 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | — | — |
| | 26 | Chinacoory | Bengal Coal Company | Ditto | 1 | about 1834 | 3,50,000 | 4,00,000 | — | — |
| | 27 | Jandaha | Ditto | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7 feet |
| | 28 | Sanctore | Ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 29 | Chockbogar | Ditto | Pit | — | 1857 | — | — | — | — |
| | 30 | Satpookoora | Baboo Koylash Nath Roy. | — | — | — | Remaining unworked. | | — | — |
| | 31 | Kissubgunge | Baboo Brojonath Dey | Quarry | 1 | 1855 | Ditto. | | — | 7 feet. |
| | 32 | Assunsole | „ Romanath Banerjee. | Ditto | 1 | 1857 | 20,000 | 20,000 | — | — |
| | 33 | Salpookoora | Ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 34 | Mainanuggur | Ditto | Quary | 1 | 1848 | 2,00,000 | 2,00,000 | — | 9½ feet. |
| | 35 | Dhadka | Ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | III.—MINES ON THE WEST OF THE FIELDS. | | | | | | | |
| | 36 | Doomoorkonda | Bengal Coal Company | Quarry | 1 | 1840 | — | — | — | 10 feet. |
| | 37 | Channeh | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1834 | 1,50,000 | 1,50,000 | 1 | 10 „ |
| | 38 | Noochibad | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | 1838 | — | 1,00,000 | — | 10 „ |
| | 39 | Chapra | Ditto | Ditto | Work stopped. | | | | | |
| | 40 | Patlabari | Ditto | Ditto | | | — | — | — | — |
| | 41 | Koomorlolie | Ditto | Ditto | | | | | | |
| | 42 | Burmoorie | Baboo Bulloram Doss | Ditto | 1 | 1838 | 30,000 | 30,000 | — | — |
| | | | IV.—MINES IN THE PANDRA ZEMINDAREE. | | | | | | | |
| | | Meyra | Baboo Sib Chunder Bose. | 25 Beegahs of land. | — | — | These Mines are remaining closed. | | | |
| | | Souga Mohool | Mr. D. Smith | 25 Ditto | — | — | | | | |
| | | Nakrajoora | Baboo Russick Neogy | 25 Ditto | — | — | | | | |
| | | Banda | Messrs. Carr Tagore and Co. | 25 Ditto | — | — | | | | |
| | | Chapra | Messrs. Watson & Co. | 500 Ditto | — | — | | | | |
| | | | V.—MINES IN THE KURHURBALLEE COAL FIELDS. | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Kurhurballee | East Indian Railway Company. | Pits.—Quarries were worked at first as far as that mode was practicable, but all workings now are by Pits. | 10, besides about 70 trial sinkings. | 1858 | 30,000 | 1,10,000 Estimated out-turn for 1860 is 3,50,000. | 1 of 4 H. P. working and 1 of 20 H. P. to be erected. | Several seams 16 to 17. |
| Burhee Sub-Division, in the District of the Hazareebaugh. | 2 | Ditto | Bengal Coal Company | By Cooly labour. | Information not furnished. | | | | | |
| | | | VI.—MINES IN THE PALAMOW PERGUNNAH. | | | | | | | |
| Palamow Sub-Division, in Lohardugah. | 1 | Rajhara | Bengal Coal Company | — | Information not furnished. | | | | | |

No. 3.—General Abstract of the Collieries in the Chota Nagpore Division.

| Collieries. | Number of Mines which have produced Coal. | Number of Mines which had not produced Coal in April 1859. | Total Coal produced in 1858. Maunds. | 1858. Tons. | 1859. Maunds. | 1859. Tons. | Number of Steam Engines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. On the East Branch of the Nooneah | 1 | - - | 80,000 | 2,667 | 80,000 | 2,667 | — |
| II. On the West Branch of the Nooneah | 27 | 7 | 9,60,000 | 32,000 | 12,34,000 | 41,133 | 5 |
| III. On the West of the Fields - - | 3 | 3 | 1,80,000 | 6,000 | 2,80,000 | 9,333 | 1 |
| IV. In the Pandra Zemindaree - - | - - | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| V. In the Kurhurballee Fields - - | 10 | - - | 30,000 | 1,000 | 1,10,000 | 3,667 | 1 |
| VI. In Pergunnah Palamow - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | 41 | 15 | 12,50,000 | 41,667 | 17,04,000 | 56,800 | 7 |

No. 4.—List of Collieries worked in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Bhaugulpore Division, with Statistics of the Methods of working employed, Out-turn of Coal, &c.

| No. | Name of Colliery. | Owners. | Mode of working. | No. of Pits or Quarries at work. | When first established. | Out-turn of round Coal in Maunds for 1858. | Estimated Out-turn in Maunds for 1859. | No. of Steam-engines and Horse-power. | Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | I.—Mines in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Pakour Division. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bankijora - | Messieurs Eaton and Browning. | Quarries | 1 | 1858 | 10,000 | 45,000 | - - | 19 | This is a noble seam of coal, of very fair quality, and fetches eight annas a maund on the railway. |
| 2 | Chilgo - | | Ditto - | 1 | | 5,000 | 10,000 | - - | 5 | About one-third of the out-turn is stated to consist of rubble. The coal has been used by the railway for brick-burning. These quarries are near the Bansloi Nuddee. |
| 3 | Kondapaharee | | Ditto - | 1 | | 5,000 | 10,000 | - - | 3 | |
| 4 | Oormu - | | Ditto - | 2 | | - - | 26,000 | - - | 7 | |
| | | | II.—Godda Division. | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Bhorah - | East Indian Railway Company. | Undercut quarry. | 1 | 1858 | 1,20,000 | 10,00,000 | - - | 17 | * These mines have not been worked this year, there being no demand for so much coal. Of the original estimate only about 1,50,000 maunds were quarried this season. |
| 6 | Hurrah - | Ditto. | Quarries | 2 | 1857 | 3,00,000 | 5,00,000* | - - | 7, 9 | 86,000 maunds of coal have been mined up to 31st May 1860. The engine is not worked, because not required, the mine being dry. |
| 7 | Lohundia - | Putterghatta Lime and Coal Company (limited). | Galleries worked into the hill in which the mine is situate | 20 galleries. | Sept. 1859 | - - | 86,000 | One of 8 horse-power. | 9 | |
| 8 | Burgo - | C. H. Barnes, Esq. | Surface-digging by coolies. | 1 locality | 1st Jan. 1859 | - - | 6,000 | - - | 7 | Only 1,800 maunds have been carted to the Ganges, the low prices obtaining not offering any inducement to remove the remaining portion. |
| | | | III.—Rajmehal Division. | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Tessafooli - | P. Burke, Esq. | Quarries | 2 | Oct. 1856 | 1,32,616 | 1,50,000 | - - | 60 | Ten shafts are being sunk. Some are already 60 feet in depth. Steam engines will not be used until deep lying coal, and of a good quality, be reached. At present the coal is only used for brick and lime burning; and this only by the railway company, no steam coal having as yet been found. The cost of quarrying is from three to four pice per maund, and of carting to the railway line from four to four and half annas, leaving from one to one and half annas profit to owners. |
| | ,, | ,, | Headings | 2 | April ,, | — | — | — | — | |
| 10 | Ghut Kum - | Messrs. P. Burke, F. Fortescue Harrison, and Boyle. | Quarry - | 1 | 1859 | - - | 50,000 | — | — | |

| No. | Name of Colliery. | Owners. | Mode of working. | No. of Pits or Quarries at work. | When first established. | Out-turn of round Coal in Maunds for 1858. | Estimated Out-turn in Maunds for 1859. | No. of Steam-engines and Horse-power. | Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | IV.—Doomka Division. | | | | | |
| 11 | Panchbynee | Messrs. Mackey and Company. | Quarry - | 1 | Dec. 1857 | 60,000 | - - | - - | 7 | Bituminous and pretty good; somewhat similar in appearance to Raneegunge coal. The quantity estimated for 1859-60 is less than the preceding year's out-turn, on account of the coal being now required for the iron works at Mahomed bazaar only, whilst in 1858-59 the coal was supplied to the North Beerbboom district of the East Indian Railway. With a sufficiency of outlay and labour an abundant supply could be annually obtained. |
| 12 | Hurrinsingha | Mr. H. Wilson of Goompta (deceased). | Ditto - | 1 | In 1854–55 | 48,000 | - - | - - | 18 | Superior quarry to the above. Large supply of coal, which has been a good deal worked to supply the East Indian railway, but, owing to the Railway company not requiring any more, the work is closed temporarily. |
| 13 | Domunpore - | Messrs. Mackey and Company. | Ditto - | 1 | Mar. 1859 | 30,000 | - - | - - | 8 | Same remarks as No. 11. |
| 14 | Ghât Chora - | Ditto - | Ditto - | 2 | June 1858 | - - | - - | - - | 8 | Bituminous; rather inferior and slaty. This mine was only worked on trial for a few months in 1858; there is a probability of the work being resumed next cold season. |
| 15 | Mussuneea - | Messrs. J. Knott, J. Avdall, jun., and G. C. Paul. | Ditto - | 1 | Apr. 1860 | - - | - - | - - | 8 | Pretty good; bituminous. Much the same coal as that at Panchbynee (No. 11), the river Bhraminee only separating the two pits. |
| 16 | Gopeekander | Mr. H. Wilson (deceased). | Ditto - | 1 | Apr. 1856 | 7,000 | - - | - - | 14 | Coal much the same as No. 11. |
| 17 | Sursabad - | Mr. C. Hampton. | Ditto - | 1 | 1860 | - - | - - | - - | - - | Particulars not received. |

No. 5.—General Abstract of the Collieries in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

| Collieries. | No. of Mines which have produced Coal. | Total Coal produced in | | | | No. of Steam-engines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1858. | | 1859. | | |
| | | Maunds. | Tons. | Maunds. | Tons. | |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs—Pakour division, near the Bansloi Nuddee, and in the neighbourhood of Allooberah, | 5 | 20,000 | 714 | 91,000 | 3,250 | — |
| „ „ Godda division - - | 5 | 4,20,000 | 15,000 | 15,92,000 | 56,857 | 1 |
| „ „ Rajmehal do. - - - | 3 | 1,32,616 | 4,736 | 2,00,000 | 7,142 | — |
| „ „ Doomka do. - - - | 7 | 1,45,000 | 5,178 | — | — | — |
| Total - | 20 | 7,17,616 | 25,628 | 18,83,000 | 67,249 | 1 |

No. 6.—Supplementary List of Collieries worked in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Bhaugulpore Division.

| No. | Name of Colliery. | Owner. | Mode of working. | No. of Pits or Quarries at work. | When first established. | Out-turn of round Coal in Maunds for 1858. | Estimated out-turn in Maunds for 1859. | No. of Steam-engines and Horse-power. | Thickness in feet of Seam of Coal worked. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Sursabad - | Mr. C. Hampton. | Quarries | 4 | May 1859 | Not given | Not given* - | - - | 3 | The coal already lifted is surface coal, and not fit for steam purposes. |
| 18 | Poorana Domunpore. | Ditto - | Quarry - | 1 | Apr. 1860 | Ditto - | Ditto* - | - - | - - | Ditto. |

* Estimated out-turn for 1860, 50,000 maunds and 1,00,000 maunds respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BUDGET PROGRESS REPORT of the GOVERNMENT of BENGAL for the Year 1860–61.

Local and Departmental Abstract of Outlay.

| DISBURSING DEPARTMENTS. | Direction. | CONSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | Collection and Police. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CLASS I.—STATE. | | | | | | | | CLASS II.—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Military. | Naval. | Judicial. | Revenue. | Ecclesiastical. | Educational. | General. | Total. | Municipal. | Marine. | Agricultural. | Communication. | Electric Telegraph. | Total. | | | |
| CHIEF ENGINEER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | 62,868 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 62,868 |
| CONTROLLER AND EXAMINER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | 1,27,034 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,27,034 |
| SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER, 1st CIRCLE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | 28,048 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28,048 |
| CIVIL ARCHITECT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | 2,528 | 437 | 6,033 | 1,59,658 | 5,002 | 225 | 1,02,407 | 2,76,390 | — | 8,912 | — | 12,946 | — | 21,858 | 2,98,248 | — | 2,98,248 |
| Repairs - - - - | — | 4,945 | — | 29,756 | 29,180 | 1,212 | 838 | 86,164 | 1,52,095 | — | 9,005 | — | — | — | 9,005 | 1,61,100 | — | 1,61,100 |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | 740 | 45 | 3,668 | 29,640 | 657 | 100 | 10,289 | 45,139 | — | 1,537 | — | 1,036 | — | 2,573 | 47,712 | — | 47,712 |
| GARRISON ENGINEER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | 1,69,467 | — | — | — | 366 | — | 1,504 | 1,71,337 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,71,337 | — | 1,71,337 |
| Repairs - - - - | — | 89,192 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 14,097 | 1,03,298 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,03,298 | — | 1,03,298 |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | 36,657 | — | — | — | 56 | — | 2,221 | 38,934 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 38,934 | — | 38,934 |
| IRON BRIDGE YARD. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | — | — | 2,655 | 9,766 | 2,224 | — | 20,253 | 34,898 | — | — | 694 | 327 | — | 1,021 | 35,919 | — | 35,919 |
| Repairs - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,159 | 1,159 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,159 | — | 1,159 |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | — | — | 1,310 | 4,878 | 1,107 | — | 10,773 | 18,068 | — | — | 304 | 152 | — | 456 | 18,524 | — | 18,524 |
| SUBURBAN ROADS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 160 | — | 160 | 160 | — | 160 |
| Repairs - - - - | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 10 | — | — | 10 | 12 | — | 12 |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13,729 | — | 13,729 | 13,729 | — | 13,729 |
| BARRACKPORE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | 1,32,268 | — | 5,053 | 1,259 | 11,055 | 3,925 | 1,867 | 1,55,427 | — | — | — | 7,089 | — | 7,089 | 1,62,516 | — | 1,62,516 |
| Repairs - - - - | — | 50,187 | — | 4,351 | 521 | 1,488 | 2,928 | 6,790 | 66,265 | — | — | — | 30,393 | — | 30,393 | 96,658 | — | 96,658 |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | 26,950 | — | 1,392 | 251 | 1,803 | 1,000 | 1,264 | 32,660 | — | — | — | 5,495 | — | 5,495 | 38,155 | — | 38,155 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Arracan.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | 25,020 | — | 20,211 | — | 16 | — | 272 | 45,519 | — | 103 | — | 277 | 5,055 | 5,435 | 50,954 | — | 50,954 | |
| Repairs - - - - | — | 5,034 | — | 8,802 | 2,943 | 378 | 833 | 1,939 | 19,929 | — | 2,668 | — | 573 | — | 3,241 | 23,170 | — | 23,170 | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | 4,813 | — | 4,640 | 469 | 62 | 140 | 360 | 10,484 | — | 442 | — | 135 | 806 | 1,383 | 11,867 | — | 11,867 | |
| **Superintendent Engineer, 2nd Circle.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | 21,648 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21,648 | |
| **Nuddea Rivers.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 975 | 646 | — | 1,621 | 1,621 | — | 1,621 | |
| Repairs - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,553 | 46,803 | — | 49,356 | 49,356 | — | 49,356 | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,234 | 16,956 | — | 18,190 | 18,190 | — | 18,190 | |
| **Calcutta Canals.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | — | — | 45 | — | — | — | 13,149 | 13,194 | 505 | — | 79 | — | — | 584 | 13,778 | — | 13,778 | |
| Repairs - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 76 | — | — | — | — | 76 | 76 | — | 76 | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,560 | 5,560 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,560 | — | 5,560 | |
| **24-Pergunnahs.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | — | — | 26 | 1 | — | — | — | 27 | 19,583 | 184 | 179 | 44,212 | 211 | 64,369 | 64,396 | — | 64,396 | |
| Repairs - - - - | — | 19 | — | 174 | 1,143 | 6 | — | — | 1,342 | 180 | 4,920 | 30,362 | 20,568 | 325 | 56,355 | 57,697 | — | 57,697 | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | 4 | — | 48 | 254 | 1 | — | — | 307 | 4,491 | 1,161 | 6,930 | 14,720 | 118 | 27,420 | 27,727 | — | 27,727 | |
| **Dacca.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | 450 | — | 4,101 | 4,088 | 234 | 94 | 4,172 | 13,139 | — | 6,119 | — | 153 | — | 6,272 | 19,411 | — | 19,411 | |
| Repairs - - - - | — | 4,978 | — | 23,426 | 7,084 | 851 | 1,972 | 2,093 | 40,404 | — | 3,782 | — | 7,974 | — | 11,756 | 52,160 | — | 52,160 | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | 3,086 | — | 15,598 | 6,323 | 615 | 1,160 | 3,555 | 30,337 | — | 5,613 | — | 4,608 | — | 10,221 | 40,558 | — | 40,558 | |
| **Calcutta and Jessore Road.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | — | — | 1,093 | — | — | — | 3,071 | 4,164 | — | 140 | — | 271 | — | 411 | 4,575 | — | 4,575 | |
| Repairs - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 147 | — | 147 | 147 | — | 147 | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | — | — | 2,098 | — | — | — | 5,865 | 7,963 | — | 267 | — | 798 | — | 1,065 | 9,028 | — | 9,028 | |
| **Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | 14,503 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14,503 | |
| **Upper Assam.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | 3,183 | — | 4,074 | 33 | — | 11 | 337 | 7,638 | — | — | — | 1,902 | — | 1,902 | 9,540 | — | 9,540 | |
| Repairs - - - - | — | 1,207 | — | 842 | — | — | 66 | 100 | 2,215 | — | — | — | 8,216 | — | 8,216 | 10,431 | — | 10,431 | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | 2,625 | — | 2,935 | 19 | — | 46 | 261 | 5,886 | — | — | — | 6,052 | — | 6,052 | 11,938 | — | 11,938 | |
| **Lower Assam.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works - - - | — | 2,368 | — | 2,668 | 373 | 3,159 | 51 | 810 | 9,429 | — | — | — | 1,826 | — | 1,826 | 11,255 | — | 11,255 | |
| Repairs - - - - | — | 1,038 | — | 6,747 | 315 | 139 | 563 | 642 | 9,444 | — | — | — | 9,155 | — | 9,155 | 18,599 | — | 18,599 | |
| Establishment and contingencies - | — | 1,132 | — | 3,183 | 232 | 1,113 | 207 | 490 | 6,357 | — | — | — | 3,715 | — | 3,715 | 10,072 | — | 10,072 | |

Budget Progress Report of the Government of Bengal for the Year 1860-61.—*continued.*

| Disbursing Departments. | Direction. | CONSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Class I.—State. | | | | | | | | Class II.—Internal Improvements. | | | | | | Total. | Collection and Police. | Grand Total. |
| | | Military. | Naval. | Judicial. | Revenue. | Ecclesiastical. | Educational. | General. | Total. | Municipal. | Marine. | Agricultural. | Communication. | Electric Telegraph. | Total. | | | |
| Sylhet. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 2,213 | — | 1,106 | 92 | — | 64 | 239 | 3,714 | — | — | — | 175 | — | 175 | 3,889 | — | 3,889 |
| Repairs | — | 3,025 | — | 2,856 | 667 | 262 | 63 | 353 | 7,226 | — | — | — | 1,652 | — | 1,652 | 8,878 | — | 8,878 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 4,750 | — | 3,590 | 687 | 236 | 115 | 536 | 9,914 | — | — | — | 1,656 | — | 1,656 | 11,570 | — | 11,570 |
| Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and contingencies | 15,457 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15,457 |
| Berhampore. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 28,874 | — | 29,649 | 264 | 37 | 2,280 | 10,426 | 71,530 | 4,106 | — | — | 70,858 | — | 74,964 | 1,46,494 | — | 1,46,494 |
| Repairs | — | 5,961 | — | 1,220 | 551 | 185 | 536 | 420 | 8,873 | — | — | — | 5,656 | — | 5,656 | 14,529 | — | 14,529 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 5,962 | — | 5,285 | 141 | 38 | 482 | 1,855 | 13,763 | 697 | — | — | 13,125 | — | 13,822 | 27,585 | — | 27,585 |
| Bhaugulpore. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 3,564 | — | 4,014 | 15,090 | 2,064 | — | 1,922 | 26,654 | — | — | — | 40,359 | — | 40,359 | 67,013 | — | 67,013 |
| Repairs | — | 250 | — | 3,534 | 1,534 | — | 73 | — | 5,391 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,391 | — | 5,391 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 1,195 | — | 2,359 | 5,192 | 640 | 8 | 597 | 9,991 | — | — | — | 12,600 | — | 12,600 | 22,591 | — | 22,591 |
| Darjeeling Road. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 20,142 | — | 115 | 16 | — | — | 6,781 | 27,054 | — | — | — | 1,35,614 | — | 1,35,614 | 1,62,668 | — | 1,62,668 |
| Repairs | — | 4,366 | — | 1,284 | 625 | — | — | 85 | 6,360 | — | — | — | 26,199 | — | 26,199 | 32,559 | — | 32,559 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 5,074 | — | 289 | 134 | — | — | 1,422 | 6,919 | — | — | — | 33,510 | — | 33,510 | 40,429 | — | 40,429 |
| Dinagepore. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 1,681 | — | 18,076 | 40 | 123 | 49 | 278 | 20,247 | — | — | — | 7,616 | — | 7,616 | 27,863 | — | 27,863 |
| Repairs | — | 9,319 | — | 5,143 | 1,158 | — | 232 | 125 | 15,977 | — | — | — | 6,902 | — | 6,902 | 22,879 | — | 22,879 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 6,500 | — | 13,728 | 710 | 74 | 166 | 239 | 21,417 | — | — | — | 8,565 | — | 8,565 | 29,982 | — | 29,982 |
| Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and contingencies | 18,642 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18,642 |
| Dinapore. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 45,941 | — | 7,639 | 850 | 311 | 48 | — | 54,789 | — | — | 5 | 2,241 | — | 2,246 | 57,035 | — | 57,035 |
| Repairs | — | 26,580 | — | 8,806 | 4,195 | 166 | 300 | — | 40,047 | — | — | 3,421 | 13,161 | — | 16,582 | 56,629 | — | 56,629 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 19,176 | — | 4,328 | 1,338 | 130 | 95 | — | 25,067 | — | — | 900 | 3,963 | — | 4,863 | 29,930 | — | 29,930 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PATNA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 781 | — | 10,551 | 35,809 | 1,474 | — | 1,299 | 49,914 | — | — | — | 1,977 | — | 1,977 | 51,891 | — | 51,891 | |
| Repairs | — | 5,374 | — | 9,952 | 37,245 | 135 | 240 | 1,646 | 54,592 | — | — | 88 | 23,469 | — | 23,557 | 78,149 | — | 78,149 | |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 1,530 | — | 5,104 | 18,215 | 398 | 62 | 734 | 26,043 | — | — | 18 | 6,336 | — | 6,354 | 32,397 | — | 32,397 | |
| **2nd DIVISION, GRAND TRUNK ROAD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 75,163 | — | — | — | 108 | — | 5,543 | 80,814 | — | — | — | 1,03,189 | — | 1,03,189 | 1,84,003 | — | 1,84,003 | |
| Repairs | — | 1,974 | — | 264 | — | 4 | — | — | 2,242 | — | — | — | 68,964 | — | 68,964 | 71,206 | — | 71,206 | |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 12,818 | — | 44 | — | 18 | — | 920 | 13,800 | — | — | — | 28,697 | — | 28,697 | 42,497 | 19,755 | 62,252 | |
| **RAMGHUR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 26,376 | — | 593 | — | 4,154 | 36 | 124 | 31,283 | — | — | — | 56,630 | 352 | 56,982 | 88,265 | — | 88,265 | |
| Repairs | — | 13,388 | — | 1,496 | 6 | 48 | 133 | 1,415 | 16,486 | — | — | — | 54,530 | 293 | 54,823 | 71,309 | — | 71,309 | |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 9,937 | — | 520 | 1 | 1,049 | 30 | 375 | 11,912 | — | — | — | 26,033 | 162 | 26,195 | 38,107 | — | 38,107 | |
| **SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, 6th CIRCLE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and contingencies | 13,454 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13,454 | |
| **1st DIVISION, GRAND TRUNK ROAD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 17,706 | — | 2,259 | 1 | — | — | 66 | 20,032 | — | — | — | 10,876 | — | 10,876 | 30,908 | — | 30,908 | |
| Repairs | — | 17,502 | — | 3,961 | 2,688 | 246 | — | 803 | 25,200 | — | — | — | 52,470 | 169 | 52,639 | 77,839 | — | 77,839 | |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 5,984 | — | 1,054 | 459 | 34 | — | 153 | 7,684 | — | — | — | 11,174 | 34 | 11,208 | 18,892 | 3,082 | 21,974 | |
| **DAMOODAH.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,051 | 1,051 | — | — | 6,578 | 282 | — | 6,860 | 7,911 | — | 7,911 | |
| Repairs | — | — | — | 657 | — | — | — | — | 657 | — | 117 | 49,491 | 9,281 | — | 58,889 | 59,546 | — | 59,546 | |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | — | — | 357 | — | — | — | 577 | 934 | — | 55 | 30,516 | 5,252 | — | 35,823 | 36,757 | — | 36,757 | |
| **MIDNAPORE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | — | — | 5,589 | — | — | — | — | 5,589 | — | — | 3,862 | 3,224 | 2,050 | 9,136 | 14,725 | — | 14,725 | |
| Repairs | — | 2,276 | — | 6,321 | 1,754 | 390 | 1,420 | 44 | 12,205 | — | — | 10,688 | 21,587 | — | 32,275 | 44,480 | — | 44,480 | |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 934 | — | 4,641 | 702 | 156 | 546 | 16 | 6,995 | — | — | 5,694 | 9,672 | 787 | 16,153 | 23,148 | — | 23,148 | |
| **TUMLOOK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | 13,421 | 14,110 | — | 27,531 | 27,543 | — | 27,543 | |
| Repairs | — | — | — | 156 | 30 | — | — | 39 | 225 | — | 53 | 28,702 | 10,513 | — | 39,268 | 39,493 | — | 39,493 | |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | — | — | 33 | 10 | — | — | 10 | 53 | — | 13 | 14,278 | 8,364 | — | 22,655 | 22,708 | — | 22,708 | |
| **HIDGELLEE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | — | — | — | 2,905 | — | — | — | 2,905 | — | — | 2,310 | 8 | — | 2,318 | 5,223 | — | 5,223 | |
| Repairs | — | — | — | 371 | 6,912 | 161 | — | 752 | 8,196 | — | 15 | 32,257 | 6,223 | 237 | 38,732 | 46,928 | — | 46,928 | |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | — | — | 114 | 3,724 | 38 | — | 266 | 4,142 | — | 5 | 12,990 | 2,352 | 76 | 15,423 | 19,565 | — | 19,565 | |
| **BURRAKUR BRIDGE WORKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 44 | 44 | — | — | — | 13,988 | — | 13,988 | 14,032 | — | 14,032 | |
| Repairs | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,098 | — | 1,098 | 1,098 | — | 1,098 | |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22 | 22 | — | — | — | 7,388 | — | 7,388 | 7,410 | — | 7,410 | |

Budget Progress Report of the Government of Bengal for the Year 1860-61.—*continued.*

| Disbursing Departments. | Direction. | CONSTRUCTION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | Collection and Police. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Class I.—State. | | | | | | | | Class II.—Internal Improvements. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Military. | Naval. | Judicial. | Revenue. | Ecclesiastical. | Educational. | General. | Total. | Municipal. | Marine. | Agricultural. | Communication. | Electric Telegraph. | Total. | | | |
| Synthea. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Repairs | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 454 | — | 454 | 454 | — | 454 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,900 | — | 3,900 | 3,900 | — | 3,900 |
| Superintending Engineer, 7th Circle. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishment and contingencies | 16,187 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16,187 |
| Balasore. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | — | — | 4,668 | 1,106 | — | — | 1,487 | 7,261 | — | — | 3,233 | 2,360 | — | 5,593 | 12,854 | — | 12,854 |
| Repairs | — | — | — | 210 | 498 | 11 | 105 | 433 | 1,257 | — | — | 8,150 | 16,690 | — | 24,840 | 26,097 | — | 26,097 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | — | — | 1,536 | 512 | 3 | 32 | 605 | 2,688 | — | — | 3,616 | 6,058 | — | 9,674 | 12,362 | — | 13,362 |
| Cuttack. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 2,302 | — | 608 | 137 | 150 | 7 | 1,461 | 4,665 | — | — | — | 1,310 | — | 1,310 | 5,975 | — | 5,975 |
| Repairs | — | 1,188 | — | 741 | 1,755 | 964 | 62 | 272 | 4,982 | — | — | — | 10,743 | — | 10,743 | 15,725 | — | 15,725 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 2,092 | — | 780 | 1,140 | 660 | 34 | 1,020 | 5,726 | — | — | — | 7,222 | — | 7,222 | 12,948 | — | 12,948 |
| Mahanuddy. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | — | — | 2,091 | 5,166 | — | — | — | 7,257 | — | — | 13,930 | 1,856 | — | 15,786 | 23,043 | — | 23,043 |
| Repairs | — | — | — | 136 | — | — | — | 892 | 1,028 | — | 2,189 | 22,827 | 725 | — | 25,741 | 26,769 | — | 26,769 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | — | — | 528 | 1,224 | — | — | 192 | 1,944 | — | 504 | 8,808 | 636 | — | 9,948 | 11,892 | — | 11,892 |
| Pooree. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,053 | 77 | 2,130 | — | — | 1,859 | 1,766 | — | 3,625 | 5,755 | — | 5,755 |
| Repairs | — | 22 | — | — | 832 | 3 | 4 | 194 | 1,055 | — | — | 8,753 | 3,549 | — | 12,302 | 13,357 | — | 13,357 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 2 | — | — | 605 | 1 | 1,520 | 152 | 2,280 | — | — | 8,073 | 4,028 | — | 12,101 | 14,381 | — | 14,381 |
| Raipore Road. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original works | — | 1,444 | — | 1,901 | — | — | 96 | 146 | 3,587 | — | — | — | 672 | — | 672 | 4,259 | — | 4,259 |
| Repairs | — | 156 | — | 1,328 | 89 | — | 23 | 658 | 2,254 | — | — | — | 6,406 | — | 6,406 | 8,660 | — | 8,660 |
| Establishment and contingencies | — | 992 | — | 1,984 | 60 | — | 64 | 496 | 3,596 | — | — | — | 4,376 | — | 4,376 | 7,972 | — | 7,972 |
| Total | 3,17,841 | 9,62,405 | 482 | 3,38,498 | 4,15,313 | 46,124 | 25,137 | 3,50,726 | 21,38,685 | 29,638 | 47,804 | 3,67,788 | 12,75,324 | 10,675 | 17,01,229 | 38,39,914 | 22,837 | 41,80,592 |

Exclusive of unclassified expenditure, amounting to rupees 4,94,169, making a grand total of rupees 46,74,761.

# CHAPTER X.

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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

AT the commencement of the year under report the Madras Government was presided over by the Honourable Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B. In consequence of his recall, the Government was held provisionally by the Senior Civil Member of Council, the Honourable W. A. Morehead, from the 8th of June to the 5th of July 1860, when Mr. Morehead was relieved by the Honourable Sir Henry Ward, Kt., G.C.M.G., previously Governor of Ceylon. Sir Henry Ward died suddenly of cholera on the 2nd of August, and the Government then again devolved upon the Honourable W. A. Morehead, who administered it until the arrival of the present Governor, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B. Sir William arrived and assumed charge of the Government on the 18th February 1861.

In other branches of the public service there have also been changes. The Honourable Sir Henry Davison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, died at Ootacamund on the 4th November 1860. His successor, the Honourable Sir Colley Harman Scotland, arrived at Madras on the 23rd May 1861.

The Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Bishop of Madras, died at Madras, on the 5th March last, after an illness of a few weeks.

His Excellency Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., relinquished the command of the Madras Army, and embarked for England on the 27th of February last. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., who has been appointed to succeed him, has not yet arrived at Madras.

4th June 1861.

## SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

### CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. The total number of suits instituted in the several courts of original jurisdiction during the year 1860 was 1,37,834. Of these, 310 were entertained by Civil Judges, 680 by Subordinate Judges, 230 by Principal Sudder Amíns, 2,015 by Sudder Amíns, and 88,793 by District Moonsiffs.

3. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 25,435 in the number of suits filed.

4. The work of the courts shows that 7,863 suits were disposed of on their merits in excess of the number decided in the previous year. Including those which were otherwise disposed of, the total number of additional decisions amounts to 10,376. The effect of these exertions on the part of the courts, combined with the decrease in litigation already noticed, has been to reduce the number of pending cases by 19,277 below that of the preceding year. The courts thus entered upon the year 1861 with 68,855 suits on their files, instead of 88,132.

5. Of the whole number of suits pending at the close of 1859, and instituted during 1860, 27 per cent. were decided after full investigation of the facts; 28 per cent. were privately adjusted; 14 per cent. were disposed of in other ways; and the remaining 30 per cent. were pending at the end of the year. Of the suits determined after full investigation, 85 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, and 15 per cent. in favour of the defendants.

6. Of the total number of original suits disposed of, 2 per cent. were tried by Civil and Subordinate Judges, and 67 per cent. by Principal Sudder Amíns, Moofty Sudder Amíns, and District Moonsiffs.

7. Of the 68,855 original suits pending at the close of 1860, 16,996, or 4 per cent., had been on the files for more than a twelvemonth, and 16,075, or 4¾ per cent., for more than six months.

Average duration of suits.

8. The following table shows that the average duration of suits before each class of tribunals was nearly the same as in the preceding year:—

| | 1859. Y. | M. | D. | 1860. Y. | M. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Judges | 1 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| Subordinate Judges | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 16 |
| Principal Sudder Amíns | 0 | 9 | 19 | 0 | 10 | 23 |
| Sudder Amíns | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| District Moonsiffs | 0 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 11 |

Nature of suits instituted.

9. Of the number of suits instituted in 1860, and excluding those remanded or otherwise brought again on the files,—

2,882 were connected with land-rent and revenue.
7,774 „ otherwise connected with lands.
2,868 „ for houses and other fixed property.
105,179 „ connected with debts, wages, &c.
478 „ caste and religion, &c.
2,734 „ indigo, silk, &c.

10. It will thus be seen that the greater portion, amounting to nine-tenths of the entire number of suits instituted, were for recovery of debts, wages, &c., while only 478 were connected with caste, religion, &c.

Value of suits pending.

11. The total value of the original suits pending at the close of 1860 was rupees 148,15,664 5 5, being rupees 66,42,557 7 5 less than at the close of the preceding year. This is accounted for by the smaller number of suits pending on the 31st December 1860, as compared with the previous year.

Appeals.

12. The number of appeals which came before the Lower Appellate Courts, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1859, was 18,466, of which 11,603 were disposed of: viz., 2,198, or 12 per cent., were decreed on the merits for appellants; 3,279, or 17 per cent., for respondents; 243, or 1 per cent., were remanded; 531, or 3 per cent., were dismissed for default; and 5,352, or 29 per cent., were otherwise disposed of, the average duration of appeals on the files being 1 year 6 months and 11 days.

Execution of decrees.

13. Out of 58,367 applications for execution of decrees pending at the close of 1859, and received during 1860, 53,862, or 92 per cent., were disposed of, leaving only 4,505 unexecuted at the close of the year under review.

Operations of the Sudder Court.

14. The following table shows the operations of the Sudder Court on the Civil side during the year 1860, distinguishing the appeals filed and disposed of under the old law, and those under Act VIII. of 1859:—

| | Under the old Law. | | Under the new Law. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. |
| Pending 1st January 1860 | 22 | 75 | — | — |
| Admitted or received | 13 | 127 | 25 | 728 |
| Total | 35 | 202 | 25 | 728 |
| Dismissed in default | 2 | - | - | 14 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Confirmed | 18 | 67 | 1 | 104 |
| Amended | 9 | 10 | — | — |
| Reversed | 5 | 70 | 3 | 17 |
| Remanded | - | 51 | - | 2 |
| Otherwise disposed of | - | - | - | 2 |
| Total | 35 | 198 | 4 | 140 |
| Depending 31st December 1860 | - | 4 | 21 | 588 |

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

'etty offences.

15. The number of persons charged with petty offences, whose cases came under investigation during the year, was 2,29,867, or 684 less than in the preceding year. Of these, 85,857, or 58 per cent., were acquitted and released; 79,890, or 35 per cent., were discharged on Razeenamah; and 62,363, or 42 per cent., were convicted and punished—the number dealt with by the village magistracy being 17,727, or 9 per cent.; by the Táluq magistracy, 2,02,411, or 87 per cent.; and by the district magistracy, 9,067, or 4 per cent.

16. The ratio of persons charged to population was 1 in 97, and of those convicted 1 in 360.

Crimes and misdemeanors.

17. The total number of crimes and misdemeanors reported to have been committed during the year amounted to 16,464, in which 61,366 persons were supposed to have been concerned, showing a decrease of 970 cases, and an increase of 6,213 persons, as compared with the previous year. Of the above 16,464 offences, 972, or 6 per cent., were against the person; 12,131, or 74 per cent., against property; and 3,361, or 20 per cent., of various other offences.

18. Including those under trial at the close of the previous year, there were 9,817 cases of crimes and misdemeanors, with 24,730 persons brought before the courts. Of these, 15,401 persons, or 62 per cent., were released by the police and magistracy; 3,903, or 43 per cent., were convicted and punished; 342, or 4 per cent., were held to security; and 4,727, or 53 per cent., were acquitted.

19. Of the 8,972 persons brought under trial, 15 per cent. were tried by the magistracy under Act VII. of 1843; 55 per cent. by the Subordinate, Principal Sudder Amíns', and Sudder Amíns' Courts; 27 per cent. by the Session Courts; and 3 per cent. by the Sudder Court.

20. The ratio of cases brought to trial, to population, was 1 in 2,283, of persons charged 1 in 908, and of those convicted and punished 1 in 5,766.

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Death - - - - | 51 | 53 |
| Transportation - - | 33 | 37 |

21. Compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the number of capital sentences passed by the Sudder Court.

## SECTION II.—POLICE.

### MOFUSSIL POLICE.

22. CRIMINAL STATISTICS NOT FURNISHED.—In no district had the new police been fully introduced at the commencement of the official year. In most the progressive organization had been completed only as it was drawing to a close. In each district the progress has been gradual, Taluq by Taluq being taken up as the force was raised and equipped. The criminal statistics of any one district could therefore be but incomplete and fragmentary, as well in regard to the period embraced as the proportion of the district comprised in them. They have therefore been omitted.

23. DISTRICT BROUGHT UNDER THE ACT.—The Act had been extended to nine districts* before the close of the official year 1859-60. But in six only had any progress in disciplining men and occupying the country been made. It was very partial in each. During the year under review six additional districts† had been taken up, and were in progress of occupation—in all fifteen districts.

24. DISTRICTS COMPLETED AND PROGRESS MADE.—Before the end of the official year under review, the police arrangements had been completed in seven districts.‡ In the remaining eight districts, one to three Taluqs only were incomplete; in all, somewhat less than one-fifth of the country to which the Act had been extended during the year. Sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty-three (16,253), of eighteen thousand (18,000) men required to complete, had been raised; and country comprising 82,001 square miles, and containing a population of 14½ millions of inhabitants, had been brought under regular watch and patrol. The constabulary was at work in 47 large towns and cantonments; guarded 24 district gaols and 130 treasuries; had relieved all military guards and minor detachments in the various districts, and had undertaken all treasury escort duty.

25. The following statement gives the above information in a tabulated form.

## STATEMENT.

| | | Area. | Population. | No. of Taluqs and Zamindari Divisions. | Estimated Requirements. | | Progress made up to 30th April 1861. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total Force to be raised. | Proportion to Population. | Force raised. | Area of Districts undertaken. | Their Population. | Taken up by the new Police. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | No. of Taluqs. | No. of Towns. | No. of Cantonments. | No. of Gaols. | No. of Treasuries. |
| | | S. M. | | | | | | S. M. | | | | | | |
| Ceded District Range. | Bellary - | 11,351 | 10,64,122 | 15 | 1,500 | 711 | 1,144 | 5,858 | 5,56,847 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| | Kurnool - | 7,984 | 6,74,048 | 8 | 974 | 703 | 900 | 7,984 | 6,74,048 | 8 | 3 | — | 1 | 9 |
| | Cuddapah - | 9,140 | 10,56,860 | 11 | 1,369 | 772 | 1,216 | 7,609 | 8,84,655 | 9 | 1 | — | 1 | 10 |
| Western Range. | North Canara | 4,300 | 4,83,336 | 6 | 1,060 | 456 | 966 | 4,300 | 4,83,336 | 6 | 3 | — | 2 | 9 |
| | South Canara | 3,480 | 6,43,602 | 4 | 718 | 895 | 597 | 2,551 | 4,48,933 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 |
| | Malabar - | 6,261 | 16,68,628 | 10 | 1,685 | 996 | 1,279 | 3,118 | 11,32,782 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| | Coimbatore - | 8,099 | 12,27,208 | 11 | 1,098 | 1,118 | 1,016 | 7,206 | 11,18,077 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| Southern Range. | Tanjore - | 3,720 | 15,80,264 | 9 | 1,534 | 1,030 | 1,525 | 3,720 | 15,80,264 | 9 | 5 | — | 3 | 11 |
| | Trichinopoly | 3,200 | 8,09,580 | 5 | 884 | 1,006 | 860 | 3,200 | 8,09,580 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| | Madura - | 8,373 | 17,92,737 | 8 | 1,423 | 1,299 | 1,263 | 7,540 | 15,97,897 | 7 | 3 | — | 1 | 8 |
| Central Range. | Nellore - | 8,341 | 9,58,423 | 13 | 1,282 | 752 | 1,172 | 7,122 | 8,60,638 | 11 | 2 | — | 1 | 10 |
| | North Arcot | 7,526 | 14,52,550 | 9 | 1,470 | 962 | 1,423 | 7,526 | 14,52,550 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| | Chingleput - | 3,010 | 6,11,209 | 7 | 779 | 692 | 779 | 3,010 | 6,11,209 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | South Arcot | 4,933 | 11,85,625 | 8 | 1,144 | 1,036 | 1,082 | 4,933 | 11,85,625 | 8 | 3 | — | 1 | 9 |
| | Salem - - | 7,610 | 13,24,200 | 10 | 1,197 | 1,106 | 1,031 | 6,170 | 10,02,322 | 8 | 2 | — | 1 | 9 |
| | Total - | 97,328 | 1,65,32,392 | 134 | 18,117 | 912 | 16,253 | 81,847 | 1,43,98,763 | 115 | 39 | 8 | 24 | 130 |

N.B.—Military standing guards and permanent detachments, to the number of 3,552 men, were relieved during the year. Treasure and convict escorts, which employed annually so large a force of regulars, have been entirely done by constabulary.

* North Arcot, 25th October 1859. Nellore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Tanjore, 19th January 1860. North Canara, 9th March 1860. Salem and Madura, 27th April 1860.

† Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Trichinopoly, South Canara, and South Malabar, 11th May 1860.

‡ Kurnool, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and North Canara.

G.O. dated 16th November 1860, No. 1,504, and 15th February 1861, No. 191.
Lieutenant C. S. Hearn, 26th N. I.—Ceded District Range.
Lieutenant W. S. Drever, 31st L. I.—Western Range.
Lieutenant T. E. Tennant, 26th N. I.—Southern Range.
Captain G. Hearn, 26th N. I.—Central Range.

| | Area. | Population. | Force. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NORTHERN CIRCAR RANGE. | Sq. Miles. | | |
| Ganjam | 4,457 | 9,48,124 | 1,398 |
| Vizagapatam | 18,935 | 15,71,854 | 1,651 |
| Krishna | 6,918 | 8,56,366 | 1,144 |
| Godavery | 7,533 | 13,21,091 | 1,539 |
| Total | 37,843 | 36,97,435 | 5,732 |
| CEDED DISTRICT RANGE. | | | |
| Bellary | 11,351 | 10,64,653 | 1,380 |
| Kurnool | 7,984 | 5,11,512 | 900 |
| Cuddapah | 9,140 | 10,56,860 | 1,380 |
| Nellore | 8,000 | 9,35,700 | 1,098 |
| Total | 36,475 | 35,68,725 | 4,758 |
| WESTERN RANGE. | | | |
| North Canara | 4,300 | 4,30,700 | 1,090 |
| South Canara | 3,480 | 6,50,000 | 700 |
| Malabar | 6,262 | 17,09,302 | 1,697 |
| Coimbatore | 8,100 | 12,27,200 | 1,098 |
| Total | 22,142 | 40,17,202 | 4,585 |
| SOUTHERN RANGE. | | | |
| Tanjore | 3,720 | 15,80,264 | 1,534 |
| Trichinopoly | 3,200 | 8,09,580 | 805 |
| Madura | 8,373 | 17,92,737 | 1,380 |
| Tinnevelly | 5,144 | 13,39,374 | 1,150 |
| Total | 20,437 | 55,21,955 | 4,869 |
| CENTRAL RANGE. | | | |
| North Arcot | 7,526 | 14,52,949 | 1,510 |
| Chingleput | 3,010 | 6,11,200 | 739 |
| South Arcot | 4,933 | 11,85,625 | 1,144 |
| Salem | 7,610 | 12,68,200 | 1,184 |
| Total | 23,079 | 45,17,974 | 4,577 |

26. DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL. As regards the administration itself, the principal feature of the year has been the institution of a grade of Deputy Inspectors-General. The twenty districts of the Presidency are now formed into five Ranges, as shown in the margin, to four of which Deputy Inspectors-General had been appointed during the year. Their services have been most beneficial in introducing and maintaining system and method throughout the force, in watching the preventive and detective operations of the police, and in securing regularity and persistency. The duties of the Deputy Inspectors-General, and their relation to the district officers, have been carefully laid down, with a view to stimulating local action without interfering with local responsibility, or the proper functions of the district officers in regard to their districts and subordinates.

27. SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.—With few exceptions, the Superintendents of Police have been eminently successful in their respective districts, notwithstanding the many difficulties and vexations which are inseparable from the duty devolving on them. All have gone through great toil and labour, and have borne trials and disappointments with cheerfulness and determination. Ceaseless toil, anxiety, and privation have been the lot of each officer with the force.

## BELLARY.

Superintendent, Lieutenant P. T. Sims, 6th N. I.
Assistant-Superintendent, Lieutenant J. L. Seton, 1st M. F. (resigned).
Lieutenant F. J. Hicks, 3d regiment N. I.

28. Eight Taluqs, (one-half of this large district,) have been occupied by the constabulary, together with the towns of Bellary (including cantonment) and Gooty, during the year under review. The military were relieved, and the gaol undertaken. The police administration of the year has not been satisfactory. Violent crime, always rife in Bellary, has been excessively heavy, and has neither been prevented nor detected to the satisfaction of the magistrates in those Taluqs into which the constabulary has been introduced. The causes that have produced results so different from what have occurred in Kurnaul and Cuddapah need not be gone into. They will shortly disappear, for the Deputy Inspector-General of the range has proceeded thither, and will not leave the district till matters are placed on a proper footing.

## KURNOOL.

Superintendent, Lieutenant H. S. Robinson, 40th N. I.
Assistant-Superintendent, Lieutenant C. A. Liardet, 2d N. I.

29. Operations commenced in Kurnool in May of this official year; and early in November the entire district had been brought quietly and most successfully under the new police system. Peculiar advantages have been enjoyed in this district, consequent on the great personal interest taken by the magistrate to secure to himself a respectable and good force for his district. His individual exertion led to nearly the entire body of the old police joining the new service; and within one month the full force had been raised and was under training. The same exertion led to the service of a good stamp of men for the grade of Inspector, being obtained from amongst the superior officers whose services were dispensed with on the re-transfer of the Raichore Doab to his Highness the Nizam. Under strict and able supervision the conduct of the police in Kurnool has been good. The Superintendent reports:—"The force being young is yet wanting in "detective powers, but is working well, and with the cordial assistance of the magistrates of all "grades. It is looked on favourably by the people." There has been little or no crime, and detective success is progressing. The village police has been taken over as it stood, and no change has been made. It has worked in harmony with the constabulary so far as its services could be utilized. The Kurnool horse constabulary was reduced by 100 men in April, and the services of the remaining body have been largely made use of in Kurnool and Bellary, in protecting ghâts and patrolling roads.

## CUDDAPAH.

Superintendent, Captain C. S. Hearn, 26th N. I. (promoted).
Captain G. B. Bowen, 48th N. I.
Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant W. L. N. Knyvett, 41st N. I.

30. Operations were commenced by Captain Charles Hearn in Cuddapah in July of the official year under review. Before its close, 1,216 out of 1,369 men had been raised, and nine out of 11 taluqs, together with the town of Cuddapah, had been occupied. The district of Cuddapah is very unhealthy, and the superintendent, his assistant, and the men of the force, have alike suffered severely. In no district have such difficulties and distressing obstacles presented themselves. They have been overcome by the vigour and ability of its superintendent. It is an unpopular district, and education and intelligence among the class of men who join the police are of low standard. Still the superintendent has managed to raise a respectable and useful force, and the conduct of the men has been "on the whole satisfactory and subordinate." There has been extreme difficulty in obtaining and keeping the services of good inspectors. "Men of the "stamp required can obtain service in other districts, and hesitate to face fatigue and exposure "in the malarious climate of Cuddapah." Several have been obliged to resign from bad health. The village police is in a most unsatisfactory state, but their services have been utilized as they stood, pending the measures contemplated for remodelling village establishments generally. The village reddies and kuttubadi in this and the other ceded districts organize and perpetrate the violent crime that occurs. An extraordinary outbreak of violent crime occurred in January and February, but it was suppressed by the police, and the district is comparatively quiet. The general feeling of the people towards the police has been good, and the sub-magistracy appears to place confidence on the police. The superintendent acknowledges his obligation to the magistrate in the following terms:—"If any degree of success has been obtained, it is mainly "attributable to the cordial advice, assistance, and support afforded by the magistrate and joint "magistrate of the district, by which the superintendent and his assistant have been armed with "an influence that could not otherwise have been obtained, and which have given life and vigour "to the introduction of the new system into Cuddapah."

## NORTH CANARA.

Superintendent, Lieutenant W. S. Drever, 31st L. I.
Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant E. Maclean, 8th N. I. (resigned).

31. The entire district of North Canara was brought successfully under police administration during the official year. All detachments, numbering about 700 men, were relieved, and the constabulary occupies and maintains the peace of the recently disturbed taluqs of Supa and Yellapur. Crime has been repressed and detected with considerable success, and is now on the decrease, especially in the highland taluqs. Sickness was dreadfully rife, and has much interfered with the working of the force. The re-formation of the village police is progressing favourably.

## SOUTH CANARA.

Superintendent, Lieutenant E. L. Hankin, 24th N. I.

32. By the end of the official year the entire district, save one taluq, had been occupied; the military detachment at Putur, one company of N. I., had been relieved, together with all other military guards, and all duties over treasury, gaol, &c., had been undertaken by the police. Difficulties peculiar to the district have prevented the completion of the occupation. The organization of the village police has proceeded *pari passu* with the introduction of the constabulary, and with good effect. It will become in time a very valuable auxiliary of the constabulary. There has been no increase of violent and grave crime in the district, notwithstanding the high prices and distress prevailing. Considerable success has attended efforts to prevent and detect offences.

## MALABAR.

33. All military guards were relieved in Malabar early in the year, mainly by the Malabar police corps, then incorporated with the constabulary. Local peculiarities and prejudices throw considerable obstacles in the way of raising an organized and disciplined force in Malabar, and it was not until arrangements had been completed for separating the two divisions of this large and difficult district, and for placing each under a superintendent, that really successful advances in raising men and occupying country have been made. Since December the progress has been rapid and very satisfactory. The magistrate writes:—"Give us another year, and *my* "police will bear comparison with any in India."

## NORTH MALABAR.

Superintendent, Lieutenant C. G. Blomfield, 21st N. I.

34. Three of the four taluqs of North Malabar had been occupied before the expiration of the official year. Wynad only remained to be occupied. Prices have been very high, and some distress has prevailed, but success both in preventing and detecting crime, was secured. The men in the service are of a good class, and care is taken in training them.

## SOUTH MALABAR.

Superintendent, Lieutenant C. G. Blomfield, 21st N. I.
Superintendent, Lieutenant H. C. Menzies, 31st L. I.
Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant R. C. Lavie, 3rd N.

35. Two taluqs alone remained incomplete in South Malabar at the end of the official year. The Superintendent reports that the armed reserve is in a high state of efficiency, should their services be required in event of the active employment of a European force at Mullapoorum against Moplas. The constabulary force is, on the whole, of good material. Inspectors are respectable and hard working. Lieutenant Menzies is deeply impressed with the importance of instructing his men and petty officers. Crime has been very light and successfully dealt with by the police. The re-formation of the village police is, in both North and South Malabar, in temporary abeyance, pending re-adjustments in the revenue department.

CHAP. X. Madras.

## COIMBATORE.

Superintendent, Lieutenant T. E. Tennant, 26th N. I. (promoted). Lieutenant T. Weldon, 42nd N. I. Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant A. Balmer, 24th N. I.

36. One taluq, the unhealthy one of Colegal, alone remained unoccupied at the close of the year. Peculiar difficulty has naturally attended the establishment of the Neilgherry police, from sickness and disinclination amongst the men to serve there. The old police held aloof and difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of good inspectors. These drawbacks have been in a great measure overcome, and progress and steady improvement are manifesting themselves.

## TANJORE.

Superintendent, Lieutenant H. T. Duncan, 46th N. I. Superintendent, Captain C. E. Bates, 16th N. I. Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant J. P. Warlow, 5th N. I.

37. The entire district of Tanjore had been most successfully brought under the police administration before Lieutenant Duncan left it in November; and the police continue to give, on the whole, a fair degree of satisfaction to the district officers and people. Much remains to be done by way of maturing and consolidating the rapid advances made; but on the whole the progress made is gratifying. Crime has been grappled with with fair success, and the general police business of this very populous district has been expeditiously carried on. The village police works fairly well.

## TRICHINOPOLY.

Superintendent, Lieutenant H. D. Cloete, 5th N. I. Assistant Superintendent, Ensign E. A. Campbell, 11th N. I.

38. Operations were commenced by Lieutenant Cloete in Trichinopoly in August, and on the 24th December the entire district had been occupied and all duty undertaken. Great facility existed in obtaining men in Trichinoply, and both inspectors and subordinates are generally of a good stamp. The superintendent reports,—"Crime has been decidedly light. There has been only "one serious gang robbery since the police took charge. There has been but one highway "robbery on the Madras road, where it was of monthly, if not weekly, occurrence." The magistrate thinks the police are working well, and the inhabitants seem well pleased. The European element has been largely tried in this district as inspectors, with much success. The village police is in a most unsatisfactory state. Their fees are withheld, and the "starving "watchers resort to burglary and theft."

## MADURA.

Superintendent, Lieutenant E. D. Gompertz, 1st N. I. Superintendent, Lieutenant W. R. Mesham. Assistant Superintendent, Ensign C. A. Porteous, 27th N. I.

39. Nearly the entire force was raised, and this district occupied during the official year. Two small taluqs of the Shevagunga zamindari only remained. Peculiar success, attributable mainly to the active co-operation of the magistrate and the zeal of his superintendent, attended the advances made in Madura. The police has, on the whole, been popular with the officers of the district and the public. The repression and detection of crime have been alike successful.

## NELLORE.

Superintendent, Captain H. L. Grove, 3rd European regiment. Superintendent, Captain T. S. Hawks. Superintendent, Lieutenant W. Hands. Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant H. I. Lugard, 47th N. I. (resigned).

40. Two small zamindari taluqs of this district alone remain to be occupied. The force is nearly complete. But the district is in an unsatisfactory state in a police aspect. The superintendentship has changed hands three times, in consequence of the sickness or removal of officers. The effect has been prejudicial, and the condition of the police fails to fulfil expectations. Crime has been rife, and the police have in a great measure failed in detecting the offenders. Measures, however, are being taken to place the police administration on a satisfactory footing.

## NORTH ARCOT.

Superintendent, Captain G. Hearn, 49th N. I. (promoted). Superintendent, Captain T. S. Hawks, 37th N. I. Assistant-Superintendent, Lieutenant A. J. F. Gordon, 25th N. I. Assistant Superintendent H. W. H. Cox, 5th N. I.

41. The greater part of this district had been occupied before the end of the official year 1859–60, and the whole was completed by the end of October. The full force has been raised and maintained; but the casualties, desertions, discharges, and resignations have been very numerous. The superintendent remarks:—"This is as it should be, men of indifferent character "and loose habits entered the service at first; but as the system acquires strength and vigour "in its progress, they have resigned on account of the restriction which the service imposed on "them, or they have been weeded out of the force." The force is being consolidated and matters throughout the district carefully and successfully reduced to system. Besides guarding all treasuries of the district, upwards of 100 lacs of rupees were escorted through the district by the constabulary. The returns of crime are necessarily fragmentary, but, despite high prices, great want and temptation, there is a satisfactory improvement under the head of gang robbery, which is to be attributed to the operation of the police. Highway robbery cases were numerous, but trivial in their character. The village police is in the usual utterly unsatisfactory condition.

## CHINGLEPUT.

Superintendent, Captain W. A. Riach, 12th N. I.

42. The entire force was raised before the close of the year, and the whole district occupied. The establishment and administration are being gradually and thoroughly matured and consolidated. The prevention of crime has been more successful than its detection. Still, as officers and men become more thoroughly acquainted with the people and their duty, success will likewise follow in this.

## SOUTH ARCOT.

Superintendent, Lieutenant W. O. Swanston, 7th N. I. (absent). Superintendent, Captain C. E. Bates, 16th N. I. (promoted). Superintendent, Lieutenant T. Weldon, 42nd N. I.

43. About one-fourth of this district had been brought under police administration before the close of the official year 1859–60. It was completed on the 30th October. The staff of inspectors in this district has been short-handed. The superintendent reports:—"During the year a marked "improvement is perceptible in the feeling entertained towards the new system in the district. "It is steadily and gradually winning its way, the more surely as the progress cannot be "attributed to any mere temporary excitement. The people have tried it, and appreciate its "advantage."

The village police is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The year has been a hard one here as elsewhere; but still there is a decided improvement in regard to the number of detected gang robberies that have occurred since the police has occupied the whole district; and other crime has in some measure, it is hoped, altered in character.

## SALEM.

Superintendent, Lieutenant A. B. Marsack, 15th N. I. Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant J. C. Baillie, 8th N. I.

44. Nearly the entire force of this district has been raised, and two taluqs only remained to be occupied at the end of the official year. Peculiar difficulties attended the raising of the force in this district, and operated against the services of best men for the different grades being obtained at first. However, these are disappearing and a fair prospect is afforded of success. Grave crime has long taken deep root in this district, and has been aggravated by famine prices. It proved too heavy for a young force to prevent or detect with the success desired.

45. The force is composed in each district of inspectors, head constables and their deputies, and constables.

INSPECTORS.—The class of inspectors has in most districts done well. The service is harassing, continuous, and responsible; and the stamp of men suited for it, is rare amongst the class of natives from which it is desirable to draw this grade. However, some very able men have joined the force, and the supply is improving as the service becomes understood. This grade of officers has been peculiarly hard-worked in every district during the year. The caution necessary in the selection of the men, and the limited supply have led to every district being worked very short-handed; in some districts, each inspector has been endeavouring to overtake the task allotted for two; still their labours have been really efficient, successful, and useful. The service is improving. Experience has shown that Europeans can be most usefully employed as inspectors. They have a sense of duty and discipline, coupled with energy and persistence of purpose. A system of gradation amongst inspectors is being extended. The higher grades of inspectors are placed in charge of two or more taluqs, in the position of inspecting officers; thus continuing the chain of responsibility and supervision, and adding to the efficiency of the service generally.

46. HEAD CONSTABLES.—A head constable commands one or more parties of police, and is responsible for their discipline and efficiency. He is in charge of a station-house with a range of 50 to 150 square miles around, and is responsible likewise for everything of a police nature occurring within the range. He is the detective serjeant (herein occupying the position of the former sub-officers of police) in regard to all crime. Great difficulty is experienced in getting men fitted for these varied duties and responsibilities. In fact, they must be made and trained after entering the service, and a regular system of school instruction and examination before promotion to this rank has been instituted, and is being perfected in each district. Several officers have been peculiarly diligent and successful in laying this all-important foundation of the future efficiency of their district force. A good class of head and deputy head constables will prove the very soul of efficiency, and every exertion is being made to secure them.

47. CONSTABLES AND FORCE GENERALLY.—The *physique* and intelligence of the force are in most districts still rather below the standard to which they must be brought. The service is new and not popular, especially amongst the old hands in the public service. The discipline and duty are very severe, irksome, and continuous; departmental supervision is close and telling; and the magistracy of all grades readily listen to charges against the police, and punish with severity instances of misconduct and venality, that were scarcely deemed offences when the native magistracy commanded and officered the police, and tahsildars practically appointed the peons. The public now rightly expects and demands from the police what they never looked for, never had from the old peons; and each and all of these many masters rightly claims the privilege of finding fault. It is not to be wondered that police service is not popular. In fact, the policeman has few friends, is weighted with heavy responsibilities and penalties, and has much to discourage him. The consequence has been, that in several districts many have held aloof for awhile. But these difficulties are disappearing as the service becomes better known and more appreciated, and as the local officials become more tolerant. This is especially the result in districts where the magistrates personally interest themselves in the constitution of the police force of their district. It is an axiom in English constabulary management, that it takes a year to make a recruit fairly acquainted with his duty; three or four years to make him a really useful and trustworthy police officer. The police force in no district is more than a few months old; in all, it is as yet insufficiently officered by inspectors. In order to avoid the cost of doubling establishments, it has been necessary to send policemen to work in the country with only that moderate degree of acquaintance with their duty which could be imparted in a *few weeks*, and on outpost duty, strict obedience and attention relax and inveterate habits again prevail. Cases of grave misconduct were therefore to be apprehended and some have occurred; but they have been less numerous and less heinous than might have been anticipated. On the whole, the conduct of the force has been good beyond expectation, and wherever the officers, by the completion of the organization and occupation of their district, have been enabled to study minutely the character of their men, supervise more closely their discipline and conduct, and to give more time to instruction, a really useful body of police is being formed. Cases of abuse of authority, official insolence and unnecessary interference have been promptly and severely punished, and the people begin very generally to feel that while they may avail themselves of the assistance of the police to preserve the peace and repress and detect crime, they are not under the necessity of submitting to oppression, extortion, or arrogance.

48. VILLAGE POLICE.—The village police throughout the presidency is in a most unsatisfactory and precarious position. The superintendent of South Arcot remarks:—"The village watchers are "in the most unfortunate condition; and little or no reliable assistance is derived from them. "Their remuneration has fallen into irremediable confusion. Their fees and privileges are with-"held; while every department, revenue, survey, civil court (Moonsiff), &c., claims a right to

" work them, and to interfere with their proper police functions. The value of this branch of " the police organization cannot be over-estimated; it is all-important. And the principal " obstacle to the successful detection of crime is that we have not the advantage of the real " services of our village police. They have in a measure struck work, and only serve the village " accountant and maneyakars. Used by the village revenue authorities for their own purposes, " threatened by the police, worked by all and paid by none, is it to be wondered at that their " legitimate service is neglected. Their conduct increases the crime of the district. The un- " fortunate Talari are driven to a mode of life the very opposite to that indicated by their office. " They have become demoralized, and a most useful hard-working body of men are thrown on " the resources of their inherent vice, to retaliate on a people that won't support them, and refuse " their aid to a Government that does not support their rights; both parties still making loud " demands upon their time and labour." This picture is strictly true in regard to the village police of the whole presidency. It has in fact for years been useless, or worse than useless. Attempts are being made to utilize and work it. But unless vigorous and early measures are taken to secure the remuneration or bring the ancient police cesses under the protection of the law, the institution itself must disappear. Talari are implicated in every gang and highway robbery, and in almost every crime against property. Retaliation is their traditional law of self-defence.

49. RELATION OF THE MAGISTRATE.—Experience daily shows that the early success or otherwise of the police organization in a district depends chiefly on the active part taken and the effective countenance accorded by the European magistracy during its first stages. Confidence then obtains; the right classes present themselves for inspectorships; the service meets with less disfavour amongst the old officials; and the all-important good offices and aid of the Taluq and village magistracy follow. Exertions are ever made to place the force thoroughly under the orders and influence of the magistrates, and to earn their interest and support. In most districts the aid and encouragement given by the magistrates have been most marked and encouraging; in several the magistrates have been, if not their own superintendents of police, certainly their own inspectors general. To all magistrates cordial thanks are due for general co-operation, vigilant watchfulness over the conduct of the police, and for consideration in regard to the inevitable shortcomings of a young force but half organized and disciplined. No single instance of collision has occurred, although in most districts the police has not yet come up to the standard of the magistrate's natural wishes and expectation.

50. RELATION OF THE SUB-MAGISTRACY.—The feeling of the sub-magistrates towards the police is generally becoming more cordial throughout the country. Many *sub*-magistrates and deputy-magistrates thoroughly appreciate and cordially advance the object, while they strictly watch the conduct of the police. The venality of a few, however, is an almost hopeless obstruction to the attempts of the police to advance the ends of justice; and the want of time on the part of most *sub*-magistrates who have likewise revenue responsibilities is seriously felt. This officer too frequently leaves the preparation of a case for committal to his police clerk.

51. CRIME.—On the subject of crime a few general remarks may be made. The year has been an unusually trying one. Distress has prevailed, and crime has been the natural consequence. No more unpropitious year could have fallen to the lot of a young force in a state of transition. Its worth has been severely tried in every district in the Presidency. In most districts the establishment of the police has had a decidedly repressive effect on crime; more decidedly so where the organization has been completed. But for its presence the criminal returns would have been much heavier. In Bellary, Salem, and Nellore, the police have failed to repress crime as effectually as might be wished, and several very grave instances of misconduct have occurred. In other districts the result is creditable. In each district where the force has been at work for a time, an increase of the number of convicts in the gaol indicates increased energy in combating crime. The inspector-general of gaols has remarked that the stalwart appearance of the convicts recently received shows that the leaders and formidable ruffians of the country are being brought to justice. Gang robbery is on the decrease wherever the constabulary is well managed. The increased return of highway robbery clearly indicates that all crime is heard of. An improvement in the number of convictions may fairly be looked for, when circumstances admit of examining the criminal returns as a whole.

52. LODGING.—Much remains to be done for the moral tone and respectability of the force, as regards providing suitable station houses, and such shelter and lodging for the men as will enable them to have their families with them. The want affects the discipline, steadiness, and especially the moral respectability of the force.

## PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

53. The statements included in Appendix No. II. relate to the working of the Presidency town police.

Those numbered from 1 to 11 inclusive, show the work done at the police courts in Black Town, in Vepery, and in Royapettah. These statements will be condensed and simplified for future years.

Statement No. 12 exhibits the number of cases against police officers for breaches of discipline, disposed of by the commissioner under the provisions of the Police Act.

The number of cases as compared with those of the previous year is as follows:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town police court in | 1859, | 8,366 | cases. | In | 1860, | 8,760 |
| Vepery | ,, | 6,805 | ,, | | ,, | 7,164 |
| Royapettah | ,, | 5,484 | ,, | | ,, | 4,197 |
| Commissioner of police | ,, | 2,468 | ,, | | ,, | 2,090 |

54. No. 13 is a comparative statement, including the total number of cases summarily disposed of by the magistrates, as well as those committed for trial to the sessions, and exhibits the increase and decrease in each description of offence, as contrasted with the preceding year.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1859 there were | 23,123 cases. |
| In 1860 there were | 22,211 |
| Being a decrease of | 912 |

There is also a proportionate decrease in the number of persons.

55. In 1859, 306 seamen were brought up for refusing duty, and for other offences against the Merchant Shipping Act, whereas in 1860 there were only 101. This decrease is greatly to be attributed to the judicious measures of Mr. Dalrymple, the master attendant, who has reasoned with discontented men, and allowed them time for reflection, instead of putting them before a magistrate at once, a course which generally confirmed them in their resistance.

56. The offence of kidnapping children, which had prevailed to some extent in 1859, was checked in 1860; five out of six prisoners who had been committed for trial charged with that crime having been convicted. There have also been some convictions in cases of perjury and subornation of perjury, which, it is trusted, may have a salutary effect.

The further statements in the Appendix are:—

57. (No. 14.) Statement showing the sum realized during the year 1860, by the levy of fines, &c. by the magistrates, sale proceeds of unclaimed property, fees on licences, rent of Government grazing grounds collected by the commissioner of police, and amount found by police officers in gambling places.

58. (No. 15.) Annual statement of the Madras penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December 1860, inclusive of prisoners received from the Mofussil.

59. (No. 16.) Penitentiary hospital return.

60. (No. 17.) Statement showing the profit by sale of work and estimated value of work executed by prisoners employed on public works in the year 1860.

61. (No. 18.) A comparative statement of coroner's inquests held in Madras during the years 1859 and 1860.

62. (No. 19.) Monthly number of deaths within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1860.

## GAOLS.

63. The inspector-general of gaols reports progress in the erection of the new prison for Europeans at Ootacamund, which will in all probability be completed in August, though it would not be right to receive prisoners into it till the wet weather has passed. This prison has been constructed on the model of the later English prisons, with such variations as the difference of climate and local circumstances induced. Prison for Europeans at Ootacamund.

64. The new Salem prison, on the principle of a panopticon, still incomplete, has been partially occupied by placing three men in a cell. A marked improvement in the health of the prisoners has resulted from their removal from the town of Salem. It is expected that this building will be completed by the end of the year. Prison at Salem.

65. At Tanjore, to which it has been determined to move the courts from Combaconum, considerable progress has been made in providing a safe and tolerably convenient prison, by the alteration of several secure and substantial buildings for the purpose. This has been done by the magistrate at small cost with the aid of prison labour. Prison at Tanjore.

66. At Tranquebar the adaptation of the old citadel to prison use was intrusted to the officers of the Department Public Works. Very great delay in completing the work has occurred. Prison at Tranquebar.

67. The demand from Calcutta for prison accommodation for European and American prisoners has rapidly increased, and the building intended as the local prison for Ootacamund, and which it was anticipated would for some years have been sufficient for European prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, will be immediately filled to meet the demand. Increased demand for prison accommodation for Europeans.

68. The duty of guarding the gaols and the prisoners at labour, for which extra guards were allowed, has been undertaken by the new police in all districts into which it has been introduced. It has hitherto proved somewhat more expensive in many stations than the former extra guard; but this is owing partly to its having the guard duties of the military over gaols to perform, and partly from the former fixed guard being generally retained as warders for the maintenance of discipline in the gaol and at labour. The want of proper buildings is, however, the main cause of keeping up so large a force both of warders and police. Guarding of gaols.

69. The prisoners have during the past year been free from any extraordinary outbreak of fatal disease, excepting at Nellore, where cholera prevailed with unusual virulence in April. Health of gaols.

70. The deaths during the year in all the gaols amounted to 397, on an average daily strength of 5,892 prisoners. Of this number 140 occurred within, and 257 after the first year of imprisonment. The greatest mortality has been in the gaols of—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nellore, | (52 | on an average strength of | | 281.) |
| Madura, | (25 | ,, | ,, | 190.) |
| Salem, | (21 | ,, | ,, | 238.) |
| Coimbatore, | (22 | ,, | ,, | 280.) |
| Calicut, | (27 | ,, | ,, | 252.) |
| Trichinopoly, | (21 | ,, | ,, | 397.) |
| Rajahmundry, | (25 | ,, | ,, | 141.) |
| Masulipatam, | (15 | ,, | ,, | 93.) |
| Cuddapah, | (22 | ,, | ,, | 308.) |
| Cuddalore, | (33 | ,, | ,, | 357.) |
| Chittoor, | (20 | ,, | ,, | 492.) |

There has been an unusually large mortality even in the usually healthy gaol at Guntoor, where the mortality was for many years but little over 1 per cent. There have been five deaths, properly belonging to that gaol, besides several deaths among prisoners transferred as incurable from Masulipatam. At Chingleput the deaths (18 to a strength of 290) are much above the usual average. At Paumben, where the prisoners have hitherto been healthy, the mortality has been 15 on an average strength of 172 convicts. At Tinnevelly, hitherto one of the most healthy of the southern gaols, the mortality has been 11, in an average strength of 147 prisoners.

The prison at Ootacamund has the smallest mortality (1 on an average strength of 113.) The Honore prison also shows a favourable return of only 2 deaths on an average of 173.

71. In regard to the high ratio of mortality at Rajahmundry, it is remarked that 19 of the 25 deaths occurred from dysentery, diarrhœa, dropsies, and atrophy, diseases which have at times proved very fatal in this gaol. The large number of hill men in confinement in this gaol has, however, always made its rate of mortality a high one. At Masulipatam the fatal "beri beri," a disease but little understood, has occasioned a large proportion of the deaths—11 of the 15 fatal cases were from this cause; 24 prisoners affected by the disease were transferred to other gaols. At Nellore the great mortality was owing to an unusually severe visitation of cholera in April, of which the gaoler and 39 prisoners died. No particular disease prevailed to cause the slight increase to the ordinary ratio of mortality in Cuddapah and Chittoor; the last-named prison is greatly overcrowded, and the same remark applies to that at Bellary, where the deaths have been slightly in excess of former years. At Chingleput five deaths by cholera occurred, which may account for a larger number of deaths than usual among the prisoners at that station. At Cuddalore 18 of the deaths were from atrophy and similar ailments; this prison has been much crowded, and is ill-ventilated, but the recent removal of the Subordinate Court from the upper story of the building, which it occupied, will, it is hoped, remove this cause of disease. The Combaconum prison has been unusually healthy, the removal of prisoners to Tanjore and Tranquebar having relieved the gaol. In the newly occupied prison at Tanjore fevers have occasioned four of the six deaths, the remaining two having been from small-pox. The prison is generally a very healthy one. The removal of all convicts from Combaconum has been determined on in anticipation of the removal of the courts. The Tranquebar citadel, now used as a gaol, has proved healthy, the deaths being only 1 on an average strength of 127 prisoners. Thus the mortality of prisoners in the Tanjore district has been reduced from the high ratio of former years to 9 on an average strength of 316 prisoners, or under 3 per cent. At Trichinopoly, without any particular cause being observable, the deaths from diarrhœa, dropsies, and anasarca, diseases which were before very prevalent in this gaol, have amounted to 15 out of 21, which occurred during the year. At Madura 9 of the 25 deaths were from cholera, which, with other diseases, always finds a place fitted for it in that gaol. In regard to the mortality at Salem, it is satisfactory to observe that of the 21 deaths which occurred during the year, only six took place in the last six months, during which the prisoners have been removed to the new gaol, and that, although cholera has prevailed in the town, only one prisoner has died of that or any disease which may have been contracted in the new gaol, and that very probably the disease in this case was not contracted in the gaol. At Coimbatore, eight deaths from cholera, which occurred towards the close of the year 1860, have increased the mortality returns of that gaol, which otherwise show nine deaths from diarrhœa and anasarca. At Ootacamund the chief complaints have been trivial, fevers and bowel complaints, the one death which occurred being from the last-named cause. At Calicut a large proportion of the deaths have been from anasarca and similar diseases.

The total deaths during the year have been 400, or 124 less than in the former year.

**Expenses of gaols.**

72. The expenses of the gaols during the year and other particulars are shown in the table.* It is to be remarked that this does not in every instance afford a fair comparative statement, as in some cases the extra guards are retained, while in districts in which the new system of police is introduced the guard duties are undertaken by that force, the accounts of which were not received when the statement was under preparation. There are also manifest errors in the returns submitted by several of the officers in charge of the gaols at too late a date to allow of their being returned for correction. The cost of diet has in several of the unhealthy gaols been considerably enhanced by the resort to high feeding as an antidote, and in one instance by a false return of prices current. In general, however, the cost of diet for each prisoner fairly represents the comparative cost of food in the several districts. The account of bedding and clothing represents cash purchases, and in some instances is evidently defective.

## SECTION III.—REVENUE.

73. SEASON.—The season of 1860–61 was generally unfavourable for agriculture, and in many parts of the country disastrous. The south-west monsoon failed to a considerable extent, and though on the west coast the fall of rain was not unseasonable, it was very deficient in quantity, more particularly towards the south. Malabar felt the ill effects, and Tinnevelly suffered severely, while the eastern districts, which depend on sources of irrigation fed from the western Ghauts, were all seriously affected.

* Appendix No. III.

The north-east monsoon also failed signally, and the circumstances of the year were altogether such as would have justified the gloomiest anticipations.

That the results as detailed below were more favourable than there was reason to expect, must be mainly attributed to the liberal policy of recent years, which has given heart to the people, energy to their exertions, and an elasticity and vitality to the resources of the country, which even a series of bad seasons and restricted expenditure on public works have failed to repress.

74. PRICES.—Prices again rose under the influence of the unfavourable season, but did not generally reach the very high standard from which they had somewhat receded in the previous year. They continue to be highly remunerative to the producer, and greatly in excess of the commutation rates at which the land revenue was settled. This state of the market necessarily facilitated the realization of the public revenue. Wages have also risen, and as the stock of food in the country was not deficient, the circumstances of the year did not cause any such wide-spread distress in this presidency as has elsewhere been felt.

75. PUBLIC HEALTH.—Disease, however, and principally cholera, prevailed at times in many parts of the country to a lamentable extent.

76. REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The following abstract comparative statement exhibits the revenues of the presidency from all sources for the last five years.

| Items. | 1856–57. | 1857–58. | 1858–59. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Land revenue - | 3,75,09,713 | 3,61,81,771 | 4,15,20,294 | 4,08,14,800 | 3,97,13,056 | 70·82 |
| SUNDRY SOURCES. | | | | | | |
| Abkarry, or tax on spirituous liquors. | 23,12,853 | 27,37,858 | 28,33,591 | 29,28,240 | 30,69,480 | 5·47 |
| Salt - - - | 54,04,795 | 56,92,310 | 60,24,313 | 64,58,763 | 70,57,174 | 12·59 |
| Sea customs - - | 13,09,646 | 12,80,291 | 13,91,409 | 23,55,639 | 27,00,862 | 4·82 |
| Moturpha, or tax on professions, &c. | 10,82,974 | 10,51,534 | 11,03,253 | 10,94,734 | 10,08,015 | 1·80 |
| Stamp revenue - | 7,07,716 | 7,50,737 | 8,07,179 | 8,58,008 | 13,87,738 | 2·47 |
| Frontier customs - | 1,95,319 | 1,93,806 | 1,96,062 | 2,39,637 | 2,87,362 | 0·51 |
| Total sundry sources | 1,10,81,416 | 1,17,06,536 | 1,23,55,807 | 1,39,35,021 | 1,55,10,631 | 27·66 |
| Extra revenue - | 2,09,805 | 2,45,410 | 2,20,150 | 2,87,993 | 8,52,324 | 1·52 |
| Grand Total - | 4,88,00,934 | 4,81,33,717 | 5,40,96,251 | 5,50,37,814 | 5,60,76,011 | 100 |
| £ | 4,880,093 | 4,813,371 | 5,409,625 | 5,503,781 | 5,607,601 | — |

Between 1856–57 and 1860–61, the revenue has steadily increased from 4,880,093*l.* to 5,607,601*l.*, and the increase in the last year of the series over that which preceded it amounts to 103,820*l.*

77. AREA OF LAND OCCUPIED FOR CULTIVATION.—It is a very gratifying evidence of the wisdom of the liberal reductions in the assessment on the land of this presidency which have been in progress during the last few years, and are still being carried on, that notwithstanding the discouraging character of the season there was a net increase of acres 343,612 in the area of land occupied for cultivation over that of the previous year, the total being acres 14,017,583 against acres 13,673,971.

As may easily be supposed under the circumstances of the year, the extension was mainly in dry cultivation, and owing partly to this fact, and partly to the large reductions in the assessment which affected the demand, the assessment on the area under occupation was less by rupees 1,38,694 than in the preceding year; but it is satisfactory to note that the increased breadth of cultivation is found mainly in those districts which have benefited more especially by the liberal policy of recent years.

| Assessment on occupied area. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 - | Rs. | 3,10,54,587 |
| 1860–61 - | „ | 3,09,15,893 |
| Difference - | „ | 1,38,694 |

78. The increase marginally shown is to some extent the result of more careful scrutiny, but the bulk of it may safely be attributed to the reduction of the land assessment, and to the high prices of produce.

| Increased cultivation. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bellary - | Acres | 134,458 |
| Kurnool - | „ | 12,275 |
| Tanjore - | „ | 37,137 |
| Trichinopoly - | „ | 13,614 |
| Coimbatore - | „ | 25,119 |
| Salem - | „ | 48,156 |
| Nellore - | „ | 6,176 |
| Kistna district | „ | 9,200 |

In Bellary the assessment on the additional area of cultivation brought to account is rupees 96,205, of which the collector states that rupees 91,200 represent an actual increase in the breadth of cultivation after deducting the *cowle* remissions, and in connection with this fact it may here be mentioned that the amount of revenue realized in this district by distraint and sale, was rupees 2, out of a land revenue of rupees 19,30,456.

79. Of the increase in Tanjore, about 17,000 acres are due to the incorporation of certain Mukhasa villages of the late Raj with those previously assessed to the public revenue, but the remainder is unquestionably the result of the growing prosperity of the cultivating classes and of the impetus given to agriculture by the recent measures of relief.

The revenue demand on the whole increased area in Tanjore amounted to rupees 1,13,939.

Reduction in cultivated area.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| North Arcot | Acres | 8,657 |
| South Arcot | „ | 26,497 |
| Tinnevelly | „ | 40,687 |
| Madura | „ | 8,044 |

South Arcot cultivated area.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1852–53 | Acres | 581,409 |
| 1860–61 | „ | 957,927 |
| Increase | | 376,518 |

That in a season like the last there should have been some diminution in the cultivated area, which, under the influence of reductions in the assessment has so rapidly increased in South Arcot, affords no real ground for surprise or distrust, the cultivated area being still 376,518 acres or 65 per cent. in excess of that which was occupied in the year 1852–53 which preceded those reductions, nor is it to be wondered at that the same effect was produced in other districts, and more especially in Tinnevelly, which suffered more than any other from the disastrous season.

80. REDUCED ASSESSMENT ON AREA OCCUPIED.—But the large decrease in the revenue demand which appears in the districts noted in the margin is due almost entirely to permanent reductions in the assessment which took effect during the year, and which will doubtless here, as elsewhere has invariably been the case, bear fruit in future in the extension of cultivation and of revenue, with increased prosperity among the general community.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kistna district | Rs. | 18,639 |
| South Arcot | „ | 1,72,979 |
| Tinnevelly | „ | 2,03,397 |

In Tinnevelly it resulted from the change in the Ulungu system, whereby the revenue demand is based on the standard commutation rate instead of on the varying market price of the day, as has hitherto been the case, and as was explained in last year's report.

In South Arcot the revenue demand was reduced to the extent of rupees 77,042 by the permanent relief given to unirrigated lands, which amounts altogether to 33 per cent. of the former demand; while in the Kistna district the decrease is mainly owing to the revision of the assessment on the sandy tracts near the coast in the old Guntoor district, whereby very great relief has been afforded to a struggling agricultural population.

In the Godavery district there was a decrease of 15,837 acres in the area, coincidently with an increase of rupees 8,428 in the total assessment on it, which seems to show that under the comparative certainty of irrigation afforded by the great system of works in that district, labour and capital are being transferred from the poorer to the more remunerative, but more highly assessed soils, a result which is, on all accounts, greatly to be desired. The more complete assessment of the water cess on existing cultivation has also no doubt had part in the apparent increase of the assessment.

The large increase of area and assessment shown comparatively in Cuddapah is mainly due to an earlier settlement of the revenue demand for the year, and to more correct returns.

81. LAND REVENUE.—There was a net decrease of rupees 11,01,744 or 110,174*l.* in the revenue from land in the year under review, resulting from a gross increase of rupees 9,61,451 or 96,145*l.* against a gross decrease of rupees 20,63,195 or 206,319*l.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. | 4,08,14,800 |
| | £ | 4,081,480 |
| 1860–61 | Rs. | 3,97,13,056 |
| | £ | 3,971,305 |

The increase arose mainly in the Godavery district in consequence of the adjustment of a long outstanding claim against the Nedadavole Zemindary, and from the realization of the additional quit-rent recently imposed on Inams by the commissioner, two years' rent having in many instances been brought to account in the year 1860–61.

The decrease in the revenue necessarily resulted in part from the large remissions which were inevitable in so disastrous a season, but it was also largely due to the less amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, and consequently collected within it.

In Coimbatore, the receipts from timber sales, which are credited to land revenue, were much smaller than in the previous year, in which outstanding accounts of old date were adjusted to a large amount.

In Tinnevelly, the difference is to a considerable extent due to the permanent remission under the revised Ulungu system already noticed.

82. ABKARRY REVENUE, OR TAX ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—Except in the presidency town and in a few military stations, the revenue derived from the tax on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is farmed out periodically for terms of five years, and consequently varies but little, save on the occasion of the renewal of a lease. There was a small increase in the year under review of rupees 1,41,240 or 14,124*l.* The leases of most of the districts fall in at the close of the current Fasli year, and there is every reason to expect a large increase of revenue from this source on their renewal.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. | 29,28,240 |
| | £ | 292,824 |
| 1860–61 | Rs. | 30,69,480 |
| | £ | 306,948 |

83. SALT REVENUE.—There was an increase in the revenue derived from the monopoly of the manufacture and primary sale of salt, amounting to rupees 5,98,411 or 59,841*l.* over the previous year, resulting from increased sales at the advanced price, which operated only from 19th August of the year 1859–60, or for less than three-quarters of the year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. | 64,58,763 |
| | £ | 645,876 |
| 1860–61 | Rs. | 70,57,174 |
| | £ | 705,717 |

The price was again raised from rupees 1 2 0 to rupees 1 6 0 per Indian maund (or in English money from ·328 to ·401 of a penny per pound) in the concluding month of the year under review; but the interval has not been sufficient to judge of the probable financial result. There seems, however, as yet no reason to believe that the measure has tended to check consumption or sales.

From Madras there were conveyed by rail into the interior 5,36,000 Indian maunds, or 19,690 tons, against Indian maunds 382,000 or tons 14,033 in the previous year.

Salt manufactured and stored in 1860–61.

| I. Maunds | Tons. |
|---|---|
| 113,31,427 | 416,257 |

Salt sold.

| I. Maunds | Tons. |
|---|---|
| 69,49,271 | 255,279 |

The season, which was so unfavourable for most other purposes, was generally admirably suited for this manufacture, and the opportunity was not lost of replenishing the stores. The quantity manufactured and stored, and that sold, are exhibited in the margin.

The depôt at Manikdeokunta, on an affluent of the Godavery, the establishment of which was mentioned in last year's report, has hardly answered the expectations that were formed regarding it, and now that the whole of the country on the left bank of the river has been transferred to the British Government, the question whether a more suitable locality cannot be selected for the experiment has arisen, and is under consideration.

84. Measures have been taken to utilize the spontaneous salt which is formed in many favourable localities, in large quantities, and which can be collected at a much smaller cost than that of the manufactured article, while the crystal is larger and harder, and far better suited for carriage. The analyses that have been made tend to show that the quality is very good; and where the article has been actually brought into consumption, it appears to be very generally approved. The measures which are now being taken in the matter will react favourably on the revenues, by limiting the untaxed consumption of this article, even should it not be altogether prevented. The records show that in the neighbourhood of the coast the home sales are too small to admit of any other explanation than that the local demand is largely supplied from other than the Government stores.

There is every reason to be satisfied with the results of the increased attention which has lately been paid to this source of public revenue, the returns from which there is little doubt may be yet greatly augmented by judicious measures of reform and improvement, particularly in the repair of the lines of communication leading from the places of manufacture into the interior, and by the construction of canals for water carriage to ports or navigable rivers in all localities where the results are likely to be at all commensurate with the expense. With this view there is now under consideration a scheme for placing Vedarniem in Tanjore, where an unlimited supply of excellent spontaneous salt can be obtained, in connexion by water with the line of rail now in course of construction from Negapatam on the coast to Trichinopoly and Salem.

85. SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE.—In sea customs there was an increase of rupees 3,45,223 or 34,522*l.* in 1860–61 over the preceding year; while at the same time the declared value of the foreign import and export trade, exclusive of bullion and specie, rose from rupees 6,86,89,833 or 6,868,983*l.* to rupees 7,62,54,150 or 7,625,415*l.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. | 23,55,639 |
| | £ | 235,563 |
| 1860–61 | Rs. | 27,00,862 |
| | £ | 270,086 |

The annexed abstract statement exhibits the foreign trade of the whole Presidency for the last 11 years, exclusive of the coasting trade, which is free.

| — | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | Re-exports. | Gross Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Merchandise. | Treasure. | Total. | Merchandise. | Treasure. | Total. | Merchandise. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1850–51 | 1,35,44,924 | 60,42,437 | 1,95,87,361 | 2,56,37,826 | 44,97,691 | 3,01,35,517 | 6,15,521 | 8,92,262 |
| 1851–52 | 1,34,23,536 | 61,79,148 | 1,96,02,684 | 2,49,65,225 | 88,54,659 | 3,38,19,884 | 5,96,000 | 9,41,845 |
| 1852–53 | 1,32,77,606 | 1,08,78,112 | 2,41,55,718 | 3,28,50,486 | 41,32,943 | 3,69,83,429 | 6,09,212 | 9,70,265 |
| 1853–54 | 1,63,52,337 | 1,10,60,291 | 2,74,12,628 | 2,99,77,350 | 1,06,94,826 | 4,06,72,176 | 7,81,096 | 10,26,203 |
| 1854–55 | 1,91,24,962 | 64,81,955 | 2,56,06,917 | 2,39,48,083 | 81,00,456 | 3,20,48,539 | 7,17,474 | 10,02,863 |
| 1855–56 | 2,31,33,876 | 1,37,16,696 | 3,68,50,572 | 2,91,70,905 | 44,18,750 | 3,35,89,655 | 6,64,364 | 11,89,972 |
| 1856–57 | 2,35,25,244 | 1,70,38,582 | 4,05,63,826 | 3,67,26,978 | 33,33,678 | 4,00,60,656 | 7,78,134 | 12,52,487 |
| 1857–58 | 2,46,85,453 | 1,86,23,162 | 4,33,08,615 | 4,08,65,161 | 1,17,00,866 | 5,20,66,027 | 9,10,155 | 12,32,416 |
| 1858–59 | 2,93,08,408 | 1,42,96,207 | 4,36,04,615 | 3,37,99,807 | 57,28,536 | 3,95,28,343 | 17,16,376 | 13,11,689 |
| 1859–60 | 2,99,07,033 | 1,74,39,684 | 4,73,46,717 | 3,87,82,800 | 45,47,547 | 4,33,30,347 | 12,56,494 | 23,14,750 |
| 1860–61 | 3,16,55,812 | 2,07,25,887 | 5,23,81,699 | 4,45,98,338 | 62,88,632 | 5,08,86,970 | 15,07,146 | 25,79,464 |

In this series of years the import trade, including treasure, has risen in value from rupees 1,95,87,361 in 1850–51 to rupees 5,23,81,699 in 1860–61; and in the same period the export trade has increased from rupees 3,01,35,517 to rupees 5,08,86,970 in value.

The imports of merchandise are in the proportion of rupees 1·35 per head of the population ascertained on the last occasion of a census, and the exports similarly distributed are in the proportion of rupees 1·92 per individual.

The increase in the revenue of the past year is no doubt in part due to the operation of Act X. of 1860, which reduced the rates of import duty generally, and to the introduction of the revised tariff which, on the whole, appears to give general satisfaction.

The recent reduction of the duty on twist from 10 to 5 per cent. will doubtless have the effect of reviving a branch of trade which was showing symptoms of stagnation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. | 16,44,801 |
| | £ | 164,480 |
| 1860–61 | Rs. | 15,96,541 |
| | £ | 159,654 |

| Indigo exported. | In Mds. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | 20,860 | Rs. 80,580 |
| 1860–61 | 15,852 | „ 47,558 |

| Indigo exported to Calcutta. | lbs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | 5,127 | Rs. 7,674 |
| 1860–61 | 33,068 | „ 70,387 |

86. SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE AT MADRAS.—At the port of Madras itself there was a falling off of revenue to the extent of nearly half a lac of rupees, owing to the large increase in the export of indigo to Calcutta, instead of as usual to foreign markets.

87. SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE IN TANJORE.—In Tanjore there was an increase of nearly 2½ lacs in this branch of revenue, from the operation of the new tariff and the largely increased importation of stores for the Great Southern of India Railway.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. | 2,76,067 |
| | £ | 27,606 |
| 1860–61 | Rs. | 5,25,191 |
| | £ | 52,519 |

88. Annexed is an analysis of the foreign import trade for the whole Presidency in the past year.

The value of "piece goods," the largest item in the list, is in the proportion of annas $4\frac{1}{4}$, or in English money $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ to each individual inhabitant of the country, calculating from the census taken in 1856-57.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Millinery and wearing apparel - | 8,24,720 | Malt liquors - - - | 4,81,372 |
| Gold and silver lace and thread - | 5,51,074 | Metals - - - - | 30,29,981 |
| Books and stationery - - | 4,66,168 | Naval stores - - - | 2,46,219 |
| Twist and yarn - - - - | 38,84,154 | Oilman's stores - - - | 1,81,178 |
| Piece goods, dyed - - - | 10,29,214 | Porcelain and earthenware - | 1,53,019 |
| Do. printed - - | 7,00,739 | Pipe staves and casks - - | 1,41,640 |
| Do. plain - - - | 44,08,469 | Provisions - - - | 1,59,100 |
| Drugs - - - - | 3,87,003 | Railway stores - - - | 26,56,226 |
| Dyes - - - - | 1,36,653 | Seeds - - - - | 1,72,799 |
| Betelnut, boiled - - - | 1,90,166 | Silk, raw - - - - | 1,03,279 |
| Do. raw - - - | 2,92,451 | Silk piece goods - - - | 2,04,728 |
| Glassware - - - - | 1,36,552 | Spices - - - - | 2,76,028 |
| Paddy - - - - | 5,49,346 | Spirits - - - - | 2,46,048 |
| Rice - - - - | 7,48,637 | Tea - - - - | 2,64,074 |
| Wheat - - - - | 2,59,689 | Timber and planks - - | 6,50,482 |
| Grain of sorts - - - | 1,17,760 | Wines - - - - | 5,70,155 |
| Gunnies and gunny bags - - | 4,83,580 | Woollens - - - - | 3,68,340 |
| Jewellery - - - - | 3,75,186 | Sundries - - - - | *61,50,587 |
| Machinery - - - - | 58,996 | | |
| | | Total rupees - | 3,16,55,812 |

* Includes Government stores - - - - 26,64,239
Do do. salt - - - - 4,30,197

89. MOTURPHA.—There was a decrease in the Moturpha revenue of rupees 86,719 or 8,671*l.*, due to the introduction of the income tax, which superseded it in many instances, and to the anticipated introduction of the Licence Bill, which would have done so still more, and which tended to delay collections.

1859-60 - - Rs. 10,94,734
£ 109,473
1860-61 - - Rs. 10,08,015
£ 100,801

90. STAMP REVENUE.—In stamp revenue there was an increase of rupees 5,29,730 or 52,973*l.*, owing almost entirely to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860, and to the anticipated introduction of Act XIV. of 1859, regarding the limitation of suits, which would have involved the renewal of a vast number of deeds and bonds to ensure their admission into court, and which, had it not been again postponed, would have operated from 4th May 1862. It was only in April that the public seemed to awake to a knowledge of this fact, and the sudden and excessive demand for stamps was in many instances more than the local stores were prepared to meet. The difficulty of meeting so urgent and general an indent on the general stamp office would have resulted in extreme public inconvenience, but for the temporary postponement of the Act. It may here be remarked that the demand for stamps for native bills of exchange has been so very low, as to warrant the suspicion that the requirements of the law are in some manner evaded.

1859-60 - - Rs. 8,58,008
£ 85,800
1860-61 - - Rs. 13,87,738
£ 138,773

An important modification of system at the head quarters of the department has been sanctioned by Government, and will shortly come into operation. Under this change the value stamp will be impressed at the mint, where the facilities for the rapid execution of large orders are great.

The paper before impressing will be treated as bullion, and, after it is impressed, as coin. The offices of sub-treasurer and superintendent of stamps have been united, and the two branches at the mint and treasury will form a mutual and efficient check on one another, while the means of supplying the districts will be greatly improved.

91. FRONTIER CUSTOMS.—There was an increase of nearly half a lac of rupees in the revenue from frontier duties, due to an improved condition of trade conjointly with the revision of the tariff, and of the rates of duty. This source of revenue is confined to the districts bordering on the French settlements and on the Goa country.

1859-60 - - Rs. 2,39,637
£ 23,963
1860-61 - - Rs. 2,87,362
£ 28,736

92. REVENUE FROM "SUNDRY SOURCES."—The total net increase from these "sundry sources" of revenue, as they are styled in distinction from the land revenue, was rupees 15,75,610 or 157,561*l.* over the preceding year.

1859-60 - Rs. 1,39,35,021
£ 1,393,502
1860-61 - Rs. 1,55,10,631
£ 1,551,063

93. EXTRA REVENUE.—The "extra revenue," which, as has been explained in previous reports, is ordinarily a head of account to which interest, collections after the year's accounts are closed, and other similar items are credited, was unexpectedly swelled in the year under review by the receipts from the pearl fishery in Tinnevelly, amounting to nearly rupees 2,50,000 or 25,000*l.*

1859-60 - - Rs. 2,87,993
£ 28,799
1860-61 - - Rs. 8,52,324
£ 85,232

From this cause, and the accidental circumstances which ordinarily influence this head of account, the receipts under it were higher by rupees 5,64,331 than in the preceding year.

94. GENERAL RESULTS.—The general financial result of the year 1860-61 was, as already shown in the abstract statement, a total revenue of rupees 5,60,76,011, or 5,607,601*l.*, being rupees 10,38,197 or 103,820*l.* above 1859-60, which again was higher than any preceding year. The land revenue is in the proportion of rupees 1·72 per individual of the population, and the total taxation in that of rupees 2·42, but it is to be remembered that much of the burden is really borne by the foreign consumer.

The revenue was realized with ease, and recourse was had to the powers provided by Act XXXIX. of 1858 in comparatively few cases. The amount realized by sale of property was under rupees 25,000, or 2,500*l.*, and is altogether insignificant in comparison with the total revenue.

95. INCOME TAX.—In the foregoing results are not included those obtained from the income tax.

The financial results of the tax in the provinces are shown in the margin, so far as they can be ascertained at present, but assessments are still being made. The assessment and collections at the Presidency town and by ex-officio assessors are not included in the marginal figures. It should be borne in mind that the revenue collected in this Presidency under the head of moturpha is really an addition to the income tax.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Demand of three quarters | - Rs. 5,89,398 | |
| Collection at 3 and 2 per cent. | - 3,93,184 | |
| Do. at 1 per cent. | - 99,648 | |
| | „ | 4,92,832 |
| Balance Rs. | - | 96,566 |

96. LOCAL FUNDS.—The local funds were of the highest value in this season of restricted expenditure on public works, and had it not been for them serious injury must in many cases have resulted to works such as trunk roads, &c., of a character which cannot in ordinary seasons be fairly made a charge on the local resources of a district.

In North Arcot, from the third quarter of 1859 to the close of the year under report, 327 miles of road have been either newly opened out or very materially improved and extended at a cost of rupees 93,671, and in several other districts large expenditure has been made with most useful results.

The system is, however, by no means yet developed to its fullest extent in any district, and is in its infancy in some. The surplus fines levied for "cattle trespass" beyond the amount necessary for maintaining pounds and establishments have lately been thrown into this fund, and will form a very material addition to its revenues.

97. The following statement for the year 1859-60, which is the latest complete one available, exhibits a total income of rupees 3,17,242, and an expenditure of rupees 1,53,880, or about one-half of the year's available resources, leaving rupees 1,63,362 to be brought forward to the year under report.

Future years will show an expenditure more commensurate with the means available for the local improvements which only those on the spot can devise or execute economically.

| Districts. | Balance of 1858-59. | Receipts of 1859-60. | Total. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Vizagapatam | - - | 50 | 50 | — |
| Godavery | 232 | 242 | 474 | 45 |
| Kistna | 11,295 | 5,171 | 16,466 | 6,879 |
| Nellore | 9,661 | 11,644 | 21,305 | 8,396 |
| Bellary | 11,083 | 7,413 | 18,496 | 13,374 |
| Madras | 8,056 | 5,462 | 13,518 | 888 |
| North Arcot | 26,314 | 31,640 | 57,954 | 30,787 |
| South Arcot | 8,979 | 39,398 | 48,377 | 35,678 |
| Tanjore | - - | 12,637 | 12,637 | — |
| Trichinopoly | 896 | 1,097 | 1,993 | 746 |
| Madura | 10,614 | 1,901 | 12,515 | 1,198 |
| Coimbatore | 6,615 | 7,331 | 13,946 | 305 |
| Salem | 977 | 11,003 | 11,980 | 7,081 |
| North Canara | 6,367 | 955 | 7,322 | 3,405 |
| South Canara | 9,924 | 9,963 | 19,887 | 8,370 |
| Malabar | 17,696 | 42,626 | 60,322 | 36,728 |
| Total rupees | 1,28,709 | 1,88,533 | 3,17,242 | 1,53,880 |

98. DISTRICT PRESSES.—The following statement shows the financial results of the establishment of district presses; but the figures relate to 1859-60; the reports for the year 1860-61 being still incomplete.

The saving shown in the statement, viz., rupees 11,107, is the difference between the estimated value of the work done for the collectors' departments, and for other departments on actual payment, and the actual expenditure incurred for press establishment and plant, working, paper, &c.

Every district now, except North Canara, has its local gazette, to the manifest advantage of Government and the community.

The presses are fully employed everywhere, but as the establishments become more practised, they will be able to turn out more work, and there is a great deal of judicial work, printing of

valuable selections from the records, and the like, which cannot at present be taken in hand, but which it is most desirable to perform when feasible.

| Districts. | Estimated Value of Work done. | Income. | Expenditure in 1859–60. | Difference between Columns 3 and 4. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Excess. | Saving. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ganjam - - - | 2,669 | 1,440 | 1,153 | - - | 287 |
| Godavery - - - | 2,774 | 2,160 | 1,446 | - - | 714 |
| Kistna - - - - | 4,432 | 3,948 | 2,346 | - - | 1,602 |
| Nellore - - - | 2,580 | 1,146 | 1,040 | - - | 106 |
| Cuddapah - - - | 2,349 | 1,417 | 1,156 | - - | 261 |
| Bellary - - - | 2,853 | 2,864 | 1,040 | - - | 1,824 |
| Kurnool - - - | 1,162 | 983 | 959 | - - | 24 |
| Madras - - - | 2,510 | 1,535 | 1,353 | - - | 182 |
| North Arcot - - | 2,675 | 1,524 | 1,365 | - - | 159 |
| South Arcot - - | 4,028 | 2,067 | 1,845 | - - | 222 |
| Tanjore - - - | 4,053 | 1,946 | 1,536 | - - | 410 |
| Trichinopoly - - | 1,595 | 1,100 | 770 | - - | 330 |
| Madura - - - | 2,072 | 1,935 | 1,502 | - - | 433 |
| Tinnevelly - - - | 1,642 | 1,586 | 814 | - - | 772 |
| Coimbatore - - - | 2,878 | 1,652 | 1,040 | - - | 612 |
| Salem - - - - | 3,220 | 2,581 | 1,609 | - - | 972 |
| South Canara - - | 4,840 | 2,188 | 1,912 | - - | 276 |
| Malabar - - - | 4,929 | 4,645 | 2,724 | - - | 1,921 |
| Total rupees - | 53,261 | 36,717 | 25,610 | - - | 11,107 |

99. REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the most important works in connexion with the land revenue department which has been carried on during the year under report, was the revision of the Huzur and Taluq establishments in the provinces, which was noticed in last year's report, and is now complete in every district, though the revised Taluq establishments can be actually introduced only concomitantly with the new police, and this has still to be done in several districts.

The result of the revision, including some few items of small amount still under the consideration of Government, is an annual saving in expenditure of more than 12 lacs of rupees, or 120,000*l.* The saving actually effected up to the end of the year was at the rate of rupees 7,00,000, or 70,000*l.*, per annum, which will go to counterbalance the large increased expenditure on account of the new police.

100. As much doubt was expressed in many quarters regarding the wisdom of carrying reductions so far, it is satisfactory to find that, in almost every case, the local officers express themselves well pleased with the actual working in their own districts, and that the revised establishments, both Taluq and Huzur, are generally admitted to be thoroughly efficient, except in regard to peons.

The relief afforded to Tahsildars by the introduction of the new police, has not yet told to its full extent, both by reason of the police itself being new to their work in a great degree, and also because Tahsildars, who are now purely magisterial and revenue officers, do not yet fully understand that the responsibility for the *police proper* of their charges no longer rests with them, and they thus give themselves in many instances unnecessary trouble.

The revision of the scale of travelling batta to servants on the collector's establishment has given great satisfaction, and was not more than equitable in connexion with the great rise in prices throughout the country.

101. REVISION OF THE ULUNGU SETTLEMENT IN TANJORE AND TINNEVELLY.—The revision of the Ulungu system of revenue settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevelly was explained in last year's report. The operation has since been completed. In the latter district it was simply to substitute for the varying demand which changed with every change in the market rate, the standard commutation rate for the conversion of the Government share of the produce, whereby the demand on the ryot became fixed. In these days of high prices, the benefit to the ryot was of course very great, and the relief may be estimated as equivalent to a remission of more than four lacs of rupees, which doubtless will in a great measure come in to Government in a different form by extension of cultivation and other general results of improved circumstances, while the gain by getting rid of so cumbrous and burdensome a mode of settlement is in itself great.

In Tanjore, by the limitation of the demand to the standard commutation rate, the Ulungu has been converted into a simple Mutafysul or village settlement; but, as much land has now been brought to account beyond that which was charged under the old system, the actual result of the revision is an increase of rupees 9,074 beyond the average collections under the Ulungu for a series of years. If, however, the comparison be limited to the last few years, in which high prices have ruled, the result is, as in Tinnevelly, a decrease. The change may fairly be said to be generally acceptable.

102. PEARL FISHERY.—It was mentioned in last year's report that attention had been turned to the pearl-oyster banks off the coast of Tinnevelly, and that a fishery was contemplated in the

year under review. This intention was carried out in the month of March last, with the aid of English divers and apparatus obtained from Ceylon, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

From the detailed accounts just submitted, it appears that the gross receipts by Government were rupees 2,50,276, and the charges rupees 28,415, leaving a net profit of rupees 2,21,861, or 22,186*l.*

The fishing was continued for 23 days, and was closed before the banks were exhausted, as it was believed that the merchants' available funds were insufficient to allow of further purchases.

Every precaution is now being taken to guard and develop this important source of public revenue, and it is proposed to hold a second small fishery in the current official year, of beds that have not yet been touched.

It is estimated that if the value of the shares allowed to the divers be taken into account, the purchase money of the oysters on first sale must have been some rupees 3,84,000, and yet all purchasers on a large scale expressed themselves well satisfied with the result of their transactions, and are believed to have realized large profits.

103. NEW TAXES.—Some remarks may here be made on the working of the imperial measures of finance, the results of which have been already stated.

The introduction of the income tax was seriously delayed by the very lengthy character of the Act itself, and the numerous forms of returns, notices, &c., all of which had to be translated into five different vernacular languages and published in the districts, before any further preliminary steps could be taken.

Telugu. Tamil. Malayalum. Canarese. Hindustani.

No active opposition was anywhere encountered, but of passive resistance, here as elsewhere, there was much; and it does not admit of doubt that the law has been extensively evaded, under cover of the lenient method of introduction directed by the Supreme Government.

The modifications lately indicated in the Legislative Council would probably render it a more efficient and less unpopular instrument of finance.

104. The Stamp Act was brought into operation before the department was prepared to meet fully the increased requirements of the public; but no serious inconvenience was felt until the last month of the official year, when, as already stated, the public awoke to a knowledge of the provisions of the new law for the limitation of suits, and the demand grew rapidly to dimensions which the department was altogether unable to supply with adequate speed.

As a remarkable instance of the extent of the increase, it may be mentioned that the indents for nine months' supply from one district alone, viz., Malabar, exceeded the demand for the entire Presidency for the whole year preceding the change.

An application for an increase to the establishment, and the introduction of a changed system, which it is believed will render it more efficient, is now under consideration, and the postponement of the Limitation of Suits Act has had the effect of temporarily lessening the demand, but large supplies will be required in the course of the next six months to provide for the needs of the public.

105. The further consideration of the Licence Bill has been postponed for the present; but it is very desirable that the question of the moturpha, which is involved in it, should be settled as speedily as possible. The facts that its abolition was sanctioned by the Home Government many years ago, and that it is not generally levied throughout British India, are very widely known, and the knowledge does not tend to make it more popular, although payments under it reduced *pro tanto* the liability of the payers to income tax.

106. REVISED LAND ASSESSMENT.—The revised settlement on the land is now in course of introduction in part of the South Arcot district, and the proposed rates seem to give satisfaction.

The water cess has been imposed in part in the Godavery and Kistna Delta lands under the Godavery irrigation works. The system adopted is to assess the tax on the land, irrespectively of its advantages in regard to irrigation, and to charge a water cess of rupees 3 per acre on each crop raised, and a double cess on such products as sugar-cane, &c., which occupy the land for the same time as two crops of grain, and require a proportionate supply of water.

107. MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—Municipal associations are still confined to the Vizagapatam and Salem districts; but in the former district they have been extended to the seaport of Bimlipatam and to Vizianagrum.

108. DISTRICT EXHIBITIONS.—The only exhibition held during the year was the annual cattle show in the Nellore district, at which the breeders of that and the adjoining district compete, and which was as successful as it has always hitherto been.

It would be well were more attention directed to the improvement of stock in other parts of the country; but this branch of farming is not likely to be in favour after a succession of seasons of drought and scant pasture, and when losses from murrain have been numerous.

109. EMIGRATION.—As regards emigration, it is only necessary to mention in this place that, from Tinnevelly, there emigrated to Ceylon in the course of the year 15,253 men, women, and children, being 6,426 in excess of the previous year; the increase being attributable to the pressure on the working classes from the circumstances of the season. There returned from Ceylon during the same period 13,909 previous emigrants, or 787 less than in the former year.

From Tanjore there emigrated 1,699 persons, being little more than half the number for the previous year—a result due in great measure to the increased local demand for labour created by the railway works, but also to some extent caused by the extension of cultivation.

It is satisfactory to know that the mirasidars or proprietary farmers of this wealthy district have been compelled by the force of circumstances to raise the wages of their farm labourers; the insufficiency of which, combined with the influence which enabled them to secure for themselves a monopoly of the labour supply, had long afforded ground of local complaint.

From Madura there left for Ceylon 26,883 emigrants, while 17,094 previous emigrants returned.

As one curious result of the frequent intercourse of these southern provinces with Ceylon, may be mentioned the fact that a local gold currency in sovereigns is gradually coming into existence in them, to the convenience of the inhabiants.

No direct emigration from the other provinces is reported, and the operations of the agents for the Mauritius and West Indies at Madras will be noticed elsewhere.

110. KUMERI, TEA-PLANTING, CONSERVANCY OF MINOR JUNGLES.—As minor matters connected with the revenue administration of the country, may be noticed that the rude system of cultivation existing on the west coast, under the designation of kumeri, which involves the destruction of much jungle timber by fire, has been brought under strict limitations, and altogether abolished in most localities; that an interesting experiment in tea-planting has been instituted by a private gentleman on the Neilgherries; and that a set of rules, having in view the conservancy of the district forests through the agency of the local authorities, have been promulgated and brought into partial operation.

111. PUBLIC BUNGALOWS.—The bungalows on the main lines of road have been furnished, and where much frequented, have been supplied with servants.

Receipts - Rs. 4,390
Disbursements - 4,889

112. A scale of occupation fees has been established, and the results for the year 1860 are shown in the margin.

The expenditure under this head has slightly exceeded the fees, but the batta to pensioned sepoys in charge forms a very large item in it, and is not due to the change of system, but will in fact disappear when the extra servants have been appointed, and thus it may fairly be expected that in the current year the receipts will more than cover the expense of the system.

## INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

Income Tax Office opened.

113. The necessary arrangements for carrying into effect Act XXXII. of 1860 in the Presidency town of Madras were completed on the 1st October 1860, upon which date the income tax office was opened.

Town divided into five divisions.

Assessors appointed.

Whole establishment located in one building.

114. The town of Madras was divided into five districts, corresponding as nearly as possible with the divisions existing for the purpose of municipal assessment, and an income tax assessor with a suitable establishment was appointed to each of these divisions; but it was considered of advantage that the whole income tax establishments should be located in the same building, as enabling a more complete control to be exercised over the several departments, and as facilitating the references, which at the beginning were very numerous.

Data upon which the number of special notices required was estimated.

115. Lists of householders were obtained from the office of the Municipal Commissioners; these lists and the last census served as data upon which to estimate the number of special notices which would be required.

Actual number of persons liable to income tax less than estimate.

116. It was at first calculated that 30,000 persons were liable to the service of special notices, but further experience has shown that this estimate was greatly in excess of the number of persons actually liable to the income tax within the presidency town of Madras.

Explanatory notice published.

117. Prior to the issue of special notices, the Commissioners published for the information of the public a detailed explanation of the manner in which the returns should be filled up. This paper, translated into the three vernacular languages in use in the town of Madras, was freely circulated, and proved useful in removing the apprehension felt by the more ignorant classes as to the nature of the tax.

Income tax, how received by the public in the town of Madras.

118. There has been no opposition, active or passive, to the tax in the town of Madras. At the commencement, some of the wealthier natives delayed sending in their returns, from an idea that the tax was about to be repealed; but after sending a deputation to the Commissioners, and having the nature and extent of the penalties to which they exposed themselves explained, they at once furnished their returns.

Conduct of income tax officials.

119. There have been no complaints made of misconduct against any official connected with the income tax department.

Number of surcharges large.

120. The number of surcharges made, as compared with the total number of assessments, have been large, but these have been chiefly confined to the lowest classes of the community liable to the tax.

Penalties.

121. The Commissioners have only deemed it advisable in one instance to inflict the penalty provided in Section CCIV., when a flagrantly fraudulent return was made.

Collections made without difficulty.

122. The collections have hitherto been made without difficulty, and the distraint of property in satisfaction of arrears has not been frequent; the provisions of Section CLXXX. have only been applied in four instances.

Estimated financial result of income tax in the town of Madras.

Actual result.

Reasons for the small amount of income tax realizable in Madras as compared with Calcutta and Bombay.

123. The total amount of income tax for the year ending 31st July 1861 for the town of Madras was estimated by the Commissioners at five lacs of rupees; but further experience showed that this estimate was excessive, and there is reason to believe that the collections for the town of Madras will not exceed three lacs (exclusive of official salaries and Government securities). This amount appears small in relation to a city with 700,000 inhabitants; but Madras has no large class of wealthy natives, while the European merchants are few in number, and the trade of Madras is small as compared with that of Bombay and Calcutta, added to which the various banks, with the exception of the Bank of Madras, and the P. & O. Company, have head offices elsewhere, and have not therefore been assessed at Madras on their profits; in the same manner many of the principal native merchants and soucars only carry on business at Madras by means of branch establishments, and claimed to be assessed at the places where the principals reside.

Number of special notices issued, and returns thereto received.

124. By the annexed Appendix (A.) it will be seen that the total number of special notices issued up to the 30th April 1861 was 23,286, to which date 18,927 returns were received. The data on which the number of special notices to be issued (30,000) was calculated, as shown above, consisted of lists of householders furnished by the Municipal Commissioners, but a large

majority of these persons were found to possess incomes of less than 200 rupees per annum, and were therefore not liable to the income tax.

Number of returns disposed of, and the number assessed.

125. The total number of returns disposed of by the Commissioners up to 30th April, amounted to 10,574. Of these 4,164 were returns of incomes not liable, and 6,410 were assessed for rupees 2,20,428; of this amount rupees 47,711 were assessments made by the Special Commissioner. Out of the 6,410 assessments made, 3,960 were by surcharge, including five made by the Special Commissioner.

Amount assessed. Amount assessed by Special Commissioner. Number of cases of surcharge.

126. The demand for the first and second quarters on account of assessments made, came to rupees 1,10,214; of which rupees 1,03,046 were collected by the 30th April, leaving an outstanding balance of rupees 7,168 on that date.

Demand and collections for the first and second quarters.

127. There were still special notices to be served after the date up to which this report is brought; but the Commissioners do not think that more than 12,000 persons will be found liable to the payment of income tax within the town of Madras.

Estimated number of persons liable to the tax.

128. Appendix (B.) shows the cost incurred by contingent bills, for honorarium fees, office rent, printing, office furniture, &c., which was, up to 30th April, rupees 13,901. Thus the total cost of collection up to 30th April amounted to rupees 52,566.

Cost of establishment, honorarium fees, contingencies, &c.

## REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

129. Four survey and four settlement parties were employed at the commencement of the year under report, and a fifth survey party was organized during the same.

Number of survey and settlement parties.

130. Operations were carried on in the following districts, viz., Godavery, Kistna, Trichinopoly, Salem, Nellore, and the Wynad division of Malabar.

Districts in which operations were carried on.

131. The settlement of the Chellambarum and Manargudy taluks of South Arcot, approved by Government in proceedings, dated 19th October 1860, No. 1,906, has been introduced. It will come into operation for the new fasli.

Settlement of South Arcot taluks introduced.

132. The demarcation and classification in the Godavery district were completed during the year. The survey also has far advanced in this district. A proposal for the settlement of the portion of it called the Western Delta was submitted on 27th February last;* it results in a large annual increase of revenue to the extent of about 3¼ lacs of rupees. This arises from no adequate returns having been hitherto levied from the anicut irrigation in this part of the district. A proposal for the remainder of the district is under preparation, with the view to the settlement being carried out as the survey furnishes the requisite areas for the purpose.

Godavery district; new settlement formed for a portion of it, resulting in an annual increase of 3¼ lacs of rupees.

133. In the Kistna district, the whole of the Masulipatam division on the east of the river was completed during the year, as regards demarcation and classification. The measurement, also, was completed, but not the mapping and other details. A proposal for this portion is in preparation.

Kistna district; the Masulipatam division nearly completed, and about to be reported on.

134. The whole of the Trichinopoly district was in like manner completed during the year, and a proposal for its settlement was submitted on 20th April last.

Trichinopoly district; new settlement formed and submitted on 20th April 1861.

135. Field operations in both the settlement and survey branches are advancing in Salem. Special arrangements have been made for the survey of the Sherveroy hills according to the local requirements of coffee planters and the hill people.

Salem district in progress, and arrangements made for survey of the Sherveroy hills.

136. Field operations in demarcation of boundaries for the survey were commenced, and a survey party also started in the Nellore district during the year.

Nellore district taken up for demarcation.

137. The Wynád survey and settlement parties can only carry on work for a limited portion of the year, and during the feverish season and the monsoon, retire to the plains. The last working season proved very unhealthy, and other local difficulties remain with little abatement. The progress has been small, and the work will unavoidably be very expensive. A commencement has been made in the registry of titles.

Wynád; unhealthiness of the climate, and other serious difficulties, impeded work.

138. A new party is also under organization for the Kurnool district, as directed by Government in order dated 7th December 1860, No. 2,518.

Kurnool district; a party under organization.

139. Considerable progress has been made in the lithographic department, but the out-turn of village maps is not likely to keep pace with the progress of the field work, considering the very large annual area accomplished by the increased number of parties of enlarged strength.

Lithographic establishment.

140. The field-work accomplished during the official year is exhibited below:—

Particulars of the field work of the year.

| Parties. | Completed. | | In progress. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Villages. | Area in Square Miles. | Number of Villages. | Area in Square Miles. |
| **Demarcation.** | | | | |
| Godavery party - - { Godavery - - | 127 | 579 | — | — |
| Godavery party - - { Nellore - - | 148 | 441 | 94 | 567 |
| Total - - | 275 | 1,020 | 94 | 567 |
| Kistna party - - - - - | 418 | 1,548 | 51 | 313 |
| Trichinopoly and Salem party { Trichinopoly - | 69 | 529 | — | — |
| Trichinopoly and Salem party { Salem - - | 1,902 | 1,435 | 101 | 239 |
| Total - - | 971 | 1,964 | 101 | 239 |
| Wynád party - - - - - | 9 | 278 | — | — |
| Grand total - | 1,673 | 4,810 | 246 | 1,119 |

* No. 323.

| PARTIES. | | Completed. | | In progress. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Villages. | Area in Square Miles. | Number of Villages. | Area in Square Miles. |
| **CLASSIFICATION.** | | | | | |
| Godavery party | | 190 | 587 | — | — |
| Kistna party | | 414 | 1,460 | 47 | 164 |
| Trichinopoly and Salem party | Trichinopoly | 280 | 773 | — | — |
| | Salem | 865 | 1,405 | 92 | 216 |
| | Total | 1,145 | 2,178 | 92 | 216 |
| | Grand total | 1,749 | 4,225 | 139 | 380 |
| **SURVEY.** | | | | | |
| Godavery party | | 283 | 1,071 | — | — |
| Nellore party | | 9 | 30 | — | — |
| Kistna party | | 237 | 884 | — | — |
| Trichinopoly and Salem party | | 599 | 1,570 | — | — |
| Wynád party | | — | 13 | — | — |
| | Grand total | 1,128 | 3,568 | — | — |

The demarcation of 1,673 villages for survey was thus completed, comprising an area of about 4,810 square miles. 1,749 villages were classified for assessment, containing an area of 4,225 square miles, and 1,128 villages with an area of 3,568 square miles were surveyed during the year.

Cost of operations.

141. The approximate expenditure of the year is given below:—

| | | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| **SETTLEMENT.** | | |
| Central office | | 63,052 |
| Godavery party | Godavery | 41,489 |
| | Nellore | 14,634 |
| | Total | 56,123 |
| Kistna party | | 61,202 |
| Trichinopoly party | | 61,417 |
| Wynád party | | 38,137 |
| Expenditure incurred for the preparation of settlement accounts in South Arcot | | 2,474 |
| | Grand total | 2,82,405 |
| **SURVEY.** | | |
| Central office | | 19,237 |
| Godavery party | | 70,511 |
| Nellore party | | 7,259 |
| Kistna party | | 60,205 |
| Trichinopoly party | | 80,697 |
| Wynád party | | 41,006 |
| | Total | 2,78,915 |
| Lithographic establishment | | 6,528 |
| Extra establishment in South Arcot and Trichinopoly | | 3,587 |
| Extra measurers and coolies in the Godavery and Kistna districts | | 13,372 |
| Instruments purchased | | 5,933 |
| Contingent charges of central office, &c. | | 3,576 |
| | Grand total | 3,11,911 |
| | Grand total of settlement and survey | 5,94,316 |

## INAM COMMISSION.

142. The origin of the Madras Inám Commission, the general principles according to which the settlement is conducted, and the mode of operation were explained in the administration report of last year. The present report is confined to a review of the results of the actual working of the Commission, during the official year which has just expired.

The return of work actually accomplished within the year is shown in the subjoined table:—

| Description of Inám. | Number of Titles confirmed. | Extent in Acres. | Value or Estimated Assessment. | Existing Jodi pay thereon. | Additional Quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement. | Additional Quit-rent not agreed to be paid. | Number of Decisions by Deputy Collectors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| Devádáyam and Dharmádáyam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character - | 14,490 | 1,98,375 | 2,88,948 | 14,664 | 5,337 | - - | Personal Ináms 1,01,480 |
| Personal grants enfranchised at the option of inámdárs 42,359<br>Compulsorily - - - 21,038 | 63,397 | 7,24,546 | 9,28,456 | 82,693 | 1,46,697 | - - | Service Ináms 31,560 |
| Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures - - - - - | 2,061 | 35,602 | 45,544 | 8,089 | - - | 7,002 | — |
| Total - - | 79,948 | 9,58,523 | 12,62,948 | 1,05,446 | 1,52,034 | 7,002 | 1,33,040 |

Number of cases redeemed.

| No. | Quit-rent redeemed. | Amount paid in Redemption. |
|---|---|---|
| 88 | 178 8 5 | 3,557 0 0 |

143. The settlement has met with no sort of opposition. The inquiry has been brought to a close in the Godavery and Kistna districts, and has half advanced to completion in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras (late Chingleput), and North and South Arcot. In the districts which remain to be taken in hand, with the single exception of Tanjore, the ináms are generally less numerous and less valuable. The number of claims decided by the deputy collectors during the year was 1,01,480, giving an average of 8,457 cases per month, exclusive of 31,560 village service ináms recorded. The number of deputy collectors employed was 16. Some time was unavoidably lost in moving from one district to another, and the progress was also affected by the different degrees of perfection in which the accounts of the several districts were found. In the Godavery and Kistna districts much difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the extent and value of the ináms. In Guntoor, Nellore, and Kurnool, the inám lands had now to be assessed for the first time; and, even in the other districts, though ináms had been once classified and assessed, the assessment fixed by the former survey required to be revised with reference to the reductions recently allowed on the Government lands. In the Ceded districts a regular survey of the lands followed close upon the British assumption, and the inám accounts being more than usually copious and perfect, a higher rate of progress was attained than in any other of the provinces in which the inquiry is proceeding.

Return of work by the deputy collectors.

144. Nearly eighty thousand titles were confirmed during the year, involving an extent of land measuring about nine hundred and sixty thousand acres, assessed at upwards of 12½ lacs of rupees. The financial result of the settlement of the year is a permanent annual addition to the revenues of the State, of rupees 1,52,034 in the shape of additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for the enfranchisement of ináms. The cost incurred for the commission during the year was about rupees 1,58,466, being a little more than the amount of additional revenue secured by the settlement. Excluding the religious and charitable grants, which are for the most part already permanent in their character, the additional quit-rent is 16 per cent. on the value of personal ináms; but, inclusive of the existing jodi, or quit-rent, the future charge on these ináms is 24 per cent. of their full assessment. In few cases has the quit-rent been redeemed, a matter the less to be regretted, because the little capital that exists in the country is probably turned to a more profitable account in private hands. A result of far clearer and deeper importance accomplished by the settlement is, that, with the exception of 2,061 cases, or about 2½ per cent., all the ináms that have come under inquiry have been willingly enfranchised, and this large mass of property is now placed on a permanent basis.

Results of the settlement for the year.

145. In the application of the general principles of the rules sanctioned by Government to the settlement of ináms in the several districts, various special and exceptional tenures and long pending questions of importance came under the consideration of the commission, of which a brief notice will not be out of place.

Special questions and exceptional tenures will be noticed below.

146. In the Godavery district, a considerable extent of land was found to be held wholly or partially exempt from assessment, under the designations of Asalminahá gardens, Páti Peradus, and Badi Bád lands. These were alienations of land revenue made by the zemíndárs in favour of their relations and others; but the origin and conditions of the tenure were involved in obscurity. Long prescriptive enjoyment, either free of tax or on favourable terms, which is recognized as giving a valid title, seemed to confer on these tenures a claim to consideration; and they have accordingly been treated as ordinary ináms, and allowed to be enfranchised on similar terms.

Rent free and favourably assessed gardens in Rajahmundry, Godavery district.

147. Another tenure, peculiar to the Masulipatam division of the Kistna district, is that of the Mokássás, which are villages alienated by the ancient zemíndárs in favour of their relations, clansmen, military retainers, and militia peons, as well as revenue servants. It was one of the

Mokássás in the zemindaris of Masulipatam, Kistna district.

objects of the permanent settlement to put an end to the military power of the zemíndárs; and as all the above classes of persons looked to the zemíndár alone for support, and had no claim on the Government, the value of their mokássás was included in the assets upon which the permanent peshkash was fixed, and the villages were left at the disposal of the zemíndárs. During subsequent years, the real position of these mokássádárs appears to have been lost sight of, the claims of the zemíndárs were not clearly understood, and under the erroneous impression that the reversionary right to the villages vested in the Government, the mokássás were interfered with by the revenue officers like ordinary ináms. After a careful examination of the records of the permanent settlement, this matter has now been placed in a clear light.

Mokássás in the zemindaris which have reverted to Government.

148. In those of the zemindáris which of recent years have reverted to the State for arrears or other causes, the Government have succeeded to the position of the zemíndár; it has therefore been held that the mokássádárs, several of whom belonged to the families of the zemíndárs, and who depend upon the villages as their means of livelihood, have a claim to be treated with indulgent consideration. Accordingly the villages in their enjoyment are allowed to be enfranchised under the general rules at one-eighth or the lowest rate of quit-rent, when they were given for subsistence; and if held for service are charged one-fourth and one-half quit-rent, according to the social position and respectability of the mokássádárs, and the nature of the service rendered.

Other exceptional tenures in Masulipatam and Kistna districts.

149. In the same district are a number of exceptional inám tenures, known as Tribhágam and Cháturbhágam villages, Putla Kattubadi Agraháram, and Ráyati Mokássás, all of which pay a certain proportion of their gross produce to the Government. Owing, it seems, to the difficulty of realising the Government share under the former system, these villages were arbitrarily assumed under Government management about ten years ago by the district authorities. The demand of Government has since been realized by means of a direct settlement with the cultivators of the soil, leaving the share of the original holders of the villages to be recovered by themselves. This interference with existing rights, which as it now appears was unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, deprived these persons of the possession of their estates, and left them in effect without the means of enforcing their dues. The propriety of restoring the villages to the rightful owners upon a fixed commuted quit-rent has now been recognized; but they have been unable in most cases to undertake the management of the villages, owing to the heaviness of the existing jodi, and they have preferred to avail themselves of the alternative presented to them of surrendering the villages to Government, and accepting, in commutation of their rights, an equivalent extent of inám land in freehold.

Commutation of quit-rent on ináms in zemíndárí estates paying a present jodi to the zemíndár.

150. A question arose in connection with the future quit-rent leviable upon enfranchised ináms situated in these zemíndárí estates, which is of some importance to the inámdárs. The reversionary interest in these tenures being generally reserved to Government by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, they come under the present inquiry, and are allowed the benefit of enfranchisement under the rules; but the existing jodi hitherto charged on these ináms has always formed a part of the assets of the estates, and is therefore payable to the zemindárs. In the zemíndárís of the Godavery and Kistna districts, this jodi being for the most part calculated annually on the produce at so much a candy, the advantages of enfranchisement are, in a measure, lost to the inámdrás, so long as they are subject to the vexatious uncertainty of a fluctuating demand on the part of the zemíndárs. In Núzid, which is by far the largest of the zemíndárís in these provinces, this uncertain jodi has been commuted into a permanent quit-rent, with the consent of the zemíndár, and to the entire satisfaction of the inámdárs, but the concurrence of the other zemíndárs has not been obtained to the introduction of this desirable measure in their estates.

Remission of arrears of jodi on ináms in the Guntoor division of the Kistna district.

151. In the late Guntoor district, inám property was found to be even in a more precarious and unsettled state than elsewhere. A considerable number of ináms and inám villages were subject to a quit-rent (called kattubadi or shrotriyam), which, it was alleged, had been illegally imposed or raised by the zemíndárs since the Permanent Settlement, and which, while the zemíndárs retained possession of their estates, had either been left uncollected, or been paid under protest. Owing to the absence of the Permanent Settlement Accounts, it was difficult to decide upon the claim of the inámdárs to exemption from this quit-rent; and, since the reversion of the zemíndárís to Government, an arrear has been allowed to accumulate in the accounts amounting to the large sum of upwards of one lac of rupees. Burdened with so heavy a liability the ináms were almost valueless. Considering, therefore, that the case is now between the inámdárs and the Government, and that it is unnecessary to recur to the state of things at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it was resolved to deal with the ináms on the basis of actually existing circumstances, and they have been disposed of accordingly under the general principles of the present settlement. At the same time, the heavy arrears of quit-rent which had accumulated during a number of years pending the settlement of the dispute regarding it have been remitted, and the inámdárs enter upon a new state of things entirely free from embarrassment.

Police Pálayagár tenures in Nellore.

152. In the district of Nellore there are a number of pálayagárs, or petty chieftains, the relic of the ancient system of police, suppressed in other parts of the Presidency, but suffered to continue in this district, pending a final settlement of their tenures. The emoluments enjoyed by these pálayagárs are mokássa villages and ináms; besides which, they collect fees in the villages included in their watch, at rates which in many instances are highly oppressive. Their services could be turned to little account under the present system, and their continuance would only tend to complicate the village police. A commutation of these tenures has now been effected. The fees hitherto collected by the pálayagárs have been resumed, but the villages and inám lands are confirmed to them in freehold, subject to such rates of quit-rent as are considered fair. A similar settlement has also been sanctioned for the Dásmukh Bále Ráu, who owns the estate of Muttiálpád bestowed upon him by the Nizám, in remuneration for his superintendence of the revenues of a certain tract in this district.

153. In North Arcot, the position of the various zemíndárs and pálayagárs in respect of the holders of ináms in their estates has been ascertained and defined. In the Jághír of Arani and the large pálayams or zemíndárís of Kalahástri and Kárvétinagar, as well as Venkataghiri in Nellore, the right of reversion in ináms vests in the proprietors of the estates; but in the other minor pálayams, known as the Chittoor pálayams, and in Punganúr, ináms have been reserved to Government by the terms of the Settlement. In the pálayam of Kangundi, where the question has not hitherto been definitely determined, a fair settlement has now been sanctioned, by which the ináms will be brought under the inquiry of the Commission, and allowed the benefit of enfranchisement under the rules, whilst the quit-rent resulting from the enfranchisement of certain classes of ináms properly appertaining to the pálayagár, is to be made over to him.

Inám tenures in zemíndárís and pálayan of North Arcot.

154. A peculiarity in the inám tenures of the late Chingleput collectorate, now merged in that of Madras, is deserving of notice. The inámdárs in this district are not the actual owners of the lands they hold, the right to which belongs to the hereditary landed proprietors of the village known as Mirásidárs. The inámdárs have simply a right to the revenues alienated by the Government: and they can only acquire a real property in the land by purchase from the mirásidárs. Another special tenure in this district known as the Gráma mániyams, and held by the head mirásidárs, is now under discussion.

Nature of inám in the Madras district (late Chingleput).

155. In the ceded districts, comprising the collectorates of Bellary and Cuddapah, there are a number of villages now known as Hissa Shrotriyams, a term denoting that the revenue is shared between the holders and the Government. During the general inquiry made into inám tenures, on the British assumption of the country, the direct settlement and control of these villages were taken out of the hands of the proprietors, on account of supposed defect of title, and they were allowed a per-centage of the revenues for their maintenance. The collection of the revenue, however, was entrusted to the shrotriyamdárs; and as the system, which was introduced as a temporary expedient, was productive of unnecessary complication, and is not calculated to improve the condition of the villages, it has now been determined to restore the shrotriyams to the owners, and to convert them into freehold properties on fair commuted quit-rents.

Hissa Shrotriyams in the ceded districts of Bellary and Cuddapal

156. A measure of far more general importance, now being carried out in these districts, is the abolition of the inamati taffrik, or tax upon inám cultivation. Under former Governments, while ináms were lavishly bestowed on the one hand, various expedients were resorted to on the other to counteract the supposed evil of unrestricted cultivation of inám at the expense of Government land. The taffrik is one of these expedients. It is a cess levied on the rayats, or cultivators of inám who either hold no Government land, or whose inám cultivation exceeds one-tenth of their Government holding. In the former case the rate exacted was 2 annas, and in the latter 1 anna in the rupee of the inám assessment. This cess being totally inconsistent with the perfect security of title and freedom from interference, which it is the object of the present settlement to confer, will cease on the enfranchisement of the ináms, and will be amply repaid by the quit-rent newly imposed.

Abolition of the inamati taffrik, or tax upon the cultivations of the inám land.

157. Somewhat similar to the inamati taffrik is the inamati patti of Kurnool, which is charged, however, directly on the ináms, and not on the cultivator. It was imposed by the former Nawabs of the country on ináms unsupported by grants, and supposed to be held on defective title. On the assumption of the district twenty-one years ago, the cess was continued by the Government pending a general inám inquiry, but, as it is unequal in its pressure, and fluctuates with the produce of the year, its abolition has now been sanctioned, the higher rate of one-fourth quit-rent being imposed, as a general measure, for the commutation into freehold of all personal ináms hitherto subject to the tax, and for which there are no accounts to prove fifty years' possession. It is calculated that the future quit-rent will be double the amount of the cess abolished.

Abolition of the inamati patti, or tax on ináms in Kurnool.

158. Another question, in the discussion of which the Commission necessarily took a prominent part, is the future treatment of the large mass of property known as the village service ináms. It was argued, on the one hand, that these ináms, being of the nature of emoluments alienated by the State for essential official services, are entirely at the disposal of the Government; while it was argued, on the other, that the mirásidárs had acquired a prescriptive right by reason of their long permissive enjoyment of the ináms as family property, which had been divided and sub-divided amongst themselves whether office-holders or not. The principle now enunciated is, that so much of the inám shall, in the first instance, be available for the purposes of Government as may be necessary, in conjunction with existing fees, to make up the emoluments required for each office, and that the remainder of the land shall be confirmed upon fair terms as private property to the present holders. In the ceded districts and Kurnool, where the service ináms are very extensive, and have been held under our rule for above half a century, and improved as private property, it was further apprehended that much inconvenience and ground of complaint would be caused by depriving the sharers of any portion of their lands to provide for the requirements of the office; the efficiency of which it was also considered would be better secured by ready money stipends. It has accordingly been determined to enfranchise the whole of the service ináms in these districts on five-eighths of their fixed assessment or ten annas in the rupee. By these means the wants of the office will be adequately provided for; the present holders will retain their shares of the ináms on sufficiently liberal terms, and the release of so large a mass of property from its present restricted tenure will greatly contribute to the general prosperity of the country.

General principles adopted for the en franchisement of village service ináms.

In the ceded districts and Kurnool.

159. The difficulties attendant on any ill-considered measure to utilize service ináms were exemplified by the occurrences which, some years ago, followed an attempt of the kind with reference to the kattubadi ináms of the Cuddapah district. But a measure which was impolitic so long as it threatened a large class of the people with the resumption of their land, and the loss of their accustomed means of livelihood, is now easily carried out without producing dissatisfaction, by confirming to the holders the possession of their hereditary lands upon fair and reasonable terms. The ináms of the Jangi-Kattubadis of the ceded districts, whose duties are of a general and occasional character, and no longer required under the new police system, are now enfran-

Enfranchisement of Kattubadi ináms in the above districts.

chised on a quit-rent of one-half, while those of the Gráma Kattubadis, who belong to the effective village establishment, are confirmed to them on five-eighths of the assessment, because, in the latter case, a fund has to be provided for the maintenance of a corresponding office under the new police, which will generally be filled by one of their number. By this arrangement a large revenue is permanently derived from these inâms, while at the same time there is no disturbance of long enjoyed possession.

Such are the principal measures which have been either carried through or initiated during the year under review; all having for their object the permanent security of landed property, the recognition and confirmation of existing rights, and the general prosperity of the people.

160. The total work accomplished by the Commission from its commencement to the end of the year under report, is shown in the subjoined table:—

| Description of Inâm. | No. of Titles confirmed. | Extent in Acres. | Value or estimated Assessment. | Existing Jodi paid thereon. | Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement. | Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Devádáyam and Dharmádáyam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character - - - | 17,084 | 2,31,415 | 3,49,289 | 16,409 | 6,518 | — |
| Personal grants enfranchised at the option of inámdárs 65,264, compulsorily 34,658 | 99,922 | 9,64,292 | 13,53,691 | 1,34,486 | 1,98,067 | — |
| Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures - - | 2,425 | 41,256 | 55,274 | 8,729 | — | 8,027 |
| Total - - | 1,19,431 | 12,36,963 | 17,58,254 | 1,59,624 | 2,04,585 | 8,027 |

No. of Cases redeemed.

| No. | Quit-rent redeemed. | Amount paid in redemption. |
|---|---|---|
| 237 | 447 12 5 | 8,955 8 0 |

In round numbers, 1,200,000 acres, of the annual value of 17½ lacs of rupees, and bearing a present jodi of rupees 1,60,000, have been enfranchised; bringing in an addition to the annual revenue of Government of two lacs of rupees.

## SECTION IV.—CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

161. TIMBER FOR PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.—The operations of the public works department being limited, the demand on the forests has not been so great as in former years, but, notwithstanding, the storing of timber by the forest department has continued so as to meet future demands on the resumption of public works. The progress of the different railways, however, tends in a great measure to lay bare the country along the lines. Considerable depôts of sleepers have been established, and during the past year the sleepers were of far better quality than those formerly supplied. The use of the axe for the saw in preparing sleepers produced great wastage, but now it is otherwise, and time and labour are economised.

162. ANNAMALLAI FORESTS.—These forests still continue to supply the Bombay dockyard with teak of large scantling, but first class timber is becoming scarce. Planting operations are systematically carried on, the importance of which can only be estimated by the fact that the contract with the Colungode Nambúdy, has but six years more to run. Great improvements in the roads have been effected, which facilitate the carriage of timber out of these forests, while elephant labour is diminished. Arrangements have been made for the prevention of natural fires or incendiarism of any sort. The dread of fever continues to thwart efforts to induce sawyers to resort thither, but when once the Mulcers are initiated into the craft, the forest will be independent of workmen from the plains.

163. NORTH CANARA FORESTS.—The demands upon these forests have largely increased during the last year, and to meet the expected demands for 1861–62, it will be necessary that the Kullanuddy river be cleared of rocks. The department public works not having been able to furnish an overseer for this purpose, the work has been unavoidably postponed until next season, when the most energetic measures must be adopted for carrying out this project. Teak planting is being systematically carried on.

164. MUDUMALLAI AND SEGUR FORESTS.—The Wellington barracks being almost completed, there is but little demand for timber. The storing of timber for the proposed European Penitentiary, Male and Female Lawrence Asylums, and other public works is being vigorously carried on, a very large depôt having been formed at Sawyer's village.

165. SALEM FORESTS.—The demand for sleepers from the Salem forests has tended to injure them considerably, and the strictest supervision is now exercised to prevent indiscriminate cutting. The assistant in charge has been granted a considerable establishment for this purpose, and further additions are in course of being made. At Denkincottah an overseer with an establishment under the assistant, has charge of the sandal-wood and other jungles. A considerable revenue is anticipated.

166. CUDDAPAH.—An assistant with an establishment has been appointed for the conservation of these jungles, and already considerable benefit has accrued from the establishment of a strict system of conservancy. The extension of this system to the North Arcot jungles is contemplated.

167. NILGIRI FORESTS.—An assistant has been appointed to these forests, with a regular establishment. Agreeably to the orders of Government, sholás (woods) for the supply of wood for Ootacamund, Wellington, and Conoor, have been put up to auction, and a fair supply of fire-wood at reasonable rates is obtainable by all. Arrangements for replanting the sholás are being made.

168. CONOLLY TEAK PLANTATIONS.—The future supply of teak mainly depending on these plantations, they continue to receive every attention from the department. Annual extensions are made, and a still further increase is contemplated.

169. WELLINGTON PLANTATIONS.—The Australian trees growing here are in some places progressing fairly.

170. GOVERNMENT GARDENS, OOTACAMUND.—In the glass-house of these gardens, the cinchona plants lately brought by Mr. Cross are flourishing, and many of the seeds received have germinated, and are growing fairly. The establishment of valuable varieties of quinine-yielding plants on these hills appears to be in a fair way of success.

## SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

171. The amount of expenditure originally provided in the budget for the past year was rupees 58 lacs, exclusive of the cost of establishments, computed at 17 lacs of rupees; but the Supreme Government subsequently directed that this amount should be reduced by 13 lacs of rupees, so as to bring the aggregate outlay during the year within 62 lacs, viz., 45 lacs for works, and 17 for establishments. This was accordingly done, 1st, by the stoppage of such works as admitted of postponement; 2nd, by the reduction of the amount allotted for expenditure on others; and 3rd, by a reduction of 18 per cent. from the sum entered in the budget for repairs.

Allotment of funds.

Madras Government order, No. 186, dated 11th May 1860. No. 1,608, dated 28th July 1860.

172. Subsequently in their orders communicated with the proceedings of the Madras Government, under date 30th November 1860, No. 2,472, the Government of India authorized an additional sum of three lacs for carrying on the operations in the Upper Godavery; thus increasing the total allotment of funds for expenditure on public works during the year under review, to 48 lacs of rupees, exclusive of establishments.

Additional sanction for the Upper Godavery.

173. The following abstract statement contains the revised allotment for each district, for the year 1860–61; the total amount expended on new works and repairs during that year, and the outlay in 1859–60:—

Abstract statement of allotment and expenditure.

| Districts. | Revised amount allotted for 1860–61. | Amount expended on new Works and Repairs in 1860–61. | Amount expended on new Works and Repairs in 1859–60. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Ganjam | 93,727 | 92,142 | 1,18,615 |
| Vizagapatam | 59,201 | 47,376 | 40,466 |
| Upper Godavery | 3,00,491 | 82,362 | 1,383 |
| Godavery | 3,19,100 | 3,16,366 | 3,65,408 |
| Kistna | 3,09,276 | 2,54,409 | 2,49,857 |
| Nellore | 3,45,173 | 3,20,930 | 3,19,024 |
| Cuddapah | 1,82,799 | 1,82,011 | 1,31,394 |
| Bellary | 2,60,736 | 2,31,678 | 2,17,500 |
| Kurnool | 80,171 | 80,826 | 90,274 |
| Madras | 2,48,488 | 2,39,622 | 2,28,903 |
| North Arcot | 1,64,735 | 1,61,376 | 1,33,310 |
| South Arcot | 1,61,533 | 1,50,485 | 1,56,663 |
| Tanjore | 3,03,320 | 2,88,346 | 6,54,949 |
| Trichinopoly | 2,08,503 | 1,72,958 | 3,48,751 |
| Madura | 1,14,905 | 79,514 | 76,559 |
| Tinnevelly | 98,859 | 75,314 | 63,768 |
| Coimbatore | 1,97,233 | 1,42,341 | 1,55,455 |
| Salem | 1,90,052 | 1,87,340 | 1,75,312 |
| North Canara | 1,48,531 | 1,25,934 | 59,532 |
| South Canara | 41,060 | 36,674 | 29,569 |
| Malabar | 1,92,000 | 1,61,463 | 1,23,008 |
| Municipal Commissioners | 24,397 | 24,397 | 24,397 |
| Presidency | 3,97,943 | 4,15,883 | 5,13,142 |
| Bangalore | 2,04,565 | 1,83,418 | 1,82,122 |
| Wellington | 1,53,202 | 1,53,313 | 4,31,698 |
| Total | 48,00,000 | *42,06,478 | 48,91,059 |

* Exclusive of the expenditure in the Caroor range, Coimbatore district, not yet reported.

Difference between allotment and expenditure.

174. The expenditure on public works during the past year has fallen short of the amount placed at the disposal of the district engineers, by rupees 5,93,532. But if the grant of three lacs for the works in the Upper Godavery, and the expenditure thereon be excluded, in consequence of the late date on which the orders authorizing the outlay were received, the difference will be rupees 3,75,393, or nearly three-quarters of a lac less than it was in 1859–60.

Cause of the full amount of allotment not having been availed of.

175. Want of superintendence, caused by the prevalence of sickness, and the absence of duly qualified persons to fill up subordinate vacancies; the late date at which sanction for the prosecution of some of the large works was received; and lastly, the now continually increasing difficulty of procuring labour, are the principal causes assigned for the full amount granted not having been expended.

Expenditure in 1859–60 compared with that in 1860–61.

176. In 1859–60, the outlay on public works was rupees 48,91,059 or rupees 6,84,581 more than it has been in the year under review. This may in part be accounted for by the large sums which it was found necessary to spend in Tanjore and Trichinopoly during 1859–60, in repairs to the numerous irrigation works, injured by the storms and floods of 1858–59.

Statement of expenditure on new works and repairs.

177. Subjoined are statements showing the expenditure incurred in the various districts under the several minor heads, after which follow the reports on the principal local operations.

EXPENDITURE upon New Works during the Year 1860–61.

| DISTRICTS. | Irrigation Works. | COMMUNICATIONS. | | | | BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Roads and Bridges. | Navigable Canals. | Ports and Harbours. | Ferry Boats. | Military. | Revenue. | Public. | Judicial. | Ecclesiastical. | Marine. | Educational. | |
| Ganjam | 7,953 | 25,734 | - | - | 528 | - | 4,099 | 300 | - | - | 67 | - | 38,681 |
| Vizagapatam | 2,698 | 1,298 | - | 78 | - | 11,832 | 272 | 558 | 2,783 | 1,059 | 281 | - | 20,859 |
| Upper Godavery | - | - | *82,362 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 82,362 |
| Godavery | †77,040 | - | 6,988 | 17,072 | - | 1,012 | - | 107 | - | 572 | 338 | - | 1,03,129 |
| Kistna | 1,22,532 | 13,564 | - | - | - | 140 | 284 | 2,757 | 14 | - | - | - | 1,39,291 |
| Nellore | 1,08,612 | 11,255 | - | - | - | - | 149 | 3,350 | 1,480 | - | 237 | - | 1,25,083 |
| Cuddapah | 3,916 | 55,122 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,026 | - | - | - | - | 62,064 |
| Bellary | 120 | - | - | - | - | 1,01,424 | 1,772 | 396 | - | - | - | - | 1,03,712 |
| Kurnool | - | 35,751 | - | - | - | 394 | - | 1,482 | 431 | 1,020 | - | - | 39,078 |
| Madras | 179 | 14,091 | 12,466 | - | - | 23,485 | 3,734 | 540 | - | 119 | 2,579 | 5,856 | 63,049 |
| North Arcot | 5,895 | 34,277 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40,172 |
| South Arcot | 31,319 | 10,485 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | - | 41,854 |
| Tanjore | 13,475 | 11,587 | - | 1,236 | 1,930 | - | 106 | 35 | - | - | 121 | - | 28,490 |
| Trichinopoly | 13,526 | 32,124 | - | - | - | 8,365 | - | - | 554 | - | - | - | 54,569 |
| Madura | 4,978 | 14,019 | 5,039 | - | - | - | 7,243 | 1,647 | 858 | 579 | - | - | 34,363 |
| Tinnevelly | 409 | 488 | - | - | - | - | 1,100 | - | - | 91 | - | - | 2,088 |
| Coimbatore | 4,283 | 24,147 | - | - | - | 1,051 | 1,549 | 938 | 20,979 | 72 | - | - | 53,019 |
| Salem | 1,358 | 42,283 | - | - | - | 8,941 | 3,362 | 644 | 23,623 | - | - | - | 80,211 |
| North Canara | - | 40,419 | - | - | - | - | 155 | 187 | 717 | - | - | - | 41,478 |
| South Canara | - | 9,737 | 29 | - | - | 1,231 | 2,238 | 26 | - | - | - | - | 13,261 |
| Malabar | 5,755 | 99,692 | - | - | - | 20,126 | - | 3,133 | 82 | 2,649 | - | - | 1,31,437 |
| Presidency | 823 | 7,181 | - | 3,562 | - | 1,91,371 | 16,768 | 1,11,880 | 8,679 | 368 | - | - | 3,40,632 |
| Bangalore | 1,134 | - | - | - | - | 1,66,993 | - | 19 | - | 127 | - | - | 1,68,273 |
| Wellington | - | - | - | - | - | 1,26,028 | - | 1,700 | - | - | - | - | 1,27,728 |
| Total rupees | 4,06,005 | 4,83,254 | 1,06,884 | 21,948 | 2,458 | 6,62,393 | 42,831 | 1,32,725 | 60,200 | 6,656 | 3,673 | 5,856 | 19,34,883 |

* Rupees 16,897 expended in putting together two steamers
† Of this amount rupees 50,646 were spent in Kistna on the high level canal from Budamur to Dendalur.

EXPENDITURE upon Repairs during the Year 1860-61.

| DISTRICTS. | Irrigation Works. | COMMUNICATIONS. | | | | BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Roads and Bridges. | Navigable Canals. | Ports and Harbours. | Ferry Boats | Military. | Revenue. | Public. | Judicial. | Ecclesiastical. | Marine. | Educational. | |
| Ganjam | 17,751 | 29,091 | - | 32 | 105 | 107 | 5,531 | 348 | 323 | 131 | 42 | - | 53,461 |
| Vizagapatam | 6,961 | 12,257 | - | - | - | 1,438 | 2,241 | 975 | 1,905 | 456 | 205 | 79 | 26,517 |
| Upper Godavery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Godavery | 1,48,738 | 6,342 | 42,754 | - | 1,321 | 4,072 | 1,538 | 6,212 | 1,823 | 46 | 391 | - | 2,13,237 |
| Kistna | 92,072 | 15,464 | - | - | - | 916 | 5,020 | 1,433 | 177 | 3 | 33 | - | 1,15,118 |
| Nellore | 1,50,484 | 41,931 | 1,192 | - | 278 | 180 | 311 | 1,171 | 300 | - | - | - | 1,95,847 |
| Cuddapah | 63,700 | 53,495 | - | - | - | 475 | 1,661 | 573 | 43 | - | - | - | 1,19,947 |
| Bellary | 72,179 | 40,799 | - | - | - | 10,346 | 1,766 | 1,795 | 738 | 343 | - | - | 1,27,966 |
| Kurnool | 18,068 | 21,574 | - | - | - | 402 | 1,008 | 268 | 213 | 215 | - | - | 41,748 |
| Madras | 41,070 | 93,977 | 20,430 | - | 138 | 10,316 | 2,236 | 5,548 | 2,795 | 63 | - | - | 1,76,573 |
| North Arcot | 63,854 | 47,746 | - | - | - | 7,447 | 183 | 500 | 888 | 586 | - | - | 1,21,204 |
| South Arcot | 55,769 | 51,220 | - | - | - | - | 1,251 | 332 | - | - | 59 | - | 1,08,631 |
| Tanjore | 1,70,101 | 64,097 | 93 | 7,712 | 1,339 | - | 11,050 | 906 | 4,129 | 132 | 297 | - | 2,59,856 |
| Trichinopoly | 88,356 | 25,996 | - | - | 298 | 2,665 | 397 | 530 | 147 | - | - | - | 1,18,589 |
| Madura | 31,925 | 7,360 | 1,487 | - | - | 30 | 2,185 | 1,193 | 432 | - | 539 | - | 45,151 |
| Tinnevelly | 49,228 | 20,899 | - | - | - | 571 | 1,259 | 955 | 254 | 60 | - | - | 73,226 |
| Coimbatore | 35,515 | 49,689 | - | - | - | - | 908 | 2,521 | 82 | 10 | - | 597 | 89,322 |
| Salem | 30,009 | 72,704 | - | - | - | 126 | 384 | 3,152 | 754 | - | - | - | 1,07,129 |
| North Canara | - | 78,628 | - | - | 29 | 31 | 4,078 | 1,235 | 386 | 9 | 3 | 57 | 84,456 |
| South Canara | - | 18,796 | - | 6 | 139 | 204 | 2,959 | 1,005 | 250 | 47 | 7 | - | 23,413 |
| Malabar | 1,151 | 14,398 | 447 | 42 | - | 4,882 | 2,944 | 4,033 | 1,256 | 126 | 742 | - | 30,026 |
| Presidency | 45 | 4,297 | - | - | - | 39,414 | 1,090 | 20,569 | 3,518 | 2,010 | 4,308 | - | 75,251 |
| Bangalore | - | 6,089 | - | - | - | 8,248 | - | 459 | - | 349 | - | - | 15,145 |
| Wellington | - | - | - | - | - | 25,585 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25,585 |
| Total rupees | 11,36,976 | 7,76,849 | 66,403 | 7,792 | 3,647 | 1,17,455 | 50,000 | 55,718 | 20,413 | 4,586 | 6,626 | 733 | 22,47,198 |

## GANJAM.

Expenditure.

178. The expenditure in the Ganjam district amounted to rupees 92,142, distributed as follows:—

| | New Works. RS. | Repairs. RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation works | 7,953 | 17,751 |
| Communications | 26,262 | 29,228 |
| Buildings | 4,466 | 6,482 |
| Total | 38,681 | 53,461 |

179. The principal work under the head of Irrigation, was the commencement of the Bowry reservoir in Goomsur, calculated to store nine million cubic yards of water. Rupees 1,675 only, out of an estimate of 9,500, have been expended; but it is hoped that the reservoir will be ready ere the commencement of the monsoon. Principal irrigation works undertaken.

180. The next is a regulating sluice and new head to the Julmoor channel. Regulating sluice, &c., to the Julmoor channel.

181. Of minor new works, 2 calingulahs and 30 sluices have been built at a cost of rupees 2,390. Minor new works.

182. Under the head of communications, portions of seven lines of roads have either been materially improved, or newly constructed, at a cost of rupees 22,009. Communications.

183. Rupees 17,751 have been expended on repairs to 219 tanks and channels, and 15 miles of river embankment; and for rupees 29,229, 232 miles of road have been maintained, for the most part in excellent order. Repairs to irrigation works.

184. Repairs to 39 buildings of various kinds, also to salt pans, platforms and channels, have cost rupees 6,481. Repairs to buildings, &c.

185. The public works in the Kimedy Zemindary, now under the Court of Wards, are managed by the District Engineer of Ganjam: the expenditure, amounting to rupees 61,774, is simply mentioned here, the report regarding the works will be made by another Department. Public works in the Kimedy zemindary.

## VIZAGAPATAM.

186. The expenditure in Vizagapatam amounted to rupees 47,376, and was distributed as follows:— Expenditure.

| | New Works. RS. | A. | P. | Repairs. RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irrigation works | 2,698 | 0 | 0 | 6,961 | 2 | 8 |
| Roads and bridges | 1,298 | 8 | 5 | 12,256 | 2 | 0 |
| Ports and harbour | 77 | 15 | 8 | — | | |
| Military buildings | 11,832 | 0 | 0 | 1,438 | 4 | 3 |
| Other buildings | 4,953 | 2 | 6 | 5,861 | 5 | 7 |
| Total | 20,859 | 10 | 7 | 26,516 | 14 | 6 |

187. No works of importance, either of irrigation or communication, have been undertaken in this district. No works of importance undertaken.

188. Of the sum under the head of Buildings, rupees 6,414 were expended in the commencement of a new cantonment at Waltair, since countermanded. Expenditure on buildings.

189. Rupees 2,868 were laid out in alterations and improvements to the buildings occupied by the European veterans in the fort, and a small sum expended on the temporary barracks at the proposed sanitarium at Harris' Valley. Buildings for the European veterans.

190. The remaining sum was laid out on various revenue and judicial buildings. Revenue and judicial buildings.

191. The expenditure on repairs extended to 33 tanks, 46 channels, and 164½ miles of road. Expenditure on repairs.

## UPPER GODAVERY.

192. The total expenditure incurred has been rupees 82,362, for the following purposes:— Expenditure.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Improvements in river-bed between Dowlaishwaram and Buddrachellum | 19,560 |
| Permanent works at the Sinteral barrier | 45,905 |
| Building hulls of two steamers | 16,897 |

193. Besides this, rupees 25,367 have been expended from the Commissariat funds, in the transport of the following Government stores to various points on the river:— Traffic on the river.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissariat stores | 936 tons. |
| Machinery and tools | 195 „ |
| Salt | 110 „ |

the whole equivalent to 142,300 tons carried by water one mile, at a cost of 3 annas 1 pie per ton.

194. This high rate is owing to the late period at which the operations were undertaken. Cause of high rate.

195. In addition to the foregoing and exclusive of timber and bamboos, the traffic of the river for 25 miles above Rajahmundry, is estimated at 32,000 tons. The removal of the old transit duties, and the cession of the left bank of the Godavery to Government, have operated favourably on the timber trade; 6,000 logs of teak were last year sent down to Coringa, from the Pranheeta, from whence it is believed teak was never before exported. Traffic of river for 25 miles above Rajahmundry.

196. The works in the river-bed between Dowlaishwaram and the first barrier have consisted of:— Description of work performed between Dowlaishwaram and the first barrier.

(1.) The temporary improvements of the shoals by bandals (hurdles.)
(2.) The fixation of the deep channel by means of wing dams, and the removal of rocks.

197. The first were successful in maintaining a channel 3 feet deep, from November to the second week in February, with the exception of the shoal at Rudrumkota, at the confluence of the first tributary, the Sebbery, where difficulty is always experienced. The result of the bandal system this year is, Captain Haig considers, satisfactory and encouraging. Result of work performed.

198. Owing to want of labour, little has been accomplished towards the second object. Two wing dams, one at the confluence of the Sebbery, and another at Koyidtha, 15 miles below it, intended to be 600 and 1,200 yards in length respectively, have been partially completed. Their effect yet remains to be seen. Insufficiency of labour.

199. The operations on the permanent works at the Sinteral barrier have, owing to want of labour, been confined to such as are of a preparatory nature. Stone and lime quarries have been Operation on the permanent works at the Sinteral barrier.

opened; roadway laid in the river for tramroads; quarrying of rubble stone commenced in the river-bed; buildings erected for the accommodation of Europeans and natives; a workshop and hospital put in hand, and boat-building commenced. The line of canal has been staked out, and partially cleared for 13 miles.

## GODAVERY.

Expenditure.

200. The aggregate expenditure in this district during the past year amounted to rupees 2,65,720, and may be classified as follows:

| | New Works. RS. | Repairs. RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation works | 26,394 | 1,48,738 |
| Roads and bridges | — | 6,342 |
| Canals | 6,988 | 42,754 |
| Ports and harbours | 17,072 | — |
| Ferry boats | — | 1,321 |
| Buildings | 2,029 | 14,082 |
| Total | 52,483 | 2,13,237 |

Expenditure on the high-level canal to Ellore.

201. In addition to this, the district engineer was charged with the superintendence of a portion of the high level canal from Bezwada to Ellore, 14 miles in length, on which an expenditure of rupees 50,646 has been incurred, including the construction of a lock, 150 feet in length, by 30 feet in breadth.

Irrigation works. Lock at the Nursapore canal.

202. Under irrigation works, the first in importance was the completion of the lock joining the Nursapore Canal, with the Godavery, at Nursapore. This lock, 150 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, commenced in February 1860, was completed and opened for traffic on the 27th December following, the total cost being rupees 22,851. The next work, a low lift lock on the Amlapore Canal at Mookamala, has been very nearly completed, together with a short cut connecting the main canal with the canal leading to Bendamorlunka, and thus affording an unbroken line of navigation, through the central delta, of 45 miles in length. The expense on these works has been rupees 5,534. The next work, a drainage cut 2½ miles in length, intended for the relief of a hitherto flooded part of the Amlapore Taluq, has been finished at a cost of rupees 4,654.

Lock on the Amlapore canal.

Irrigation sluices, &c.

203. The rest of the expenditure has been incurred in constructing a large culvert, irrigation sluices, and small aqueducts.

Communications.

204. Under the head of communications, are classed works executed to navigable canals, ports, and harbours. Of the former, the works are unimportant. The latter consist of the construction of the light-house, improvement of the stone groynes, dredging in the river, and erection of a new flagstaff at Cocanada, involving an aggregate outlay of rupees 16,994. The column of the light-house has been carried up to a height of 35 feet.

Completion of sea-dredge.

205. The second of the sea-dredges was completed on the 9th January last, but for want of a sufficiency of spoil boats has not been set to work. The flag staff awaits the arrival of the wire rigging before it can be set up.

Work performed from local funds.

206. The work performed from the funds obtained by the sale of lands at Cocanada consisted in the raising of the low ground and the construction of a stone revetment along the bank of the river at that place; the dredging of the river to a depth of 15 to 16 feet below high water mark; the construction of a covered drain, and the formation of a road from the bridge along the river bank a quarter of a mile. The total expenditure on these improvements has been rupees 4,776.

Repairs to irrigation works.

207. The expenditure in repairs to irrigation works is rapidly decreasing. During the past year it has amounted to rupees 1,48,738, or about 4 per cent. on the land revenue for the year, and 33,479 less than in the previous year.

Cocanada canal.

208. The most important repairs were those performed to the Cocanada Canal, at a cost of rupees 9,559, and to the Samulcottah Canal, for rupees 2,336 8 9.

Groynes near the Nuggaram aqueduct.

209. Rupees 4,994 were expended on groynes in the river, near the Nuggaram aqueduct, in order to regulate the river-bed, and to destroy the sand banks, which were showing a tendency to form in the vicinity of that work.

Expenditure on the Nuggaram aqueduct.

The amount expended on the anicut itself, was rupees 39,550, inclusive of extraordinary repairs to the Dowlaishwaram under-sluice and apron of the Muddoor branch, both of which were a good deal damaged in the previous freshes. A sum of rupees 12,091 was also expended in laying in a stock of bamboos and stone on the lunkas to meet emergencies, as also in the construction of a large stone-boat.

General state of the works in the district.

210. The general state of the works in the district is represented as satisfactory. The anicut itself has been thoroughly examined and repaired, and is in very fair order. The aprons have been greatly strengthened.

Workshops.

211. The workshop has been busily engaged during the year, and has turned out a considerable quantity of work in a very creditable manner.

Quarry works.

212. Thirty-five thousand and six hundred tons of stone of various kinds have been quarried.

Channel dredges.

213. Four channel dredges have been employed during the year, at a cost of about rupees 14,400.

Increasing prosperity of the district.

214. The increasing prosperity of the district is most vividly marked in every way.

Increase in the land revenue.

215. The land revenue has reached nearly 34 lacs, being an increase of 7¾ lacs over the previous year; out of this revenue about 5 lacs are due to the addition of five Taluqs of the old Masulipatam district.

Exports.

216. The exports by sea this year are the highest yet known, having reached the sum of rupees 50,28,235 exclusive of treasure; while the imports were rupees 6,41,500 exclusive of

bullion, which amounted to rupees 19,13,700, besides Accountant-General's bills to the value of 20,67,200. The exports by land amounted to rupees 4,70,965.

Traffic on the canals.

217. The activity in the canals may be imagined from this statement. The boats which passed through the head locks of the three main canals were as follows:—

| | Boats. | Tonnage. | Value. | Passenger Boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Main Canal - - - | 12,794 | 1,91,910 | 31,70,908 | 2,102 | 14,896 |
| Central ditto - - - - | 2,825 | 42,375 | 4,40,599 | 715 | 3,540 |
| Western ditto - - - - | 10,723 | 1,60,845 | 20,29,645 | 4,586 | 15,319 |

Traffic through the head locks.

Besides this, which does not include any of the intermediate traffic on the canals, or that which passes from the canals in the Western Delta to Ellore, 5,770 rafts of timber and bamboos, valued at 2,25,000 rupees, passed through the head locks.

Increase of passenger boats.

218. The increase of passenger boats shows most remarkably the value set upon cheap locomotion, the number passing along the three canals in 1853-54 was 995, in the past year it reached 7,400.

Supply of water in the river.

219. The supply of water in the river during the hot weather was larger than in the previous year, being 2,30,000 cubic yards per hour.

Summary of the present state of the district.

220. The present state of the district compared with its state previous to the improvements, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

The revenue has been doubled.
The goods traffic increased thirty-fold.
The passenger traffic increased seven-fold.
The exports traffic increased twelve-fold.

## KISTNA.

Expenditure.

221. The expenditure in the Kistna district has been rupees 2,54,409 as follows, viz.:—

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation works - - - - | 1,22,532 | 92,072 |
| Communications - - - - | 13,564 | 15,464 |
| Buildings - - - - - | 3,195 | 7,582 |
| Total - - | 1,39,291 | 1,15,118 |

Important channels in progress.

222. Under the first head, four important channels have been carried on:—

(1.) The high level canal from Bezwada to Ellore.
(2.) The new duct, irrigating the tract between the Poolairoo and the Boodemair.
(3.) The Masulipatam canal.
(4.) The Nizampatam canal.

High-level canal to Ellore.

223. The first has been excavated to its full depth for a distance of 17 miles; and of the whole portion under progress (apart from that under the district engineer Godavery, between Perikeed and Ellore) three furlongs only remain to be completed. The expenditure has been rupees 25,923, and the work is expected to be completed this month (June 1861). The navigation will thus be extended to 27 miles from Bezwada. A lock and calingulah connecting this canal with the Boodemair, and so with the Colair lake, Dowlaishwaram, and the port of Cocanada, has also been completed during the year, at an expenditure of rupees 6,596.

Duct between the Poolairoo and Boodemair.

224. On the second channel, 17 miles in length, which was designed by Captain Ryves, the progress has not been satisfactory. The expenditure, instead of reaching, as anticipated, rupees 33,000, was only rupees 19,828.

Scarcity of labour.

225. Scarcity of labour is the principal evil encountered in this district, and upsets calculations in a manner not to be anticipated. In the working season, the channel clearances have to be effected, and these can only be done by withdrawing the tank diggers from new works, such as that just referred to.

Masulipatam canal.

226. On the third channel, that to Masulipatam, the expenditure has been rupees 48,727. It is feared another twelvemonth will elapse before the junction with the sea, by the Pettah canal, can be effected.

Nizampatam canal.

227. On the Nizampatam Canal, expenditure has taken place only on two locks at Kutchepudy and Yintúr to the amount of rupees 11,055, and 3,068 respectively.

Minor new works.

228. Of the minor new works, the principal is a calingulah to the large tank at Allúr, completed in July last, at a cost of rupees 1,486.

Sum expended on repairs.

229. Of the total sum expended in repairs, rupees 12,531 were laid out on the anicut itself, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on its original cost; rupees 8,051 in clearing the main canals; and the remainder on minor works, including masonry.

Total expenditure in the district.

230. The total expenditure in the Kistna delta works, up to the end of the past official year, is reckoned at,

| | |
|---|---|
| For construction - - - - | Rupees 18,05,555 |
| For repairs - - - - | „ 3,21,158 |

Communications. Road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier.

231. Under the head of communications, the principal work has been the road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier. The total distance is 65 miles, of which 50 miles, opened in 1858 59, have been kept in excellent order by a maintenance allowance of rupees 150 per mile. Of the remaining 15 miles, 9 will be shortly opened for traffic, 3 are in various stages of progress, and 3 only are untouched. On gravel and earthwork, the expenditure amounts to rupees 9,508, and on masonry works, rupees 1,260.

Trunk Road No. 7.

232. No. 7 Trunk Road, from Madras to Secunderabad, for which there is a maintenance allowance of rupees 3,000, has been metalled for a distance of 12 miles, and two road dams, and one drain built.

Road from Masulipatam to Bezwada.

233. Rupees 950 have been expended on the road from Masulipatam to Bezwada; but as the only material available is black cotton soil, this road is never passable after a heavy shower of rain.

Expenditure on district roads.

234. A further sum of rupees 6,723 has been expanded over various district roads.

Civil dispensary at Guntoor.

235. Of buildings, the principal is the civil dispensary at Guntoor, which is nearly finished. The total expenditure has been rupees 4,715, of which rupees 2,724 have been laid out during the past year.

Barracks at Jugglepett.

236. The barracks at Jugglepett for the Sebundies have also been completed, at a total cost of rupees 7,587.

Season of 1860-61.

237. It is to be regretted that no reliable information can be supplied as to the area irrigated, and the revenue raised therefrom this year, as the statements furnished by the collector are incomplete. It is surmised, however, that there has not been any extension. The season generally has been an unfavourable one, and had it not been for the tanks in the Baupetla, Ponnúr, and Repalle Talúks, supplied by the anicut channels, the failure of the crops, and consequent loss of revenue, would have been very serious. No great extension of irrigated area can take place until the main heads are enlarged, and the main distributing channels carried out.

## NELLORE.

Summary of expenditure.

238. The following is a summary of the expenditure of rupees 3,20,930, incurred in the Nellore district during the past year :—

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation works - - - - | 1,08,612 | 1,50,484 |
| Communications - - - - | 11,255 | 41,931 |
| Canals - - - - - | — | 1,192 |
| Ferries - - - - - | — | 278 |
| Buildings - - - - - | 5,216 | 1,962 |
| Total - - | 1,25,083 | 1,95,847 |

Principal new work.

239. The principal new work of irrigation in progress is the Pennair anicut. The body of this work has been raised to 7′ 4″ or within 1′ 8″ of its full height, and is expected to be completed before the season of the freshes. The apron has been laid to an average width of 40 yards. The under sluices at the south end, with the approaches and wing-walls, have been also constructed.

Total outlay during the year.

240. The outlay during the year has been rupees 45,380, making a total of rupees 93,949, out of an estimate of rupees 1,16,310.

Improvement to channels under Pennair anicut.

241. No improvements to the channels under this anicut were made this year, with the exception of the new cut from the Jaffer Sahib's to the old Survapilly Channel, on which rupees 39,724 were expended.

Minor new works.

242. Of minor new works, a head sluice and escape calingulah have been constructed to the supply channel of the Nellore tank. The want of sufficient escapes to the numerous tanks in the district has been remedied as far as possible. Out of 52 calingulahs, 15 flush escapes, and 9 sluices estimated for, 10 calingulahs and 3 sluices have been finished, and 21 calingulahs commenced and in progress.

System of contract.

243. An important point has been gained during the past year in establishing a system of contract for the earthwork repairs to tanks, with the villagers, who have come forward willingly, and executed the work satisfactorily. By this arrangement, the time of the executive officer is economized, vouchers and accounts simplified, and the necessity of extra temporary establishments dispensed with.

Communications.

244. Under the head of communications, the principal new works executed have been on Trunk Road No. 6, where several masonry works have been constructed at a cost of rupees 7,387.

245. Rupees 26,418 have also been laid out in repairs, inclusive of floorings to existing bridges and tunnels.

Trunk Road No. 7.

246. Trunk Road No. 7 represented to be in good order, has had a sum of rupees 2,735 laid out upon it.

Road from Ongole to Cumbum.

247. There has been an outlay of rupees 3,392 on the cross road from Ongole to Cumbum, which is represented to be in fair order, with the exception of a portion across the salt swamp at Kottapatam, where a fascine road is required.

Road from the Dorenal pass to Kistnapatam.

248. The road from the Dorenal pass to Kistnapatam has been improved at an outlay of rupees 7,268, of which 2,083 were provided from local funds, and rupees 5,184 from the general funds. It is practicable along its whole length during the dry season, but requires further outlay in bridges and tunnels along the western half, before being available during the monsoon.

249. The expenditure on the Raupur Road has been rupees 3,108 from general, and rupees 306 from local funds. The short branch road from Trunk Road No. 6 to the port of Tadda on the Pulicat Lake has been completed.

Expenditure on the Raupur road.

250. The branch to Dugarazpatam has had an outlay of rupees 2,233 from general, and rupees 5,102 from local funds.

Branch to Dugarazpatam.

251. The progress to this road is not so satisfactory as could be wished.

Progress on the branch to Dugarazpatam not satisfactory.

## CUDDAPAH.

252. This district has during the past year been peculiarly unhealthy, particularly in the Rajampet Talúk, where nearly one-third of the subordinates were employed in repairing the irrigation works injured by the storm of November 1859, and at one time so many members of the department were laid up with fever, that it was feared the progress of the works would be much retarded. During the year three sub-overseers died, one from cholera and two from fever, and owing to the dread which the natives have of the district, much difficulty has been experienced in filling up the vacancies which have occurred in the lower subordinate grades. These causes have led to the expenditure, which amounts to rupees 1,82,011, being rupees 15,000 and upwards less than the sum placed at the disposal of the district engineer for outlay on public works in 1860 and 1861.

Unhealthiness of the district during the year.

253. The particulars of expenditure are as follows:—

Particulars of expenditure.

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation - - - - - | 3,916 | 63,700 |
| Communications - - - - | 55,122 | 53,495 |
| Buildings - - - - - | 3,026 | 2,752 |
| Total - - | 62,064 | 1,19,947 |

254. The most important work of irrigation undertaken was the restoration of the Chinna Orampaud tank, on an estimate of rupees 34,000.

255. Since the commencement of this work, in December last, the progress has been very satisfactory. The enlarged calingulah, 90 yards in length, has been built, and the repair of the breach nearly completed, upwards of 1,000 people being employed on it daily.

Chinna Orampaud tank.

256. Of communications, the following are selected for notice as those on which there was the greatest expenditure:—

Communications selected for notice.

Cuddapah and Madras Road - - - Rupees 26,548

257. The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th miles out of Cuddapah have been metalled and gravelled. Beyond this, a new road has been marked out, drained, levelled, and partly gravelled, through the Bakrapeti pass. A new road has also been made over a long rocky ridge near Mangampett, while from Mannur to the left bank of the Pulongeru river, the road has been in some parts raised and drained, and in others levelled, and several tunnels have been built.

Cuddapah and Madras road.

258. New road between Mudnapilli and Gurramkoda, rupees 3,014.

This work was commenced in January 1861, and by the end of April following was passable for laden bandies. It has been marked out and levelled, portions raised, drainage channels cut, and several road-dams and tunnels built.

Road between Mudnapilli and Gurramkonda.

259. Road from Vencatramarazpett to Royachoti, rupees 15,161.

From Royachoti to the foot of the Sanepoy Ghât, 17 miles in length, this line has been cleared of jungle and levelled, side channels cut, and avenue trees planted, and a small portion metalled. Over the first portion of the Ghât, from Sanepoy to the Cheyair river, a trace five miles in length and four yards in breadth has been nearly completed, and will be shortly passable for carts.

Road from Vencatramarazpett to Royachoti.

260. Road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla, rupees 7,125.

During the past year, 14 miles of this road have been cleared, levelled, and raised, and side channels cut. Several tunnels have also been built and four road-dams constructed.

Road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla.

261. Road from Cuddapah to Kurnool, rupees 3,162.

This road has been greatly improved.

Road from Cuddapah to Kurnool.

262. The main lines of communication have been kept in repair from the maintenance allowance, and from the general repair fund specially sanctioned for that purpose. The expenditure under this head amounts to rupees 53,254, the principal outlay has been on Trunk Road No. 11; the line from Cuddapah to Madras; that from Madnapilli to Khadri; and that from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier. On the former it amounted to rupees 14,000; on the second rupees 6,949; and on the two latter 6,464 and 7,950 rupees respectively. The total number of miles of road repaired was 349. Sixty road-tunnels and 94 road-dams have also been built.

Maintenance and repair of main lines of communication.

Total number of miles of road repaired.

263. With regard to buildings, the Taluq Kacheri at Khadri, and the district engineer's office at Cuddapah, are the principal. The expenditure on the Kacheri, which has been thoroughly repaired, is rupees 1,040, and on the district engineer's office now nearly completed, rupees 2,786.

Principal buildings in progress.

264. The irrigation works throughout the district are in very good order. In the Rajempett Taluq, the tanks and channels injured by the storm of November 1859 have been thoroughly repaired. During the past year the expenditure has been rupees 63,701 on the following works:—One tank partly restored; 193 repaired; and 35 channels cleared out and otherwise improved.

Irrigation works; progress made with repair.

265. There has been a considerable rise in rates in every Taluq through which the railway passes; but it is expected that they will fall considerably when the railway works are completed. Notwithstanding, however, the high rates given by the executive agents of the railway department,

Rates of labour have risen.

CHAP. X. Madras.

no particular difficulty is experienced in obtaining labour, even in the Rajempett Taluq, where the railway works have been vigorously carried on throughout the year.

Season 1860–61.

266. The monsoons in 1860–61 were a total failure, except in the Khadri and Cuddapah Taluqs. From the 26th October 1860 to the 30th April 1861 scarcely any rain fell, and the whole country is parched and dried up. Few of the large tanks filled, and the crops under many of the smaller reservoirs withered for want of water. Fortunately a great extent of land in the Cuddapah district is irrigated from wells.

## BELLARY.

Expenditure.

267. The total expenditure incurred during 1860–61 has been rupees 2,31,678, viz.:—

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation | 119 | 72,180 |
| Communications | — | 40,799 |
| Buildings | 1,03,593 | 14,987 |
| Total | 1,03,712 | 1,27,966 |

Chief outlay has been on account of military buildings.

268. The chief outlay has arisen from military buildings, the principal of which is the new hospital at Bellary.

New hospital at Bellary.

269. On this work the expenditure during the year has been rupees 43,594. It is now nearly completed, and will be shortly made over to the military authorities for occupation. Its total cost up to the 30th April 1861 amounted to rupees 98,599.

Married men's quarters at Bellary.

270. The married men's quarters, at the same station, is the next most important new work; one range has been completed and occupied, and another is half finished. The expenditure in 1860–61 on this work was rupees 28,669.

Military works completed since January 1861.

271. The following military buildings have also been completed since January 1861, viz.:—

1. Quarters for the garrison serjeant-major at Bellary - - - Rs. 2,591
2. Racquet court - - - - - - - - „ 1,280
3. Sundry buildings for the accommodation of D Troop, Horse Artillery - „ 3,947
4. Out offices to the married men's quarters at Bellary - - - „ 2,298

Old hospital at Bellary.

272. In addition to the foregoing, certain improvements have been commenced and partly carried out to the old hospital at Bellary, the expense attending which amounts to rupees 9,233; and rupees 3,058 have been laid out in the collection of materials for the temporary artillery barracks proposed to be constructed at that station.

Temporary barracks at Bellary for artillery.

Civil buildings of importance.

273. The only civil buildings of note in progress during the year were the following:—

Taluq Kacheri at Hoovinhudgully - - - - - Rs. 1,399
Travellers' bungalows at Paundy and Gaurladimah, total cost - - - „ 4,644

Progress made.

274. The first two were completed in September 1860, and the other in April 1861.

Irrigation works.

275. None of the irrigation works carried out call for particular remark. The greatest expenditure under this head has been in Nos. 2 and 6 ranges. In the former 45 tanks and three channels were improved and repaired at a cost of rupees 13,474, and in the latter the outlay has been rupees 29,084 on 131 irrigation works carried on and partially completed during the year.

Number of tanks, &c., repaired.

276. The total number of tanks and channels repaired and otherwise improved throughout the whole district was 266.

Extent of work performed to roads.

277. There has also been a large outlay on account of roads, 42 miles of which have been re-made, and 442 repaired.

Rates of labour, and prices of material.

278. The rates of labour and prices of material have remained very high throughout the year, and have a tendency to rise still higher. Much difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining artisans.

Season 1860–61.

279. The season cannot be considered as having been favourable in the Bellary district. During the year, the rains were very partial, and though sufficient fell for the dry crops, many of the tanks did not receive their proper supply of water.

## KURNOOL.

Expenditure.

280. The expenditure on public works this year in this district has amounted to rupees 80,826, distributed as follows:—

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation | — | 18,068 |
| Communications | 35,751 | 21,574 |
| Buildings | 3,327 | 2,106 |
| Total | 39,078 | 41,748 |

No new work of irrigation undertaken.

281. No new work of irrigation has been undertaken, and under the head of Communication, the following may be noticed:—

Bridge over the Hindree river.

1st.—The bridge over the Hindree, consisting of 19 arches, of 45 feet span each, was opened for traffic on 18th August last. Its total cost has amounted to rupees 76,534, of which rupees 10,058 have been expended during the past year.

Nundy Canama pass.

2nd.—The improvement of the Nundy Canama pass, 22 miles in length, all of which, with the exception of one mile, is in capital order.

282. Several miles have been metalled, and provision made for ensuring the road from damage during heavy rains. Work performed on the Nundy Canama pass.

283. The total expenditure on this pass has amounted to rupees 35,140, of which rupees 8,674 have been expended during the past year. Expenditure on the pass.

3rd.—The road between Nundial and Gazoolapillay, 12 miles in length, leading to the pass above mentioned, has been completed. Total expenditure, rupees 4,488. Road between Nundial and Gazoolapillay.

4th.—On the road between Nundial and Kurnool, three bridges have been built at a cost of rupees 7,992. Road between Nundial and Kurnool.

5th.—On the Manteral Canama, formerly known as the Darenall pass, the most difficult portion, viz., the ascent from Potarazpenta to Rollapenta, 2½ miles in length, has been rendered passable for bandies, a minimum width of 13 feet having been worked out of the hill-side. Only half a mile of easy work remained to be done to have rendered the pass practicable for bandies, when the work was obliged to be stopped, nearly all the workmen being prostrated by disease. Though not practicable for carts, the Ghât has yet been so much improved as to be of great benefit to the Brinjaris, shortening their journey through the hills by two days; 400 bullocks laden with salt passed daily over this Ghât, the yearly traffic being estimated at 90,000 bullocks. Manteral Canama Ghât.

6th.—In buildings, rupees 912 have been expended on the engineer store yard, rupees 1,020 in enclosing a Protestant burial ground, and rupees 1,877 in constructing a commodious school house. Expenditure on buildings.

284. In irrigation works, 75 tanks, 95 channels, and two wells have been repaired during the year, at a cost of rupees 17,872, the principal outlay having taken place on the large tanks at Cumbum, Nundial, Conoorcoontla, and Owk. The latter deserves special mention. It is an old and very well designed native work, the irrigable area under which is assessed at rupees 18,334, but owing to the supply channel being out of repair, the average revenue had fallen to rupees 515: the sum of rupees 2,382 laid out during the past year will restore the revenue to its former amount. Irrigation works.

285. On roads, rupees 21,504 have been expended in keeping 256 miles of made road in repair, and they are represented as being generally in very good order. Expenditure on repairs to roads.

## MADRAS.

286. In this district the expenditure on new works and repairs has been rupees 2,39,622, as compared with the outlay of rupees 2,28,903 in 1859-60, and is composed as follows:— Expenditure.

| | New Works. | Repairs. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Irrigation - - - - - | 179 | 41,070 |
| Communications - - - - | 26,557 | 1,14,545 |
| Buildings - - - - - | 36,313 | 20,958 |
| Total - - | 63,049 | 1,76,573 |

287. The operations of the department in connexion with irrigation have been confined to repairs and minor new works, none of which require special notice. Operations of department in connexion with irrigation confined to repairs.

288. With regard to communications, the large disbursements made under that head demand particular attention. Large disbursements made under the head of communications.

289. Upon Trunk Road No. 8, rupees 13,400 were expended in remetalling the portion lying between the 49th and 59th miles, and rupees 21,076 in repairing the part from Palaveram to Autcherawauk, a distance of 58¾ miles. This road is therefore now in very fair order, although the wear and tear has, in consequence of the dryness of the season, and the increased traffic, been more than ordinary during the past year. Operations on Trunk road No. 8.

290. The condition of Trunk Road No. 1, and the measures which should be taken for maintaining it in good order, have recently been under the consideration of Government. Its present state is somewhat better than in 1859-60. Condition of Trunk road No. 1.

291. During the past year, rupees 25,000 were expended on improvements from the 3½ to the 53½ mile; but owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a good supply of water, the portions remetalled could not be rolled. Expenditure on Trunk road No. 1 during 1860-61.

292. On Trunk Road No. 6, rupees 11,253 have been laid out in repairs between Yerkenjary and Aurumbauk, notwithstanding which complaints are being made by parties near Madras regarding its present condition. In the budget of 1859-60 an estimate of rupees 48,100 was entered for remetalling a portion of this road and sanctioned for execution. In consequence, however, of no funds being available, the work has not been performed, nor is it entered in the budget for the current year. Repairs to, and condition of Trunk road No. 6.

293. The roads connecting Madras and the Mount, with Poonamallee and Paláveram are in tolerably good condition; but the dryness of the season has operated as unfavourably upon these roads as it has upon others already referred to. Condition of roads connecting Madras with the Mount, Poonamallee, and Paláveram.

294. On the Eastern Coast canal, several improvements have been executed at the northern end, and measures taken to prevent the silt being carried into it from the Pulicat Lake during the freshes. Eastern coast canal.

295. On the southern branch of the canal, from the Adyar to Sadras, the traffic has increased.

296. With regard to the expenditure on buildings, the chief outlay has been on military works at Saint Thomas' Mount, and of these the following are the most important:— Expenditure on buildings chiefly confined to military works at the Mount.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Constructing eastern range of buildings to artillery depôt (in progress) - | 12,582 |
| 2. Verandahs to canteen and skittle alley, and open drain in rear of ditto (completed 25th December 1860) - - - - - | 884 |

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | Army school-rooms (in progress) - - - - - - | 5,856 |
| 4. | Verandahs to gun sheds (completed 20th December 1860) - - | 3,890 |
| 5. | Drain in rear of hospital (completed 10th August 1860) - - | 2,080 |
| 6. | Commissariat store godown (completed January 1861) - - - | 1,271 |

Principal revenue and public buildings.

297. The principal revenue and public buildings in progress are as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Converting Homes' house into a cutcherry for the collector - - - | 3,347 |
| Repairs and alterations to Government house at Gindy - - - | 4,732 |

Lighthouse at Pulicat.

298. At Pulicat, the lighthouse has been completed at a cost of rupees 3,810; nothing remains now to be done there but to fix the lantern and build a house for the superintendent.

## NORTH ARCOT.

Operations of the department confined chiefly to repairs.

299. Owing to the continuance of the orders regarding restriction of expenditure, the attention of the department in this district has, during the past year, been directed chiefly to the execution of repairs and the completion and continuance of works previously in progress.

Expenditure.

300. The expenditure was as follows:—

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation - - - | 5,895 | 63,854 |
| Communications - - | 34,277 | 47,746 |
| Buildings - - - | — | 9,604 |
| Total - - | 40,172 | 1,21,204 |

or rupees 28,066 in excess of the total outlay of rupees 1,33,310 during 1859–60.

Works of irrigation requiring special notice.

301. The only works of irrigation requiring special notice, are the anicuts across the Palaur, Poiney, and Cheyaur rivers.

Palaur anicut.

302. At the Palaur, rupees 3,267 have been spent in carrying out certain subsidiary works in the south bank of the river.

Failure of freshes in the Palaur river.

303. The first object of this anicut, is to supply the large Cauverypauk tank in the Madras district; owing, however, to the failure of the freshes during the last monsoon, but little water passed down the channels leading from the work, and the supply was in consequence quite inadequate for the irrigation of the land dependent thereon.

Poiney anicut.

304. The improvements carried out at the Poiney anicut in 1859–60, have answered the purpose for which they were designed, and have insured the stability of the work.

Communications.

305. With regard to communications, the chief outlay has been on the following roads:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st. | Road from Companypett to Conjeveram - - | 10,998 |
| 2nd. | do. Vellore to Arnee - - - - | 12,344 |
| 3rd. | do. Arcot to Arnee - - - - | 5,145 |
| 4th. | Bridge over the Palaur at Vellore completed - - | 5,563 |

Description of work performed.

306. The first-named road has been opened throughout for traffic, and the masonry works only remain to be constructed. The second road has been completed up to the 21st mile-stone from Vellore, but the culverts are still unfinished; for the third road the line has been traced, and some of the worst portions of the old bandy track which form a part of it, improved, and the plastering to the bridge at Vellore has been satisfactorily done.

Trunk roads.

307. The trunk roads in the district have been maintained in an efficient condition, with the allowance granted for the purpose. Notwithstanding the proximity of the railway to two of them, the heavy traffic continues, and frequent repairs are in consequence required.

District roads.

308. Besides the foregoing, upwards of 200 miles of district roads were improved during the year under notice, at a cost of 57,000 rupees from the local funds. One of these especially, viz., the road between Chittoor, Poiney, and Sholinghur has proved of great use to the people.

Rates of labour and prices of material.

309. No reduction has taken place in the rates of labour and prices of material, for although the local demand for labour by the railway authorities has diminished, the workmen, bricklayers in particular, prefer moving on to stations higher up the line where their services may be required, to remaining in their own district.

## SOUTH ARCOT.

Works undertaken during the year consist, for the most part, of repairs.

310. The works undertaken in this district during the past year consist, for the most part, of repairs to existing works of irrigation and communication. One very important new work, the Pooniaur anicut, has, however, been carried on with vigour, and the principal road in the district, viz. that from Madras to Trichinopoly, has been much improved.

Expenditure.

311. The amount originally sanctioned for the year was rupees 1,88,087. Subsequently this was reduced to 1,61,531, and of this sum rupees 1,50,485 have been expended in the following manner:—

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation - - - | 31,319 | 55,769 |
| Communications - - | 10,485 | 51,220 |
| Buildings - - - | 50 | 1,642 |
| Total - - | 41,854 | 1,08,631 |

312. The Pooniaur anicut, for which an estimate amounting to 61,000 rupees was sanctioned in the early part of 1860, was the only work of note in progress. Pooniaur anicut only new work of importance in progress.

313. At the commencement some delay occurred in consequence of difficulty in obtaining a good supply of material, and a competent superintendent. Subsequently, however, these inconveniences were obviated, and the progress since made is very satisfactory. Difficulty experienced at the commencement of the work in obtaining a good supply of material.

314. Up to the end of April 1861, all the head-sluices in the south bank were built, also all the bridges, with the exception of that over the Ragavien channel, which is in progress. Progress made with the Pooniaur anicut.

The anicut has been built up to the first set of sluices, and the wells are being sunk in the second section.

315. The expenditure on the work during the year was rupees 21,180. Expenditure.

316. Of communications, the following is selected for notice:—

Trunk road No. 8. Rupees 48,689 have been laid out in improvements, the principal of which consisted in laying down gravel over 29 miles of the road. Repairs to Trunk road No. 8.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping the Trunk roads (431 miles in extent) of this district, in a satisfactory condition, owing to their incompleteness as regards metalling, bridges, avenues, &c. They have, however, been greatly improved within the last few years. Maintenance of Trunk roads.

317. The minor roads are all kept in repair from the local fund. The greatest outlay has been on the following:— District roads kept in repair from the local fund.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Virdachellum to Shatia Tope - - - | 5,599 |
| Do. Oolundoorpett - - - | 3,999 |
| Do. the Vellaur - - - | 3,499 |
| Verapermaullore to Trikalur - - - | 9,822 |
| Gingee to Chentput - - - - | 5,719 |
| Trinamalay to Trikalur - - - - | 2,712 |

318. The first three of these roads have been in progress during the last three years. The fourth, which, when completed, will be one of the most important lines in the district, so much so, as to entitle it to a place among the trunk lines, has been under progress for a similar period, and the last road mentioned is a continuation of it. Progress made with repairs to the district roads.

319. The two buildings on which there has been the largest expenditure, are the bungalows at Assinur and Kydur on the Trichinopoly road. On both of which the outlay was rupees 1,141. Buildings in which there has been the largest expenditure.

320. The expenditure under the head of repairs to irrigation works amounted to rupees 67,048, inclusive of the cost of "Minor new works." Expenditure on repairs.

321. Several very useful works, such as sluices, calingulahs, aqueducts, and repairs to tanks have been carried out, but none of them call for special remark. Description of repairs performed.

322. Nearly all the repairs to tanks and channels, as well as the digging and carting of gravel for roads, have been done by contract. Advances have been given only in a few instances, and in several of the Taluqs none whatever were made. Repairs done by contract.

323. Little assistance has been rendered by the ryots in furnishing material and labour for the execution of the repairs to their irrigation works. Assistance received from the ryots.

324. The season of 1860-61 has not been on the whole a favourable one for the district. The fall of rain was below the average, and the tanks in the western part received a very inadequate supply. Those, however, supplied by channels from rivers fared better. At one time fears were entertained that the greater portion of the crops in the large and important Taluq of Chittumbarum would be destroyed, but in December the Coleroon received freshes, which filled the Veranum tank, and a sufficient quantity of water was obtained for the rest of the season. Season of 1860-61.

## TANJORE.

325. During the past year, the withdrawal of labour by the railway authorities, for the execution of their works has tended to a great extent to retard the operations of the public works department in this district, and to increase the difficulties with which the executive agents have had to contend. Progress of works retarded by the operations of the railway department.

326. The expenditure has been rupees 2,88,346, which is considerably below that of 1858-59 and 1859-60; but no fair comparison can be made with these years, as the large outlay which then took place was caused by the extensive damage done by hurricanes and storms in October and November 1858. If compared, however, with the outlay in 1857-58, the expenditure in the past year shows an excess of rupees 34,273, classified as follows:— Expenditure.

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation - - - | 13,475 | 1,70,101 |
| Communications - - | 14,753 | 73,241 |
| Buildings - - - | 262 | 16,514 |
| Total - - | 28,490 | 2,59,856 |

327. The most important project under the head of irrigation new works in progress during the past year is the Tulnoyer Cotagum, where, in consequence of cholera having broken out amongst the coolies shortly after the commencement of the work, comparatively little has been done. Tulnoyer Cotagum.

328. Heavy rain which fell in April last, put a stop to the repairs of the embankments, and delayed the progress of the masonry works. Progress of work in the Cotagum delayed by rain.

329. The extent of land taken up for cultivation both within and without the Cotagum is steadily increasing. Last year it was 6,011 acres, as compared with 4,898 and 3,431 acres in the two previous years. Extent of land taken up for cultivation.

Expenditure on the works in the Cotagum.

330. The expenditure on the works connected with this project during the past year amounted to rupees 1,676.

Other irrigation works.

331. The following irrigation works have been undertaken and completed:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Re-constructing the South Rajah Voikal surplus sluice - - | 667 |
| Do. Vanan Odapu sluice, north bank of the Rajah Voikal | 2,098 |

Masonry works of importance.

332. Owing to the restrictive orders, but few large masonry works of importance have been carried out in connexion with communications. Those on which the greatest expenditure has been incurred are as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bridge over the Coleroon between Chellumbrum and Sheally - | 3,144 |
| Do. across the Mannigar on Road No. 2. - - - | 1,036 |
| Do. do. Codoomúrty on Road No. 36. - - - | 1,899 |

Progress of works.

333. The first work has been completed, and materials are in course of collection for the construction of the two latter bridges.

Road from salt depôt at Trivenkaud to Tranquebar. Jetty at Negapatam. Lower Coleroon anicut.

334. In addition to these works, the formation of a road from the Salt depôt at Trivenkaud to Tranquebar has been nearly completed at a cost of rupees 2,727, and the bridge across the river at Vellangunny finished. Extensive repairs have also been carried out to the jetty at Negapatam, and to the Lower Coleroon anicut.

Repairs to roads.

335. On repairs to roads, rupees 64,096 have been expended in restoring and improving those which had suffered most severely from the storms and floods of 1858–59, and which are expected eventually to become the most important feeders to the railway.

Repairs to irrigation works.

336. Many minor improvements have been carried out in the rivers and channels in the district, but owing to the reduction of the sum originally allotted for expenditure, many works for which estimates have been sanctioned were necessarily postponed.

Season of 1861–62.

337. During the year the freshes in the river were rather below the level of those of previous years, and the new banks of the more important rivers were not tried very severely.

Rates of labour and price of material.

338. At Negapatam, the rates of labour and material have risen 100 per cent. on those which prevailed before the railway was commenced, and in the most remote portions of the district the rates for masonry have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent.

Assistance rendered by the Merassidars.

339. The assistance rendered by the merassidars and other influential persons in the district during the past year has not been such as was desired; the constantly recurring rumour that the execution of the public works was to be re-transferred to the revenue department having prevented the merassidars from coming forward to assist with cordiality and willingness.

## TRICHINOPOLY.

Expenditure.

340. The expenditure in this district during the past year amounted to rupees 1,72,958, under the following heads:—

| | New works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation - - - | 13,527 | 88,356 |
| Communications - - - | 32,123 | 25,996 |
| Buildings - - - | 8,919 | 4,037 |
| Total - | 54,569 | 1,18,389 |

Actual value of work done.

341. The actual value of work done during the same period was rupees 1,99,028; outstanding advances of previous years amounting to rupees 26,070 having been worked out.

Irrigation new works.

342. Of irrigation new works the most important are the following:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Ponairy project - - - - - | 7,984 |
| 2. Re-constructing the Nât Voikal head sluice - - | 1,935 |
| 3. Improvements to the Rutnagudi anicut - - | 2,217 |
| 4. Improvement to the Peroovaly channel - - - | 556 |

Ponairy project.

343. On the Ponairy project, the expenditure in 1860-61 has not been so great as was anticipated, owing partly to the difficulty of procuring labour and materials, and partly to the necessity of confining operations to building the under-tunnel and head-sluice. Heavy and unseasonable rain also caused much delay, but notwithstanding, sufficient progress has been made to warrant the hope that by July 1861 water will be admitted into the channel for the irrigation of land expected to produce an increase of revenue of upwards of 18,000 rupees per annum.

Improvements and reconstruction of Nât Voikal head sluice.

344. The second work mentioned was completed in June 1860. Heavy freshes, however, in the following month severely injured it, and rendered extensive repairs necessary. These repairs are nearly finished.

Improvements to the Rutnagudi anicut.

345. At the Rutnagudi anicut, the sluices on the south side have been completed, and materials for those on the north bank are collected.

Peroovaly channel improvements.

346. The improvements to the Peroovaly channel made little progress during the year, owing to water being required up to a late date for irrigation. Arrangements have, however, been made for finishing the work in time for the first freshes of the ensuing season.

Communications.

347. Under the head of Communications, the chief expenditure has been on the following works:—

Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore. Trunk road No. 8. Road from Trichinopoly to Salem.

1st. Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore, rupees 13,586.
2nd. Trunk road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras, rupees 7,319.
3rd. Road from Trichinopoly to Salem, rupees 4,670.

348. Three bridges have also been under construction during the year over the rivers

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kulyar, at an expenditure of rupees | | | 3,825 |
| Codamurty, | ditto | ditto | 496 |
| Iyar, | ditto | ditto | 1,246 |

Bridges.

349. The piers, wing walls, and centrings for three arches have been raised, and the arch-work commenced at the Kulyar bridge. Kulyar bridge.

350. For the Codamurty and Iyar lattice bridges the masonry piers have been built to their proper height. Codamurty and Iyar lattice bridges.

351. Under the head marginally noted, the chief outlay has been on military buildings, the principal of which are the improvements to the European infantry barracks, and the building of a new ward for females to the hospital attached to it. On the former work the expenditure has amounted to rupees 504, and on the latter rupees 5,551. Buildings. European infantry barracks. New ward for females to the hospital Europeans.

352. The expenditure on repairs to irrigation works has been in strengthening embankments, and clearing channels to secure the existing revenue. Repairs to irrigation works.

353. Two hundred miles of road, including 40 miles of trunk road No. 6 have been repaired, and the whole of the roads in the district placed in good order, excepting that from Trichinopoly to Dindigul. Repairs to roads.

## MADURA.

354. During the past year the expenditure on public works in this district has been rupees 79,514, viz.:— Expenditure.

| | New Works. RS. | Repairs. RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation | 4,978 | 31,925 |
| Communications | 19,058 | 8,847 |
| Buildings | 10,327 | 4,379 |
| Total | 34,363 | 45,151 |

355. Of communications, the chief works undertaken were the repairs to trunk road No. 4, and the removal of the inner angle of the reef channel at Paumbem. Communications.

356. The repairs to the trunk road were commenced in October 1860, and since then upwards of 20 miles have been metalled, and the earthwork of about 8¼ miles more raised and levelled, the outlay amounting to rupees 12,030. Improvements to Trunk road No. 4.

357. At the Paumbem reef channel the expenditure has been rupees 4,655 for blasting and removing rock. Paumbem reef channel.

358. Under the head of buildings, rupees 6,213 have been spent on the enlargement and repairs of certain salt platforms, for which an estimate of rupees 8,520 was sanctioned in August 1859. Buildings. Enlargement of salt platforms.

359. The following works have also been in progress:— Principal buildings in progress.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Additional room to the Collector's cutcherry (completed in March 1861) | 299 |
| Church at Paumbem (nearly completed) | 579 |
| Moonsiff's Court house at Dindigul (brickwork finished) | 858 |
| Talook cutcherry at Meyloor (completed in March 1861) | 317 |
| Traveller's bungalow at Paumbem (walls completed) | 1,573 |

360. The works of irrigation consisted chiefly of repairs to channels and the construction of calingulahs, none of which require special notice. The expenditure on the former description of work has been rupees 4,634, and on the latter rupees 3,342. Irrigation works.

361. The roads in the district are represented to be in far from a satisfactory condition. The outlay on repairs during the past year, exclusive of that on trunk road No. 4, is, notwithstanding, only rupees 7,359, or a little less than one-fourth of the allowance sanctioned for expenditure on roads not provided with grants, owing to the necessity for reports, surveys, estimates, &c., being forwarded to the Presidency for special sanction before any portion of the grant can be expended, in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Review of the Budget of 1859-60. Condition of roads. Cause of small outlay on repairs to roads.

362. This state of things is also to be ascribed to the unfortunate number of changes in the district which circumstances have rendered necessary. Frequent changes in the district, &c., have also tended to prevent expenditure.

363. The sum of rupees 5,680, allotted for the maintenance and improvement of the sand-bank channel at Paumbem, has not been expended, owing to the steam dredge being unserviceable. She was lent to the Ceylon Government, and returned in a very dilapidated condition. The repairs necessary have not yet been commenced from the want of material and tools, but these have now been despatched. Sand-bank channel at Paumbem.

364. The total number of vessels which passed through the channel during the year was 2,447, having an aggregate amount of 2,05,529 tons, realizing a revenue to Government of rupees 13,535. Number of vessels which passed through the channel.

365. Upwards of rupees 7,000 have also been paid by the commanders of vessels for warping through the pass. A steam tug is now being put together at Dowlaishwaram for service in this channel. Amount paid on account of vessels warped through the channel.

366. The district engineer reports that the increased height to the lighthouse in the channel has been found of great benefit. Lighthouse at Paumbem.

## TINNEVELLY.

Expenditure.

367. The expenditure in this district during the past year has been rupees 75,314, under the following heads:—

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation works - - - - | 409 | 49,228 |
| Communications - - - - | 488 | 20,899 |
| Buildings - - - - | 1,191 | 3,099 |
| Total - | 2,088 | 73,226 |

Cause of outlay being less than the allotment.

368. The outlay is upwards of 20,000 rupees less than the sum placed at the disposal of the district engineer, owing to certain irrigation works suspended at the commencement of the year, the nature of which did not permit them to be completed at a later period, and to the difficulty experienced on account of the unfavourable weather in obtaining at the proper time assistance from the ryots.

Frequent changes in the executive charge of ranges.

369. The several changes which necessarily took place in the executive charge of the ranges also tended to retard the operation of the department, and the late season when the estimates for repairs to the roads were sanctioned further prevented more work from being done under the head of communications.

Bridge across the Numbeeaur.

Anicut across the Varellum river.

370. With regard to new works, the approaches to the bridge across the Numbeeaur have been completed at a cost of rupees 320, and materials are under preparation for the anicut proposed to be constructed across the Varellum river at Casedarmann, on an estimate amounting to rupees 3,670.

Minor new works.

371. Some minor new works have been carried out to admit of the Carr cultivation being extended.

Repairs to tanks and channels.

372. The repairs performed to tanks and channels have not been done so efficiently as could be desired. The sub-overseers charged with the execution are stated to be grossly inefficient, but considerable trouble has been taken for their instruction and improvement.

Introduction of the contract system.

373. Efforts are also being made to introduce the system of carrying out works on contract.

Outlay on roads, and their condition.

374. Upon the several roads in the district there has been an outlay of rupees 21,387. The condition of these roads was brought to the notice of Government in December last, and sanction obtained for their repair at an estimated cost of rupees 25,990. Since then the sum above-mentioned has been laid out on improvements, but much more is requisite to put them in good order.

Damage effected during the year.

375. The fall of the Ambur subscription bridge during a very heavy fresh is the only instance of any very extensive damage occurring during the past year. Some tanks and channels were, however, breached in April, the most important of which was the Wattrap Periacolum, which burst near its calingulah, flooded the country, and caused minor breaches in the tanks below it.

Rates of labour.

376. During the last seven or eight years little variation has taken place in the rates of labour; but during the past year a considerable change has been felt, and prices continue to rise steadily, owing to the large emigration of coolies to Ceylon, and the extensions of the coffee plantations on the western coast.

## COIMBATORE.

Cause of report being so unsatisfactory.

377. The state of affairs in this district has been very unsatisfactory, and the district engineer was in consequence removed. His successor Captain Goddard is making exertions to restore the efficiency of the department.

Actual outlay during the past year cannot be reported.

Expenditure exclusive of outlay in the Caroor range.

378. Owing to the fraud, desertion, and subsequent suicide of the late serjeant assistant overseer W. Wright, and the consequent confusion of the accounts of the Caroor range, the charge of which had been previously entrusted to him, Captain Goddard has not been able to furnish the total amount of expenditure incurred in the district throughout the last year; but exclusive of the Caroor range it has amounted to rupees 1,42,341 as follows, viz.:—

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation works - - - - | 4,283 | 35,515 |
| Communications - - - - | 24,147 | 49,689 |
| Buildings - - - - - | 24,589 | 4,118 |
| Total - - | 53,019 | 89,322 |

Irrigation new works.

Groynes in the Cauvery.

Nungapugalur channel.

379. Of irrigation new works, the only two in progress were the construction of groynes in the Cauvery at Vaungal for the preservation of the Neroor Channel, and the formation of a new head to the Nungapugalur Channel. On the former the expenditure in 1860–61 has been rupees 2,090, and on the latter rupees 2,080. Both works were commenced in 1859, and owing to the neglect and supineness which had prevailed in the district, are still incomplete.

380. The principal new works of communication undertaken are as follows:— Communication.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Trace and improvements to the Coonoor Ghât - - - | 20,000 |
| Improvements to the Hassanur Ghât - - - - | 1,756 |
| Constructing road from railway station to Trunk Road No. 5 and the town of Coimbatore - - - - - - | 4,643 |
| Ditto ditto at Shomanur to Trunk Road No. 5 near Karoomuthanputty - - - - - - - - | 1,729 |
| Ditto from Parindoray to railway station - - - - | 5,826 |
| Metalling road and constructing parapet walls between Coonoor, Wellington, and Ootacamund - - - - - | 10,000 |

381. The improvements to the Coonoor Ghât were commenced in October 1860 on a special grant of rupees 20,000, and completed by the latter end of March 1861, in a very creditable manner. Coonoor Ghât.

382. The work performed consisted of levelling, and reducing the gradients, and constructing substantial rough stone parapets, and revetments were required. Description of improvements to the Coonoor Ghât.

383. The Ghât is now practicable for transit carts, and since the completion of the improvements the traffic has greatly increased. Condition of Coonoor Ghât.

384. On the Hassanur Ghât, side-drains have been cut, and 12 miles of road more or less improved; but owing to a want of efficient superintendence, little or nothing has been done since December 1860. Hassanur Ghât.

385. The three railway feeders above mentioned are about half completed, and a portion of the metal required has been collected. Railway feeders.

386. The road between Coonoor and Ootacamund is being metalled throughout, and parapet walls built at the dangerous parts. About one-third of the improvements have been carried out; but the completion of the work has been deferred in consequence of the restriction on expenditure. Road between Coonoor and Ootacamund.

387. Of new buildings in progress, the only one requiring special notice is the gaol at Ootacamund for the principal Sudder Ameen's Court, the total expenditure on which, up to the end of April 1861, amounts to rupees 46,834, and the expenditure during the past year to rupees 20,302. The Inspector-General of gaols, under whose entire management the whole work has been executed, considers that it will be completed in a comparatively short time. Gaol at Ootacamund.

388. The repairs to irrigation works were of the ordinary kind, and call for no particular notice. Repairs to irrigation works.

389. The repairs to roads generally have been carefully attended to. On the Segoor Ghât and the Ootacamund station roads, the funds were not very judiciously expended by the executive officers in charge, the allotment having been too lavishly disbursed at the commencement of the year, without reserving sufficient funds as a maintenance allowance for the rest of the year; but on the whole the roads and Ghâts may be stated to be in good order. Repairs to roads.

390. During the past year there has been a great deal of cholera, occasioning the dispersion of the work people, and subsequent difficulty in collecting them again; and the high price of grain, and the demand for labour at the railway works has had a marked effect in increasing the rates of wages and prices of materials in the southern and central parts of the district. Season of 1860-61. Rates of wages and prices of materials.

## SALEM.

391. During the past year there was an almost total failure of the north-east monsoon in this district, the effect of which on the progress on public works was very unfavourable in many ways. Failure of north-east monsoon unfavourable in many ways to the progress of public works.

392. The total expenditure, exclusive of advances made on account of stores, has been rupees 1,87,340, viz.: Expenditure.

| | New Works. Rs. | Repairs. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation - - - - - | 1,357 | 30,009 |
| Communications - - - - | 42,283 | 72,704 |
| Buildings - - - - - | 36,571 | 4,416 |
| Total - - | 80,211 | 1,07,129 |

393. The works carried out relate principally to communications, of which the following are the most prominent:— Works performed relate chiefly to communications.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bridge across the Kullaur at Kaikoondy on Trunk Road No. 1 (completed in December 1860) - - - - - - - - | 3,015 |
| Bridge across the Vapabuttoor river near Vaniembady (completed) - - | 3,547 |
| Bridge at the 180th mile on Trunk Road No. 1 (abutments completed, and centrings made - - - - - - - - | 2,809 |
| Road connecting the town and railway station at Marapoor (completed with the exception of gravelling - - - - - - - | 5,470 |
| Road connecting the town and railway station at Salem (completed) - - | 8,575 |
| Ditto ditto at Vaniembady (completed) - | 1,663 |
| Ditto from Adamuncottah to railway station at Mullapooram (completed) - | 12,003 |

394. The chief buildings in progress were the new court house and gaol at Salem, and the new sick stables at the Remount depôt near Oossoor. Chief buildings in progress.

Court house and gaol at Salem.

395. The court house and gaol have been under execution since 1857, and are now both nearly completed. Up to the 30th April 1861, the total expenditure on these works amounted to rupees 32,266 on the former, and rupees 73,688 on the latter, of which 9,091 and 12,748 rupees respectively were laid out during the past year.

Sick stables at Oossoor.

396. The sick stables at Oossoor were completed in March 1861, at a cost of rupees 12,657.

Rates of material and price of labour.

397. Rates of material, and the price of labour continue to be very high; on the whole, however, the general working of the department has been much more satisfactory than in previous years.

Contractors have ceased to ask for advances.

398. Contractors have left off asking for advances, and heads of villages are beginning to understand that it is necessary for their own interests that they should rely upon themselves.

District road.

In addition to the works above mentioned, the district roads have been repaired and improved, at a cost amounting to rupees 33,587 defrayed from the local funds of the district.

## NORTH CANARA.

Great activity of the department during the last year.

399. The operations of the department in this district, during the past year, have been carried out with great activity; existing communications well maintained in general; the more important much improved, and a good commencement made with two additional lines of communications, both leading from the cotton-growing districts in the southern Mahratta country to the proposed new port of Sedashegur, which will tend to develop the advantages of that port, and open up a communication through a mountainous and thickly wooded country hitherto impervious to wheeled conveyances, and shut off from all improvements.

Expenditure.

400. The expenditure amounted to rupees 1,25,934, and the whole of the funds allotted for the district would have been spent but for the difficulty in obtaining efficient superintendence.

Expenditure incurred.

401. The following is the expenditure incurred:—

| | New Works. | Repairs. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Communications - - - | 40,419 | 78,628 |
| Buildings - - - - | 1,059 | 5,828 |
| Total - - | 41,478 | 84,456 |

Of which the chief outlay has been on communications, the principal being as follows:—

Trace of the Kyga ghât, and its extension to the Beitkul Harbour - - Rs. 1,383.

Kyga Ghât.

Of this work, 8½ miles of ghât, and 9¼ miles of road near Beitkul have been traced and opened out as a bridle path. Seven miles west of Iddagoonjee have also been opened to four yards in breadth for cart traffic, and three miles more as a bridle path. Want of adequate superintendence alone has prevented the completion of the trace.

Gairsappa Ghât and road.

New Gairsappa ghât and road - - - - - - Rs. 4,438

The roadway has been completed throughout to a width of 18 feet, and the surface of the ghât, and crossings of nullahs improved. In December 1860, the entire line was made available for cart traffic in the dry weather.

Bridges on Talgoppa line.

Besides the above, bridges on an extension of the line to Talgoppa have been proceeded with on behalf of the Mysore Government, from fund provided by it for the purpose.

Road from Hullial to Sedashegur river.

Road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river - - Rs. 15,840

Bridge near Hullial.

Twelve miles of this new line, six on each side of Supa, have been traced, and six miles from Hullial to Samzorda opened to four yards in width for dry weather cart traffic. A large bridge near Hullial has also been nearly built up to the springing of the arches, and it is anticipated that the earth-work of the line will have advanced sufficiently by the end of 1861, to permit of cotton being then brought down from the interior to the north bank of the Sedashegur river.

Bridges on the Sircy and Siddapoor road.

402. The bridges on the Sircy and Siddapoor road have been completed at a cost amounting to rupees 6,001.

Road from Supa to Jugglepett.

Road from Supa to Jugglepett to the Tiny Ghât - - - - Rs. 2,100

The head of the Ghât between Supa and Jugglepett has been traced and widened to four yards; measures have also been taken for the completion of the line, about six miles in length, from Boroygali to Burrulkode.

District roads.

403. The expenditure under the head of repairs to communications has been very large. On the district roads it amounted to rupees 22,084, from which sum several masonry drains of different sizes, and minor bridges have been built, and parts of the road previously taken over bad traces altered, and otherwise improved. A small bridge at Haulcul has also been constructed, and the conservancy of the roads throughout the district properly attended to.

Dharwar and Coomptah road.

404. On the Dharwar and Coomptah road, by the Sircy and Devamany ghât, rupees 26,250 have been expended in repairs.

Arbyle road.

405. The expenditure on the Arbyle road amounted to rupees 27,789. The chief works undertaken were the rebuilding of one large bridge and the construction of another, together with that of a number of road drains, all of which have been completed. Most of the timber bridges have also been replanked, and several repairs and improvements to the roadway carried out.

Prevalence of fever retarded the progress of work.

406. In some parts of the district fever prevailed, particularly in the Sircy range, where the works have in consequence been much retarded.

## SOUTH CANARA.

407. Little can be said of the operations of the department in this district during the past year. The whole expenditure was on communications and buildings, and amounted to rupees 36,674, as follows, or about 19 per cent. more than it was in 1859-60:— Expenditure has been wholly on communications and buildings.

| | New Works. | Repairs. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Communications - - - - - - | 9,766 | 18,941 |
| Buildings - - - - - - | 3,495 | 4,472 |
| Total - | 13,261 | 23,413 |

408. The metalling of the Sumpajee ghât, and the construction of seven bridges on the Maury road, were the only important works carried on under the head of communications. Sumpajee ghât.

409. Upon the Sumpajee ghât the total expenditure from the commencement of the work by the Mysore authorities has been rupees 15,734, of which 3,002 rupees were laid out during the past year. Six and a quarter miles still remain to be metalled. Expenditure on Sumpajee ghât.

410. Upon the Maury road, seven bridges and three tunnels were built, and the remainder are nearly finished. The expenditure was rupees 6,735. Maury road.

Cross road between trunk roads Nos. 2 and 3 - - - - Rs. 6,735

Of the several bridges and tunnels sanctioned for construction on this road, seven of the former and three of the latter have been completed, and the remainder nearly finished.

411. At Angarkotta, rupees 634 have been laid out in the construction of a new sea custom house. The work is expected to be completed shortly. Sea Custom House at Angarkotta.

412. The collector's cutcherry has also been improved, and the outlay on this account amounts to rupees 1,692. Collector's cutcherry.

413. In the new cantonment on the Bolur Maidan, two wells have been cleared out, and partially revetted at an expense of rupees 1,116. This work was rendered necessary by the slipping of the interior lining of laterite and loose upper soil. New cantonment on the Bolur Maidan.

414. Trunk roads Nos. 2 and 3 have been kept in good order with the annual maintenance allowance granted for the purpose. Trunk roads Nos. 2 and 3.

415. At Panimangalore the salt koties have been repaired at an outlay of rupees 1,545. Salt koties at Panimangalore.

416. The demand for labour on the coffee plantations has increased the rates of wages throughout the district, and rendered all classes quite indifferent to Government employment. Rates of labour.

## MALABAR.

417. The progress of work in this district has to a certain extent been retarded during the past year by the sickness which prevailed generally among the members of the department. All the executive officers have suffered from fever, and many of the upper and lower subordinates were for a time, from the same cause, incapacitated from the performance of their duty. Ill-health of officers and subordinates, to a certain extent, retarded the progress of the works.

418. The actual sum placed at the disposal of the district engineer for the year's outlay was rupees 1,89,910, and of this amount 1,61,463 rupees have been expended in the following manner, being an increase of $23\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the preceding year's expenditure. Sum allotted for expenditure, and actual outlay.

| | New Works. | Repairs. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Irrigation - - - - - - | 5,755 | 1,150 |
| Communications - - - - - - | 99,692 | 14,887 |
| Buildings - - - - - - | 25,990 | 13,989 |
| Total - | 1,31,437 | 30,026 |

419. As usual in this district, the principal outlay has been on communications and military buildings. Principal outlay has been on communications and buildings

420. Under the head of irrigation, the only new work undertaken was the proposed improvements to the Yennamakul dam, where rupees 5,755 have been laid out in the collection of materials, and in the construction of a bund across the backwater to admit of the apron of the work being repaired. Improvements to the Yennamakul dam.

421. The principal new works of importance under the head of communications requiring notice are as follows:—Perambady ghât and trunk road No. 4, rupees 25,752. Chief works of importance under the head of communications.

422. During the past year fourteen miles in length of road, and four miles of ghât were metalled, eight miles of road have also been gravelled, eight miles cleared of jungle, and eight miles levelled and repaired. In addition to which, the whole distance throughout has been repaired, and side channels formed. Trunk road No. 4.

423. For the last few years the state of this road and ghât has been progressively improving. Owing, however, to the unfavourable soil over which it passes, and the enormous traffic, it will require a large annual outlay particularly at the ghât. Condition of road No. 4.

424. Mundur road, rupees 23,461. Mundur road.

During the year six miles into Malleapoorum have been bridged and gravelled, and the earthwork carried on 32 miles beyond it to Angaddypoorum and Manaur. Sixty-four miles in length of this road are thus nearly completed, 31 of which have been opened for traffic for some months, and it is expected that the line from Calicut to Paulghaut, 84 miles in length, through a thickly populated country, chiefly inhabited by Moplahs, will be completed for wheeled conveyances by the end of 1861-62.

CHAP. X. Madras.

## WYNAAD COMMUNICATIONS.

Wynâd communications.

425. The expenditure on these roads has been rupees 11,995. Between Luckadie and Malleapoorum a new trace has been carried out, and a few miles widened. A new line near Goondalore has also been traced for four miles, and 1,900 yards of new road made. On the line from Malleapoorum to Bahully, several hills impracticable for carts have been turned, and the old bridges on the line, viâ Kalpatti and Panamarum are being put in order.

Tambechari new trace.

426. Tambechari new trace, rupees 7,438.

On this trace, a line for bullocks 5½ miles long has been opened, as well as 1½ mile of new road at foot. The sappers are engaged on the upper two miles (the ghât by the new trace being upwards of seven miles long), and of this distance half a mile is completed. A great deal of rock blasting remains to be done, and it is hoped that, with the assistance of the sappers, the greater part of the road will be finished by the close of the next working season.

| | | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Kulpatti bridge. | 427. Kulpatti bridge, Paulghât. North abutment and five piers raised 10 feet high - | 6,266 |
| Trunk road No. 5. | 428. Trunk road No. 5 - - - - - - - - | 7,330 |
| Road from Collegode to Puthemagarum. | 429. Road from Collegode to Puthemagarum - - - - - - | 3,710 |

These roads have been put in order throughout their whole length. On the latter eight tunnels have also been built.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oority Truss bridge. | 430. Oority Truss Bridge - - - - - - - - | 363 |
| Neerugumpilli bridge. | 431. Neerugumpilli Bridge - - - - - - - - | 5,790 |

The first of these bridges has been completed, while the second only requires the roadway and parapets to be built.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Road from Wootipallum to Chetpulcheroo. | 432. Road from Wootipallum towards Chetpulcheroo - - - - - | 3,367 |

This road has been nearly opened out for four miles, and when completed will act as a feeder to the railway station at Wottipollum.

Military buildings undertaken during the year.

433. As regards new military buildings undertaken during the past year, the principal outlay has been on the—

| | |
|---|---|
| Apothecary's quarters at Malleapoorum, which are completed - - - - | 3,010 |
| The artillery horse stables at Cannanore, where the roofing has been put on, and the other portion of the work nearly completed - - - - - - | 3,000 |
| The preparation of materials for the subaltern's quarters at Calicut - - - | 2,089 |
| And the improvements to the European quarters at the same station which have been completed - - - - - - - - - - | 2,403 |

Civil buildings.

434. The following are the only two civil buildings of note undertaken, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The district engineer's office, on which have been expended - - - - | 2,974 |
| And the room for divine service at Malleapoorum, fitted up for the use of the European soldiers at that station - - - - - - - - - | 2,648 |

Outlay on account of repairs to roads and bridges.

435. The total outlay on account of repairs to roads and bridges amounted to 14,397 rupees, the chief portion of which was laid out on Trunk road No. 5, and on the roads from the Tambrachari ghât to Calicut, and from Paulghât to Polachy. The Periah Cotiaddy, Tambrachari, and Carcoor ghâts, leading from Wynâd, have also been placed in good order.

Repairs to irrigation works.

436. The repairs to irrigation works and buildings do not require any particular notice.

Season 1860–61.

437. The rains extended this season beyond their usual period, and an unusually early flood of 12 feet in depth occurred in the Nereegumpully and Paulghât rivers, but fortunately without causing much disaster to any of the large bridges in the district. The former river is a most dangerous one, and very difficult to deal with.

## PRESIDENCY.

Alteration in the administration of the public works at the presidency.

438. With a view to obviating the inconvenience caused by the division of the original establishment of the superintending engineer at the Presidency into two parts, and to the entire removal of the disadvantages found to attend the maintenance of two executive establishments in one locality, the appointment of garrison engineer was abolished in May 1860; and from the 1st July following the whole of the public works at the Presidency have been under the charge of the civil architect, whose designation was in consequence altered to that of district engineer, Presidency.

Division of garrison engineer's salary between the two assistants allowed to the district engineer.

439. At the same time the salary of the office of garrison engineer was divided between two assistants given to the district engineer; one of whom, the 1st assistant, was entrusted with the execution of all works within Fort Saint George; and the 2nd assistant with the superintendence of works in other parts of the Presidency district.

Advantage attending change.

440. A sufficient period has not yet elapsed to admit of a decided opinion being formed regarding the advantages which have attended these arrangements; but it may be remarked, that the former anomaly of two Government officers at the Presidency competing for labour and materials, no longer exists, and the change must therefore be considered as having been beneficial and conducive to the interests of Government.

Expenditure.

441. The expenditure during 1860–61 amounts to rupees 4,15,883, viz.:—

| | New Works. RS. | Repairs. RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Irrigation - - - - | 823 | 45 |
| Communications - - - | 7,181 | 4,297 |
| Ports and harbours - - - | 3,562 | — |
| Buildings - - - - | 3,29,066 | 70,909 |
| Total - | 3,40,632 | 75,251 |

442. From this it will be observed that the operations have been confined chiefly to the construction of works in connexion with buildings, military and civil, the most important of which are as follows:— Operation confined chiefly to construction of works, "buildings."

MILITARY.

Important works, military.

| | | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Remodelling the sea-face of the fortifications, and rebuilding portion of the counterscarp walls, and of the north-east demi-orillon bastion | 74,855 |
| 2. | Saint Thome caponnière | 5,294 |
| 3. | Ditto ravelin | 19,535 |
| 4. | Improving the drainage of Fort Saint George | 7,006 |
| 5. | Gas apparatus for lighting the European barracks | 360 |
| 6. | Verandah to ditto | 22,708 |
| 7. | Alterations to interior of ditto | 3,578 |
| 8. | Laying line of water pipes from the Seven Wells to Fort Saint George | 31,217 |
| 9. | Improvements to the Parcherry barracks | 2,235 |
| 10. | Building for a Nasmyth's hammer at the gun carriage manufactory | 5,364 |
| 11. | Alterations to the old pay office in Fort Saint George, for the accommodation of the regimental officers | 2,872 |
| 12. | Engine house, &c., at the gunpowder manufactory | 4,904 |

443. The first and seventh works are nearly completed. Satisfactory progress has also been made with the second, third, and tenth, notwithstanding the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of good bricks. The fourth work has been suspended, pending the sanction of the Supreme Government, just received, to a revised estimate. The fifth, sixth, ninth, eleventh, and twelfth works have been completed, the three first affording much comfort to the men occupying the buildings; and with regard to the eighth work, 5,500 feet in length of piping have been laid down, and fair progress is being made with the remaining portion. Progress made with military buildings.

444. Under the head of civil buildings, the following works comprise the chief operations:— Civil buildings.

| | | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Idiot asylum (completed in August 1860) | 2,984 |
| 2. | Compound wall to the Royapettah Police Court (completed in October 1860) | 2,522 |
| 3. | Arrack distillery at Tondiarpett (nearly completed) | 15,362 |
| 4. | New wing to the general hospital (walls ready for roofing) | 35,096 |
| 5. | Cistern and turbine wheel for shifting of the Government press (cistern completed) | 4,666 |
| 6. | Alterations to Chepauk palace for the office of the Revenue Board (completed in November 1860) | 6,524 |
| 7. | Upper storey to the Central Office at Chepauk (nearly completed) | 13,416 |
| 8. | Additional rooms and colonnade to Government house (completed in May 1860) | 2,119 |
| 9. | Library and reading rooms at the Government museum (completed in January 1861) | 4,583 |
| 10. | Alterations and improvements to the office of the superintendent of revenue survey (completed in July 1860) | 2,481 |
| 11. | Improvements to the roof of the college hall (nearly completed) | 2,274 |
| 12. | Reforming the mouth of the main drain from Black Town at the north-east angle of Fort Saint George (completed in February 1861) | 3,492 |
| 13. | Alterations to the Civil Auditor's office in Fort Saint George (nearly completed) | 5,608 |
| 14. | Fitting Duff's cooking ranges in the kitchen at Government house (nearly completed) | 1,324 |

445. The following works under the head of communications have also been completed, viz.:— Communications.

| | | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Raising the piers to St. Mary's bridge | 2,322 |
| 2. | Constructing roads in the Chepauk compound | 1,783 |
| 3. | Do. do. south bank of the Cooum river | 2,063 |

446. Besides the foregoing, the only works requiring particular notice, are the groynes constructed on the north beach for the protection of the road between Clive's Battery and the Sea Custom House, and on which rupees 3,461 have been expended with advantage, during the past official year. Groynes on the north beach.

447. Of the 70,909 rupees expended on repairs to buildings, 39,414 were spent in military, and 20,569 in civil buildings, none of which besides those above-mentioned call for special remark. Repairs to buildings.

448. As in 1859–60, so in 1860–61, much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of good material, particularly bricks for the several works under execution. Prices also have continued to rise, and the rates of labour have likewise increased. On the whole, however, it may be considered that satisfactory progress has been made with the works at the Presidency, during 1860–61. Prices of material and rates of labour.

## BANGALORE.

449. The expenditure at this station has as usual been chiefly on military buildings, and amounted to rupees 1,83,418, viz.:— Expenditure.

| | New Works. RS. | Repairs. RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Communications | 1,134 | 6,089 |
| Buildings | 1,67,139 | 9,056 |
| Total | 1,68,273 | 15,145 |

or rupees 1,296 in excess of the preceding year's outlay.

Difficulty experienced in obtaining timber.

450. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining from the Mysore market a sufficient supply of good teak timber, and although a quantity was received from Madras, the supply was still inadequate, and the completion of some of the works was consequently delayed.

Improvements, &c., to eight ranges of the old dragoon barracks.

451. The improvements and enlargement of eight ranges of the old Dragoon Barracks have been completed, at a total cost of rupees 1,60,660, of which rupees 24,609 were expended during the past year.

Progress made with buildings belonging to the old dragoon barracks.

452. Of the following buildings attached to these barracks, one has been completed, and the others nearly so, viz.:—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| 84 married men's quarters - - | 23,031 |
| 8 new wash-houses with drainage complete | 1,453 |
| Staff serjeants' quarters - - - | 12,235 |
| Improvements to hospital - - | 10,966 |

Remaining building of importance.

453. The other military buildings of importance undertaken by the executive engineer are as follows:—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Constructing new Dragoon barracks - - - - - - | 68,734 |
| Six blocks of these barracks with out-offices have been nearly completed, and materials collected for the remaining portion of the work. | |
| Orderly room to the Horse Artillery barracks, completed on contract - - | 5,138 |
| Married men's quarters to ditto, three-fourths nearly completed - - | 12,334 |

Cantonment roads.

454. The cantonment roads, 18 miles in length, have been maintained in good order, and a new road opened from the artillery lines to the race course. The expenditure on the former amounted to rupees 6,088, and on the latter to rupees 1,134.

Buildings at military stations in Mysore.

455. The buildings under the charge of the executive officer at the military stations, in the Mysore territory, have also been kept in good repair.

Rates of labour.

456. No change has taken place during the year in the rates of labour. Teak-wood is the only material which has risen in price. Its present cost is nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was in 1858.

Assistance given by the native sappers.

457. The company of sappers and miners sent to the works have afforded much assistance, particularly at that time of the year when it was found difficult to obtain a sufficient number of coolies for the prosecution of certain works connected with the drainage of the cantonment bazaar.

Value of material issued from engineer's workyard.

458. The value of material prepared, and issued from the engineer's workyard, amounted to rupees 38,202.

## WELLINGTON.

Works placed under the control of the district engineer of Coimbatore.

459. In March 1861 the special executive officer in charge of the military works at Wellington was entrusted with the supervision of the Neilgheri range, including the ghâts, and with a view to prevent misunderstanding, it was considered desirable that he should be subordinate to the district engineer of Coimbatore, both in regard to those works, as well as those at Wellington, and the latter have accordingly since April been under the general control of the district engineer, like the other works of the district.

Total outlay.

460. The total outlay on the barracks and its subsidiary works amounts to rupees 17,59,966, of which 1,53,313 have been expended during the past year, viz.:—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| New works - - | 1,27,728 |
| Repairs - - | 25,585 |
| | 1,53,313 |

Works executed during the year.

461. No. 4 block of married men's quarters has been finished, and handed over to the military authorities for occupation, as have also two temporary cells, and the school-room and library.

Staff quarters of barracks.

462. The basements of the staff quarters of Nos. 1 and 2, and 5 blocks of barracks, and hospital have been plastered, completed, and wash-houses built in rear of Nos. 3 and 5.

Married men's quarters.

463. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 blocks of married men's quarters are now nearly ready for occupation, as also eight privies, and wash-houses built in rear of them.

Staff quarters of married men.

464. The staff quarters have all been completed, and the water service pipe laid down to them, as well as to Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 blocks of barracks, and to the wash-houses attached to the married men's quarters.

Market shed.

465. A market shed has also been built in the bazaar, and the drainage of the hospital and barracks improved.

Transfer of Mudamali forest to the Conservancy department.

466. The Mudamali Forest, from whence the supply of timber for the works has been derived, was made over to the Forest Conservancy Department in October 1860.

Cantonment and forest roads.

467. The cantonment and forest roads, with all the water courses supplying the cantonment, have been kept in repair; one half of the site selected for the plantation is now planted, and the other half has been made ready for the reception of young trees during the next monsoon.

Bridge across the Waterloo stream.

468. Across the Waterloo stream a wooden bridge has been built and opened for traffic.

Peat bog.

469. The peat bog has been worked whenever the weather permitted. During the year 178 tons of fuel were made and conveyed to the cantonment, besides 94 tons supplied to the Commissariat Department.

Labour.

470. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining labourers and skilled artificers, and latterly great numbers were discharged in consequence of the reduced expenditure.

European labour.

471. European labour has been invariably accepted when circumstances permitted.

## THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

472. The operations of the past year have been chiefly confined to the detailed surveying and planning of the several sections of the project. The estimates for the anicut and head works at Kurnool sanctioned in the previous year were commenced, as also the first mile of the main canal, an estimate for which was sanctioned on the 30th July 1860, No. 1,621. While in progress, however, orders were received from the Secretary of State so to modify the original scheme as to bring its cost within the guaranteed amount of capital and upon the submission of the chief engineer's reduced and modified scheme, Government determined on suspending all construction, pending the result of an inquiry instituted by them regarding it.

Particularizes works commenced, and their subsequent suspension.

473. The order for suspension was issued on the 20th November 1860, that for resuming operations on the 25th March 1861.

Date of suspension and resumption. No. 2,397, and No. 602.

474. The original scheme was intended to commence from a point on the Tumbuddra, which would have allowed the canal to be taken through the town of Bellary, irrigating a large portion of that district, and thence passing through Kurnool, have been continued along the valleys of the Kundar and Pennair, and passing near the town of Nellore, have terminated in the Eastern Coast Canal at Kistnapatam.

Sketch of the original scheme.

475. This project at a rough estimate exceeded the guaranteed sum of a million sterling. In order to bring it within that amount, the chief engineer submitted a reduced scheme, which, inclusive of the storage of water was to provide for a complete canal of irrigation and navigation, to commence from Soonkasala, a village on the Tumbuddra 18 miles above Kurnool, and following the same route, to terminate at the same point, viz., Kistnapatam on the Eastern Coast Canal.

Sketch of reduced scheme.

476. Major Orr, the officer appointed by Government to conduct the inquiry above-mentioned, differed from the consulting engineer as to the sufficiency of some parts of the chief engineer's rough estimates, and as to the expediency of continuing the works already commenced at Kurnool and the Government considered it desirable to stop these last, and placing a temporary limit to the chief engineer's scheme; they ordered that for the present the canal should only be estimated as far as Someswaram, a village situated inland in the gorge on the river Pennair, distant about 85 miles from the proposed coast terminus at Kistnapatam.

Resolution of Government postponing works already commenced, and determining the present limit of the project.

477. Meanwhile, however, the surveys for the last portion had been vigorously prosecuted, mapped, and the detailed plans and estimates of the works completed the aggregate estimate falling within the amount allowed by the chief engineer.

Noticing completion of plans and estimates for Nellore, or last section.

478. Upon the receipt of the Government orders, the surveys for the chief engineer's reduced scheme were proceeded with, commencing at Soonkasala, where an anicut across the Tumbuddra has been planned, and the canal with all the necessary works for drainage and communication has been estimated in detail for a distance of 45 miles.

Work prosecuted subsequent to receipt of Government resolution ordering resumption of operations.

479. General surveys for the extension of the canal through the watershed at Mettakondal, and down the valley of the Kundar have also been carried on during the past year.

Sites for reservoirs at the Maury Canava in Mysore, at Mylapore on the Huggry, in the district of Bellary, at Hospett on the Tumbuddra, at Taykoor on the Hindri, and at Paundy on the Pennair have likewise been surveyed.

Particularizing sites for reservoirs which have been examined.

480. The Bellary project which formed a main feature in the original scheme was discontinued under the order of the Secretary of State limiting the expenditure. The surveys had been carried on from the village of Wullabapoor the highest point on the Tumbuddra, as far as Bellary, near which town a length of ten miles of the canal had been planned and estimate ready to be commenced.

Progress of Bellary project prior to reduction of scheme.

Plans and estimates for stores and workshops at Kurnool, and for the deep cutting at Mettacondal were also finished, but not being applicable to the reduced scheme were not forwarded to Government after the reduction took place.

481. The actual work executed at Kurnool previous to the suspension amounted to:—

Quantity of work performed and expenditure incurred.

| | R. | |
|---|---|---|
| 29,000 tons of rough stone quarried and partly deposited, inclusive of contingencies costing | 44,163 | |
| 1,00,303 cubic yards of canal excavated, and 3,000 lineal yards finished to a width of 10 yards, inclusive of superintendence and contingencies at a cost of | 48,540 | |
| An office in connection with the anicut, &c. | 2,078 | |
| | | 94,781 |

The establishment maintained during the past year has consisted of 11 executive engineers and their office servants, 14 surveyors, and 22 subordinates.

482. On the 3rd April 1861, the Government sanctioned a scale of establishment for the agent and chief engineer, amounting in the aggregate to rupees 21,071 10 8. Of this the agent's establishment amounting to rupees 2,647 10 8, has not been fully entertained, and that of the chief engineer will be filled up gradually as the construction of the works progresses.

No. 672. Scale and cost of establishment.

483. The total expenditure in India during the past year has amounted to rupees 4,62,707, divided as follows:—

Expenditure in India

| | | R. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction | Salaries | 1,12,375 | |
| | Kurnool work | 94,781 | |
| | Miscellaneous | 306 | |
| | | | 2,07,462 |
| Agency and general Management | Agent's department | 45,231 | |
| | Chief engineers | 45,046 | |
| | | | 90,277 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stores - - - | Purchased in India - | 1,11,987 | |
| | Manufactured in India - | 15,099 | |
| | Store charges - - | 41,891 | |
| | | 1,68,977 | |
| Deduct expended under agency - - | | 4,009 | |
| | | | 1,64,968 |
| Total during the past year - | | | 4,62,707 |
| Expended previously in India - | | | 1,83,982 |
| Total up to 30th April 1861 - | | | 6,46,689 |

Besides the above are the expenses which have taken place in England, consisting principally in stores to the value of 2 lacs, most of which have been received in this country; but the precise value has not been given, owing to the incompleteness of the invoices which accompanied them.

Sanction of a portion of first section.

484. The sanction of Government has since been given to the detailed plans and estimates amounting to rupees 4,60,000 for a portion of the 1st section of the canal, 17¼ miles in length, or from Soonkasala to Kurnool.

## RAILROADS.

Work executed.

485. During the official year 1860–61, the engineers of the Madras Railway Company have been engaged in carrying on the construction of the South-west and North-west lines, and Bangalore Branch; and the engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway in the construction of the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly. The average quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed monthly, as obtained from the Progress Reports from 1st May to the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, have been:—

Quantities.

| | Madras Railway Company's Lines. | | | Great Southern of India Railway Company's Line. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | South-west Line. | North-west Line. | Bangalore Branch Line. | |
| | C. yards. | C. yards. | C. yards. | C. yards. |
| Earth-work - | 1,55,359 | 2,09,366 | 1,84,664 | 1,19,876 |
| Masonry - - | 8,089 | 5,049 | 273 | 4,326 |
| Ballasting - - | 35,518 | 7,045 | 4 | — |
| | Lin. yards. | Lin. yards. | Lin. yards. | Lin. yards. |
| Permanent way - | 1,958 | 2,005 | - - | 1,283 |
| Fencing - - | 14,730 | 5,681 | 3,850 | 3,329 |

Portions of the south-west line open to traffic.

486. On the 23rd May 1860, the Madras Railway Company opened to the public the portion of the south-west line between Vaniembaddy and Tripatoor, 14 miles; and on the 1st February 1861, a further length of 70 miles from Tripatoor to Salem, thus completing the communication from Madras to the latter place, a total distance of 207 miles. On the 4th March, they opened a small portion of the north-west line, viz., from Arconum, which is the junction station of the north-west and south-west lines, to Naggery, a distance of 17 miles; and on the 12th March they opened the south-west line from Beypoor, the western terminus, to Tiroor, a distance of 18½ miles. The line between Tiroor and Coimbatore, 85½ miles, is so far advanced that it will probably be ready for traffic on the 1st July, with the exception of 8 miles, west of a point 57 miles from Coimbatore, over which the earth-works will require the next monsoon to consolidate them. Between Coimbatore and Salem, 94 miles, all that is required to complete the line are a few small bridges, and the placing of the girders of the Cauvery bridges. The line through, from coast to coast, is likely to be opened by the end of 1861.

Portions of the north-west line.

Probability of further portions of the south-west line being opened to traffic.

Total lengths of the south-west and north-west lines open to traffic during the year.

487. The total lengths of line opened to traffic during the official year 1860–61, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To 23rd May 1860 - - - | 123 miles. |
| From 23rd May to 1st February 1861 | 137 „ |
| „ 1st February to 4th March - | 207 „ |
| „ 4th March to 12th March - | 224 „ |
| „ 12th March to 30th April - | 242½ „ |

Fares for passengers.

488. The fares charged throughout the year have been:—

*Passengers, per Mile.*

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| A. P. | A. P. | A. P. |
| 1 0 | 0 6 | 0 2 |

For goods.

*Goods, per Ton per Mile.*

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| 8 pice. | 10 pice. | 12 pice. |

489. The number of passengers and the quantities of goods carried, and the revenue derived therefrom during the official year, were as follows:—

Number of passengers carried by the railway, and the revenue therefrom.

PASSENGERS.

| | | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *South-west Line.* | | | | |
| 1st Class | 2,451 | 14,178 | 3 | 2 |
| 2nd Class | 9,555 | 18,837 | 12 | 9 |
| 3rd Class | 10,01,228 | 3,86,699 | 15 | 11 |
| *North-west Line.* | | | | |
| 1st Class | 21* | 21 | 3 | 0 |
| 2nd Class | 208 | 97 | 13 | 0 |
| 3rd Class | 19,022 | 2,366 | 15 | 2 |

GOODS.

Number of maunds of goods carried by the railway, and the revenue therefrom.

| | Maunds. | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *South-west Line.* | | | | |
| 1st Class | 21,00,574 | 2,60,456 | 9 | 3 |
| 2nd Class | 7,25,112 | 1,13,718 | 12 | 8 |
| 3rd Class | 1,25,347 | 25,525 | 4 | 2 |
| *North-west Line.* | | | | |
| 1st Class | 22,414† | 534 | 10 | 6 |
| 2nd Class | 35,204 | 1,059 | 13 | 10 |
| 3rd Class | 1,300 | 63 | 5 | 0 |

490. During the half-year ending 31st December 1860, the expenditure has been as follows:—

Expenditure during the half year ending 31st December 1860.

*Passengers, per Mile per Head.*

20-MILE TRAIN.

Per passenger per mile.

| 1st Class. | | | 2nd Class. | | | 3rd Class. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0·220 | 0 | 0 | 1·19 |

*Goods, per Mile per Ton.*

Per ton of goods per mile.

| R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 7·4 |

491. The principal officers employed in India by the Madras Railway Company, on the 1st May 1860, were:—

Principal officers employed on the Madras railway.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Agent and Manager. | 1 Assistant Superintendent. |
| 1 Chief Engineer. | 5 First class Engineers. |
| 1 Traffic Manager. | 13 Second class do. |
| 1 Assistant do. | 19 Third class do. |
| 1 Chief Accountant. | 2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers. |
| 1 Deputy do. | 1 General Storekeeper. |
| 1 Locomotive Superintendent. | 1 Accountant, Engineer Department. |

492. The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were:—

Advances to the Madras railway company.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Construction | rupees | 43,74,452 | 3 10 |
| „ Stores | „ | 8,40,000 | 0 0 |
| „ Sleepers | „ | 2,11,000 | 0 0 |
| „ Rolling Stock | „ | 1,30,000 | 0 0 |

*For Salaries.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agent's Establishment | rupees | 73,034 | 5 11 |
| Engineer and Telegraph do. | „ | 6,60,359 | 8 6 |
| Locomotive do. | „ | 75,267 | 5 6 |
| Contingencies do. | „ | 6,703 | 6 1 |

493. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement, in March 1853, up to 31st December 1860, amounts to rupees 3,10,46,768 15 9.

Total expenditure sanctioned.

The quantity of work executed by the engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway has already been given.

494. The whole line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly will in all probability be opened to traffic in October or November of the present year. It is expected that a section, 15 miles in length, from Negapatam to Trivellore will be first opened about the middle of June, and that another portion 34 miles in length from Trivellore to Tanjore will be opened in July or August. There is, however, still some uncertainty about these dates.

Probability of the Great Southern of India railway being opened to traffic.

495. The principal officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India Railway Company, on the 1st May 1860, were:—

Principal officers employed on the railway.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Agent. | 3 Third class Engineers. |
| 1 Chief Engineer. | 1 Accountant. |
| 2 Second class Engineers. | 1 General Storekeeper. |

* From the 4th March to the 30th April 1861. † From the 4th March to the 30th April 1861.

Advances to the Great Southern of India railway.

496. The advances made in India to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year were:—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For construction | 10,60,500 | 0 | 0 |
| „ agency contingencies | 2,626 | 1 | 5 |
| „ stores | 2,70,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ rolling stock | 11,000 | 0 | 0 |
| „ salaries, agency | 42,690 | 6 | 6 |
| „ engineer and telegraph department | 1,31,722 | 10 | 4 |
| „ locomotive department | 9,366 | 14 | 10 |

Expenditure sanctioned by government.

497. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement of the works in October 1858, amounts to rupees 15,86,100 14 4.

## SECTION IX.—MARINE.

498. During the past official year, the marine department has experienced little change.

Act XIX. of 1860. Act IV. of 1861.

499. The Marine Acts passed during the year are two; one to enforce payment at any port in India of a port due which may have been evaded in another port; and one authorizing the levy of a port due of one anna per ton on vessels entering the ports of Calingapatam and Monsoorcottah.

The first of these Acts was found necessary in consequence of vessels touching at Cochin, landing passengers and goods, and leaving again without payment of the port due, which it was found could not be legally recovered elsewhere. The Act provides a penalty of five times the amount of the due for its evasion.

Section IV. of this Act also modifies Section III. of Act VII. of 1858, which requires a vessel to pay the half due under any circumstances after entering a port subject to the Acts. This rule is relaxed, and a vessel may remain 48 hours in port without incurring any charge for dues, provided she does not discharge or take in cargo or passenger during that time.

The other Act is similar to Act VII. of 1858, but has reference to the ports of Calingapatam and Monsoorcottah in the Ganjam District.

Port Conservancy Act.

| | Maximum. | Actual. |
|---|---|---|
| Monsoorcottah | 1 | 1 |
| Calingapatam | 1 | 1 |
| Bimlipatam | 1 | 1 |
| Vizagapatam | 1 | 1 |
| Cocanada and Coringa | 3 | 2 |
| Masulipatam | 1 | 1 |
| Madras | 3 | 3 |
| Cuddalore | 1 | 1 |
| Tranquebar | 1 | 1 |
| Negapatam | 1 | 1 |
| Paumben | 0 | 0 |
| Tuticorin | 3 | 1 |
| Cochin | 2 | 2 |
| Calicut | 1 | 1 |
| Tellicherry | 1 | 1 |
| Cannanore | 1 | 1 |
| Mangalore | 1 | 1 |

500. The Port Conservancy Act continues to work well. The number of ports under its operation are 17, at all of which, with one exception, Paumben, dues are raised, varying from one to three annas the ton. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the funds, showing that in most cases they are self-supporting, the only one in which there is a serious deficit being Masulipatam, where a master attendant is kept up more for State purposes than for the requirements of trade, as this is still the port of embarkation and disembarkation for troops *en route* to or from Hyderabad.

Originally the due at all the ports, except at Madras, was fixed by Government notification of 9th April 1858, at one anna per ton; but finding this insufficient to cover the expenses at Cocanada and Cochin, the rate has been augmented at these ports to two annas the ton, from the 1st February last.

Pilgrim ships.

501. Nothing worthy of note regarding these vessels has transpired, and there are but few that proceed from Madras ports.

Floating police.

502. This establishment is efficiently worked, and continues to be favourably viewed by the public.

Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

503. The shipping masters at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, and Cochin were, as an experimental measure, allowed to receive the fees leviable under Act I. of 1859, and required to provide their own establishment. The offices were opened in May 1859, and after a year's trial it has been decided to confirm this arrangement.

Examination of masters and mates.

504. The examination of masters and mates continues to be conducted by the master attendant, as *ex officio* president, and Mr. Crowther, as paid member of the committee. The Supreme Government have granted this officer an allowance of 50 rupees a month for this duty irrespective of the number of candidates.

The following statement shows the numbers who have passed in the course of the year:—

4 masters, competency, foreign trade.
3 do. service, do.
1 mate, competency, home trade.
3 do. service, foreign trade.

Native passenger vessels.

505. No complaints have been made this year of the overcrowding of native passenger vessels proceeding from the ports in Tanjore, or of other irregularities in regard to them. It is to be inferred, therefore, that the appointment of a master attendant at Negapatam, whose attention was specially directed to this point, has had a favourable result.

The only infringement of the Act brought to light is, the conveyance from Moulmein to Negapatam of 230 native adults and 15 children, in an English vessel of 300 tons without a licence. Some misunderstanding, however, appears to have existed at Moulmein as to the vessel being under the operation of the Act, and an investigation into the circumstances is now taking place.

With a view to check irregularities in vessels carrying emigrants from Tanjore, those against which well-founded complaints are made are refused licences; and there are now 11, varying from 70 to 650 tons, not permitted to engage in this trade.

Marine surveys.

506. The survey of the coast as far as Point Calimere was completed by Lieutenant Sweny, I.N., last season, and the vessels employed, the brig "Mutlah" and schooner "Charlotte," returned to Calcutta in September 1860. The charts have not yet been received.

The only remaining part of the coast left unsurveyed is, from the Santapillay rocks to the northern extreme of the Ganjam district.

Packet line of steamers.

507. On the 31st July last, the agents of the Bay of Bengal Steam Navigation Company tendered, according to advertisement, for establishing a line of mail steamers between Madras, the northern ports, and Rangoon. They were the only tenderers, and submitted their offers in three distinct forms; the one most adapted to the anticipated withdrawal of the Madras troops from Burmah being to the following effect:—

First.—That they should dispatch one steamer of 600 tons and 120 horse-power once a month from Madras to Rangoon, touching at the ports of Masulipatam, Cocanada, and Vizagapatam on the outward and inward voyage.

Second.—That they should receive a subsidy of 4,500 rupees for each completed voyage, carrying the mails free.

Third.—That they should be guaranteed Government freight and passage money for each complete trip of 7,500 rupees.

Fourth.—That the rate of passage from Madras to Rangoon for Europeans and Natives respectively, should be rupees 37 8 0 and rupees 30, instead of rupees 26 10 8 and rupees 20, as fixed in the advertisement calling for tenders; and

Fifth.—That the passage money for officers should not include liquors.

They had actually accepted an offer of a subsidy of 3,000 rupees for each trip, without insisting on increased rates of passage; so that this tender, which was the most favourable of the three, involved a probable additional outlay of about 50,000 rupees a year; but, as the first negotiations were conducted privately, and tenders had actually been invited before they had signified their acceptance of the offer made, it was ordered that the result of the tenders should be awaited.

Negotiations were again commenced with a view to obtain more favourable terms; but the agents were firm in adhering to their tender, and on the 11th January last the "Governor Higginson," of 599 tons and 120 horse-power, commenced running, and has subsequently left on the 12th of each month, touching, however, at Bimlipatam, out and homewards, and accomplishing the trip generally in 24 to 25 days.

Wrecks.

508. The accidents on this coast and in the bay have been few, and the weather generally has been exceedingly fine. Few days have passed without free communication between the shore and the shipping, and the sea has been smoother than usual.

A list of the casualties that have occurred during the year is appended (Table B.)

Movements of troops.

509. The Supreme Government having resolved to reduce the number of regiments in Burmah, the movements of troops have been inconsiderable during the past year in comparison with former similar periods. The 52nd had been partly embarked for Rangoon before the 30th April 1860: the remainder proceeded on the 3rd May, and this is the only regiment that has been sent to Burmah this year.

The regiments brought from Rangoon are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd | N.I., | from | Rangoon to Madras. |
| 24th | do. | do. | Vizagapatam. |
| 41st | do. | do. | Madras. |
| 31st | do. | Moulmein to Calingapatam, expected to arrive * about 10th May. | |

The 20th have likewise been taken to Penang and Malacca to relieve the 22nd.

Two more regiments have been directed to return from Rangoon without relief; but as the monsoon was at hand before arrangements for their transport could be effected, they will not be moved till September.

China expeditio

510. The China transports have all been disposed of in the following manner:—

| Names of Vessels. | Tons. | Paid off at Madras. | Brought back. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindostan steamer | 2,017 | 7th June 1860 | Paid off at Calcutta. |
| Oriental steamer | 1,787½ | 30th May 1860 | Paid off in China. |
| Statesman | 874 | 17th January 1861 | Sappers. |
| Sirius | 923 | 19th do. | Dragoon Guards. |
| Trimountain | 1,235 | 24th do. | do. |
| Frank Flint | 1,346 | 27th do. | do. |
| Henry Moore | 1,117 | 29th do. | do. |
| Michigan | 846 | 5th February 1861 | Artillery. |
| Euxine | 1,052 | 22nd do. | Details and stores. |
| Forerunner | 558 | Sent from China to Calcutta with 15th Punjaub Infantry. | |
| Cressy | 634 | Took 1st Royals to England. | |
| York | 939 | do. 87th regiment do. | |
| Rajah of Cochin | 1,007 | 31st December 1860 | Paid off at Hongkong. |
| Eastern Empire | 992 | do. do. | do. do. |
| Sir Robert Seppings | 628 | 11th January 1861 | do. do. |

* Since arrived.

CHAP. X. Madras.

The whole of the Madras transports, with the exception of the steamers, were engaged at a uniform rate of 10 rupees per ton a month. Most were tendered at much higher rates, but this limit was established. The transports engaged at Bombay averaged 11 rupees a ton a month, and those engaged at Calcutta 11·6 rupees. The Madras transports, therefore, cost 1·3 rupee a ton less than the average at the other Presidencies, which, as 12,181 tons were engaged, represents a saving of 15,835 rupees a month.

The arrangements in the horse transports were well reported upon by Brigadier Pattle, commanding the cavalry brigade, and out of 369 horses embarked at Madras in April and May 1860, only 17 had died on reaching the Peiho at the end of the following July.

Coals.

511. In consequence of the great demand for steam coals during the past two or three years, which rendered it necessary to borrow nearly 2,000 tons from the P. & O. agent, the home authorities were requested to send out 10,000 tons, the greater portion of which has now been received.

The contract price of these coals delivered into store is 2*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.* per ton, and some few parcels have been purchased in the country, at 25 rupees, deliverable at Cochin and Cocanada, where coal depôts are kept up.

In the Appendix (Table C.) will be found a statement of the receipts and expenditure of coals at the different depôts.

The several ports will now be noticed in the same order they occupied in previous reports, commencing with the northern one on the Coromandel Coast, and ending with the northern one in Canara.

A statement (Table D.) exhibiting the trade at each port is appended.

## GANJAM.

Ganjam district.

512. Nothing new to report in the Marine Department.

## MONSOORCOTTAH.

513. On the 29th September 1860, this port was declared to be under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855; its limits were assigned, and on the 9th February 1861, Act IV. of 1861 was passed, authorizing the levy of a port due of one anna a ton on vessels entering the port. The Superintendent of Sea Customs was appointed Conservator, and one-third of his salary, or 34 rupees a month, is charged to the port fune.

Two first-class bridle moorings have arrived for this port, but no opportunity has yet occurred for laying them down.

## SONAPORE, BARVAH, POONDY, AND BAUPANAPADOO.

Nothing new to report.

## CALINGAPATAM.

This port, like Monsoorcottah, was brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, on the 29th September 1860, and the levy of a due of one anna per ton was authorized by Act IV. of 1861. The Superintendent of Sea Customs is Conservator, and 34 rupees a month of his salary are debited to the port fund.

## SANTAPILLAY LIGHTHOUSE.

Vizagapatam district.

514. A frame has been constructed to enclose and protect the lantern, but is not yet finished. Nothing further to report.

## BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM.

Nothing of note to report.

## COCANADA AND CORINGA.

Godavery district.

515. The shoal extending north of Hope Island is still increasing, and three iron buoys have been moored along its edge to denote its limits.

The small lighthouse is still unfinished for want of funds.

The Hope Island light continues to be well attended to, and with a view not to take the keepers from their legitimate duties, sanction has been accorded for the hire of a man, a boy, and a boat, to keep up a supply of fresh water, of which none is to be found on the island.

## NARSAPORE AND MASULIPATAM.—POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHTHOUSES.

Kistna district.
Nellore district.

516. Nothing of note to report.

## PULICAT.

Chingleput district.

The column for the light has been completed, but the quarters for the Superintendent have not been commenced, and before these are prepared, it is not considered advisable to exhibit the light.

## MADRAS.

Madras.

517. A further increase has been made to the pay of some of the Master Attendant's establishments, which was rendered necessary from the higher rate of wages obtained now than formerly. The wages of the Catmaran men have been advanced from 7 to 10 rupees a months, the rate paid to those employed by the Superintendent of Police.

Time ball.

518. For a long time the arrangements for dropping the time ball were defective, and no dependence could be placed on it. Of late these defects have been remedied, and since the

1st April last it has fallen correctly, and may now be considered to be in good working order. From the 1st January 1860, the hour selected for dropping the ball was 3 A.M., G.M.T. This has since been altered to 1 P.M. Madras M.T.

519. The time of evening gun-flash is still recorded and exhibited at the master attendant's office, for the use of mariners. Evening gun-fire.

520. The pier progressed rapidly for a time and had been completed to nearly 600 feet, but two circumstances combined to retard its further progress: the "Perimede," with piles and other stores for the work, was run ashore in a leaky state in St. Helen's Bay to the west of the Cape of Good Hope; and many of the piles were found to have been embedded less than the contract depth, which necessitated their being taken up again. Pier.

No damage has occurred to the pier since it has been erected.

521. Four first-class moorings have been received from England, but as yet no opportunity has occurred for laying them down. Moorings.

522. The diving bell has been at work, and the frame and raft from which it is worked appear to be more suitable even than a vessel would have been, for the perpendicular motion caused by the heave of the sea is less than if the bell were suspended from either end of a vessel. Diving-bell.

523. The mails are still landed and shipped in the Government boats, and a buoy has been laid down in 6½ fathoms to indicate the berth the mail steamers should occupy. They still, however, select their own position, and although generally they anchor most conveniently near the shore, it occasionally occurs that they lie very far out. Mail boats, &c.

524. Much advantage is derived from the appointment of an officer whose special attention is directed to landing and shipping Government stores. A small establishment has been sanctioned, and all departments speak favourably of the change. The rules for guidance in shipping stores are in the Appendix (Table E.) Landing and shipping Government cargo.

## CUDDALORE AND PORTO NOVO.

525. Nothing of note to report. South Arcot district.

## TRANQUEBAR.

526. The old flag-staff having been struck by lightning, a new one is in course of erection at an estimated cost of rupees 530. Tanjore district.

## NAGORE.

Nothing of note to report.

## NEGAPATAM.

This port being now the resort of many English vessels bringing stores for the South of India railway, the establishment of the master attendant has been put on a slightly better footing, with a view to render the signalling and the light department more efficient.

## POINT CALIMERE BEACON.

This remains as it was.

## PAUMBEN.

527. Vessels of 11 feet draught freely use the passage now, and the tonnage that has passed through during the last calendar year is considerably larger than it ever has been before. The average size of the square-rigged vessels using the passage has also increased to nearly 105 tons, while that of the donies remains as it was before at about 51 tons. This increase of tonnage has, of course, resulted in a proportionate augmentation in the receipts for pilotage, which for the same period, amounted to rupees 17,144, rupees 12,858 of which form the Government share. Madura district.

Tables of the trade through Paumben and the fees levied for the last 12 years will be found in the Appendix (F. and G.).

M. Fresnil's catadioptric light, which is exhibited at an elevation of 15 feet higher than the old one, is well reported on, and is said to be seen at 24 miles distance. This is probably an exaggeration, as the entire height is only 95 feet above the sea level, but it is evidently visible quite far enough for all purposes.

528. The steam-tug, which arrived at Madras in pieces about the end of 1860, has been sent to Cocanada to be put together. Steam-tug.

529. Seven iron buoys have been sent down to be moored in different parts of the channel and its approaches, and the officer in charge of the operations reports that the northern or reef channel, is now deepened to 12 feet throughout and the sand-bank channel to the south to 11 feet. Channel buoys.

## KEELAKARRAY.

Remains as before.

## TUTICORIN.

530. Nothing of importance to notice regarding this port, with the exception that a very successful pearl fishery has taken place, the actual profits of which are over two lacs of rupees. Particulars will be reported in the revenue department. Tinnevelly district.

## COCHIN.

531. During the year a change has been made in regard to the licensed pilot's remuneration. When the trade to the port was moderate, he was allowed to receive the whole of the fees as his perquisite, notwithstanding that expenses were incurred in buoying off the channel into the inner Malabar district.

harbour to facilitate the pilotage. As the trade increased, his emoluments became so high as to render a revision of the arrangements advisable. Two-fifths of the fees were therefore assigned to Government for keeping up the buoys, and the balance paid to the pilot, on the understanding that if the year's earnings fell short of rupees 1,800, the difference should be paid to him out of the Government or port share.

Nothing of note has occurred at the port, with the exception of the master attendant having constructed three schooners to be employed as guard vessels over the pearl bank off Tinnevelly.

Tables will be found in the Appendix (H. and I.), showing the vessels built at Cochin and the neighbouring ports during the year.

### CALICUT, TELLICHERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, COOMPTA, TUDDRI, AND SEDASHEGAR.

Nothing of note to report.

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## SECTION X.—FINANCIAL.

### ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

532. REVIEW OF ESTIMATED RESULTS OF 1860-61.—The present financial review is, as in previous years, confined to a comparison of the actual results of the preceding official year with the estimated results of the year which has just closed, the actual of which could not, at so early a date be ascertained. The regular estimate, therefore, which was dated 10th December 1860, showing the probable income and expenditure of 1860-61, is reviewed in this report, in comparison with the actual receipts and disbursements of 1859-60.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * Current | - Rs. | 4,00,12,500 |
| Arrears | „ | 5,52,400 |
| Total | „ | 4,05,64,900 |

† The decrease in the estimate of 1860-61 of rupees 2,74,335 below the actual of 1859-60, is the result of a gross decrease of rupees 10,52,762, and of a gross increase of rupees 7,71,427. The gross decrease is owing to drought in certain districts and to the adoption in two others of a fixed rate in the assessments of lands, in lieu of the system which hitherto prevailed of assessments according to current price of grain. The gross increase is attributed to a larger extent of land having been brought under cultivation in certain districts, to the commutation of quit-rent on certain lands for payment at 20 years' purchase, and to the coffee plantations of Wynad in Malabar, having been taxed for the first time.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ‡ Actual of 1860-61 up to March 1861 | - Rs. | 3,42,89,600 |
| Add estimated collections in April | - „ | 53,00,000 |
| | „ | 3,95,89,600 |
| Estimate for 1860-61 | - „ | 4,05,64,900 |
| Decrease of actual | - „ | 9,75,300 |

533. LAND REVENUE.—The amount expected from this source was rupees 4,05,64,900.* The actual collections of the previous year were rupees 4,08,45,320, being current, rupees 4,02,86,835, and arrears rupees 5,58,485. A decrease, therefore, of more than 2¾ lacs or ¾ per cent. was anticipated in 1860-61, the causes of which are entered in the margin.† The season has, however proved more unfavourable than was anticipated at the time the regular estimate was prepared, and consequent on the protracted drought, a diminution of revenue is now expected of about 9¾ lacs, as shown in the margin.‡ The actual collections from May 1860 to March 1861 having been ascertained, a margin of 53 lacs has been allowed for April, which, judging from the accounts of that month that have come to hand will, it is trusted, be fully realized.

534. SALT.—Salt, the next considerable source of revenue, was expected to yield about rupees 69,22,300, or rupees 4,51,150, say 7 per cent. above the profits of the previous year. From the note in the margin it will be seen that there is no doubt that the actual of 1860-61 will be in excess of the estimate, owing to the price having been raised from one rupee and two annas to one rupee and six annas per Indian maund in April 1861.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Actual of 1860-61 up to March 1861 | - Rs. | 62,76,500 |
| Add probable for April 1861 | - „ | 7,33,000 |
| | „ | 70,09,500 |
| Estimate for 1860-61 | - „ | 69,22,300 |
| Increase of actual | - „ | 87,200 |

*Vide* Order of Government, dated 3rd April 1861, No. 723.

535. TRIBUTE.—Tribute is a fixed item and will give rupees 34,46,430, as per margin.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rajah of Mysore | - Rs. | 24,50,000 |
| „ of Travancore | - „ | 7,83,110 |
| „ of Cochin | - „ | 2,00,000 |
| „ of Travancore, on account of the late Nabob of the Carnatic | - „ | 13,320 |
| Total | - „ | 34,46,430 |

536. ABKARI.—The collections from this source are assumed at rupees 30,98,700, or rupees 1,72,230, say 5¾ per cent. in excess of the actual results of 1859-60. The estimate will probably prove correct, as will be seen from the note in the margin.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Actual collections from May 1860 to March 1861 | - Rs. | 28,38,700 |
| Add estimate for April 1861 | - „ | 2,53,800 |
| Total | - „ | 30,92,500 |

537. LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.—The receipts from land and sea customs were estimated at rupees 25,09,600,* being rupees 27,790 below the actual of the previous year. The amount already collected in 1860–61 up to March 1861, exceeds the estimate, and adding thereto the probable collections in April, an increase above the estimate of $4\frac{1}{4}$† lacs may be looked for. The actual collections for the past four years, including the year under review, from sea customs alone, are entered in the margin.‡ The large increase observable in the actual of 1859–60, as compared with the two previous years, is due to the new Tariff Acts No. VII. of 1859 and X. of 1860. A table is given in the margin, showing the principal imports and exports at the port of Madras, during the past three years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Land customs | Rs. | 2,40,000 |
| Sea customs | „ | 22,69,600 |
| | * | 25,09,600 |
| Actual collections from May 1860 to March 1861 | „ | 26,75,060 |
| Add estimate for April | „ | 2,60,360 |
| | | 29,35,420 |
| Estimate for 1860–61 | „ | 25,09,600 |
| †Excess of actual | „ | 4,25,820 |

| Collections from Sea Customs. | | | Per-centage increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ‡In 1857–58 | Rs. | 12,21,400 | |
| In 1858–59 | „ | 13,31,636 | 9 |
| In 1859–60 | „ | 22,97,836 | $72\frac{1}{2}$ |
| In 1860–61§ | „ | 26,50,327 | $15\frac{1}{4}$ |

§ Partly estimated.

| IMPORT DUTIES. | Actual of 1858–59. | Actual of 1859–60. | Actual of 1860–61. | Per-centage of net Increase and Decrease of the one previous Year. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spirits and wines | 1,95,064 | 1,54,913 | 1,72,502 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Cotton twist and yarn | 87,407 | 1,51,053 | 3,10,777 | $105\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Cotton piece goods | 1,24,449 | 2,28,804 | 3,07,546 | $34\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Malt liquor | 18,336 | 81,886 | 66,115 | — | $19\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Coral | 16,565 | 14,119 | 15,306 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Metal | 23,006 | 1,36,266 | 1,48,190 | 9 | |
| Total of above import duties. | 4,64,827 | 7,67,041 | 10,20,436 | 33 | |
| **EXPORT DUTIES.** | **Actual of 1858–59.** | **Actual of 1859–60.** | **Actual of 1860–61.** | | |
| Indigo | 67,324 | 80,580 | 47,558 | — | 41 |
| Cotton piece goods | 17,075 | 16,103 | 19,780 | 23 | |
| Hides and skins | 29,096 | 29,832 | 33,346 | 12 | |
| Rice | 6,793 | 22,839 | 3,752 | — | $83\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Seeds | 5,413 | 1,433 | 1,891 | 32 | |
| Coffee | 3,027 | 2,927 | Free under the present Act. | | |
| Saltpetre | 3,226 | 1,487 | 12,033 | 709 | |
| Total export | 1,31,954 | 1,55,201 | 1,18,360 | — | $23\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Grand Total of above import and export duties. | 5,96,781 | 9,22,242 | 11,38,796 | $23\frac{1}{2}$ | |

538. MUHTARAFA.—The proposed "Licence Tax Bill," which is simply a wider application of the "Muhtarafa Tax," was expected to become law in January 1861; the estimate was therefore reduced, and only $6\frac{3}{4}$ lacs of rupees provided under the head of Muhtarafa; while under the head of Licence Tax, a sum of rupees $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs was assumed, making together an aggregate of $10\frac{1}{4}$ lacs. It must here be remarked that, owing to the operation of the Income Tax Act, the collections of the Muhtarafa Tax in 1860–61, as compared with 1859–60, have declined, as shown in the margin;* the cause being that parties in receipt of incomes above 200 rupees per annum are liable to the former, and exempted from the latter tax. The estimated amount for 1860–61 under the two heads of Muhtarafa and Licence Tax, compared with the results of that year,† exhibits a slight decrease in the latter of rupees 14,900. A small provision, viz. of one lac of rupees, has also been made on account of the tobacco tax; but the bills on this, and on account of the licence tax, have not as yet become law.

| | Estimate of 1860–61. |
|---|---|
| Muhtarafa tax | Rs. 6,75,100 |
| Licence „ | „ 3,50,000 |
| | „ 10,25,100 |
| Actual collections of Muhtarafa tax, in 1859–60 | Rs. 10,63,160 |
| Decrease of estimate | „ 38,060 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Actual of 1859-60 | Rs. | 10,63,160 |
| Actual of 1860–61 for 11 months | 9,16,200 | |
| Estimate for April | 94,000 | |
| | | 10,10,200 |
| Decrease in 1860–61 | Rs. | 52,960 |
| †Estimate of 1860–61 | „ | 10,25,100 |
| Actual for 11 months, and estimates for 1 month | „ | 10,10,200 |
| Decrease of actual | „ | 14,900 |

539. INCOME TAX.—The bill for the collection of this tax was passed in July 1860. The probable receipt from this source was roughly estimated (there being no data to go by), at 18 lacs; but the actual amounts to rupees 9,74,300 only, being $8\frac{1}{4}$ lacs below the estimate. Act No. XXXII. of 1860.

540. STAMPS.—The revenue from this source was assumed, under the new Stamp Act, at rupees 11,98,000, which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, or 41 per cent. above the actual of the previous year. The actual collections of 1860–61, which have been fully ascertained, amount to rupees 14,89,000, showing an increase of nearly 3 lacs above the estimate.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Actual of 1860–61 | Rs. | 14,89,000 |
| Estimate of 1860–61 | „ | 11,98,000 |
| Excess of actual | Rs. | 2,91,000 |

‡ Act XXXVI. of 1860.

541. POSTAL COLLECTIONS.—The receipts from the sales of postage labels, including cash collections on "bearing" letters and postage on official letters and packages, were assumed at rupees 9,92,000, showing an increase in the expected postal revenue of 1860–61 compared with the actual of 1859–60, of rupees 60,500, which is estimated in the items of "sale of "labels" and in the "cash collections." This increase is owing chiefly to half anna labels having been used for a time as a substitute for the half anna receipt stamp, and to the expectation that larger collection would be made on bearing letters and Banghy parcels. The item postage on official letters and packages is shown as a portion of the postal revenue under orders from the Home authorities; it is a nominal receipt, the amount being covered by a corresponding proportionate debit to the several departments of the service.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Collections in cash - | 1,96,000 |
| Sale of postage labels - | 3,01,000 |
| Postage on official letters and packages - - | 4,95,000 |
| Rs. | 9,92,000 |
| Actual collections of 1859–60 | 9,31,500 |
| Rs. | 60,500 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mint seignorage - - - | 96,000 |
| Interest account - - - | 26,550 |
| Dividends of the bank of Madras on the Government shares - - - | 24,750 |
| Tuition fees - - - - | 8,000 |
| Fees and fines, &c. in the Judicial Department - - - | 3,71,100 |
| Port dues, &c. - - - - | 97,000 |
| Abkari collections in the Military Department - - - | 1,37,400 |
| Local funds - - - - | 2,33,200 |
| Extra revenue - - - - | 4,82,000 |
| Recovery from the Mysore state on account of commutation for the collection of the island of Seringapatam - | 50,000 |
| Other receipts - - - | 1,60,000 |
| Total Rs. - | 16,86,000 |

542. MISCELLANEOUS.—The receipts from other and minor sources are given in the margin. The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

543. AGGREGATE ORDINARY RECEIPTS.—The aggregate ordinary, or usual receipts from the several departments above alluded to, are assumed at rupees 6,32,42,900, being rupees 27,37,390, or 4½ per cent. above the actual of the previous year.

544. EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.—These receipts, which consist of the sale proceeds of provisions, stores, horses, escheated estates and refund of charges, were estimated at rupees 30,29,700, or rupees 8,69,000, *i.e.* 22¼ per cent. below the actual of 1859–60. This estimated decrease is principally in the item of sale proceeds of military stores, and is ascribable to stores to the value of rupees 7,19,600, having been supplied in 1859–60 on account of the China expedition, and to the value of rupees 94,600 to H. H. the Nizam's contingent, the value of which is exhibited in the actual accounts of that year as an extraordinary receipt of the military department.

545. PROFIT AND LOSS.—The gain to be brought to the credit of this head in 1860–61 is rupees 9,87,600, which consists chiefly of the following items, viz., difference in the rates of exchange on the transactions with London; gain on the coinage of copper (*i.e.* the difference between the stamp value of copper coins fabricated in the mint and the value of the copper sent out from England as metal), and other sundry items. The estimate is in excess of the actual of the previous year by rupees 49,000 or 5¼ per cent.

546. TOTAL TERRITORIAL INCOME FOR 1860–61.—The total territorial income or revenue of this Presidency, under the three foregoing divisions, viz., ordinary, extraordinary or casual, and profit and loss, is assumed at rupees 6,72,60,200, or rupees 19,17,530 above the actual of the previous year, or equal to 3 per cent.

| YEARS. | Income. | Per-centage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1835–36 | 5,09,47,037 | 3¼ | 0 |
| 1836–37 | 5,08,85,713 | 0 | ⅛ |
| 1837–38 | 5,02,25,538 | 0 | 1¼ |
| 1838–39 | 5,12,20,809 | 2 | 0 |
| 1839–40 | 5,97,80,914 | 16½ | 0 |
| 1840–41 | 5,21,89,491 | 0 | 12¾ |
| 1841–42 | 5,21,26,018 | 0 | ⅛ |
| 1842–43 | 5,29,34,259 | 1½ | 0 |
| 1843–44 | 5,39,71,608 | 2 | 0 |
| 1844–45 | 5,22,93,525 | 0 | 3 |
| 1845–46 | 5,31,68,089 | 1¾ | 0 |
| 1846–47 | 5,35,12,884 | ¾ | 0 |
| 1847–48 | 5,38,16,036 | ½ | 0 |
| 1848–49 | 5,32,18,618 | 0 | 1⅛ |
| 1849–50 | 5,16,07,106 | 0 | 3 |
| 1850–51 | 5,24,13,799 | 1½ | 0 |
| 1851–52 | 5,39,15,001 | 2⅜ | 0 |
| 1852–53 | 5,48,69,598 | 1¾ | 0 |
| 1853–54 | 5,09,83,383 | 0 | 7 |
| 1854–55 | 5,11,56,415 | ¼ | 0 |
| 1855–56 | 5,49,66,757 | 7¼ | 0 |
| 1856–57 | 5,76,70,497 | 5 | 0 |
| 1857–58 | 5,66,20,366 | 0 | 2 |
| 1858–59 | 6,24,58,384 | 10¼ | 0 |
| 1859–60 | 6,53,42,670 | 4½ | 0 |

547. TOTAL TERRITORIAL INCOME FROM 1835–36 TO 1859–60.—The territorial income for the past 25 years is tabulated in the margin with the per-centage of increase and decrease, as compared in each case with the year preceding.

548. GENERAL CHARGES.—The estimated charges under this head for the year under review were as follows:—The expenditure in the general department was assumed at rupees 1,28,30,000, comprising political disbursements chargeable on the revenues, and salaries, establishments, &c. of officers employed in the general department of the service, including charges on account of public instruction, as shown in the margin. The first item comprehends the stipends of the relatives and dependants of the late Nabob of Carnatic, and Nabob of Masulipatam, the late Rajahs of Tanjore, the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, the compensations and pagoda and mosque allowances for resumed lands and religious endowments, and other pensions and charitable allowances chargeable on the revenues. The second item includes durba charges, the salaries of the governor and civil members of council, the Government secretariat; the department of pay audit and account, ecclesiastical charges, the post office, the educational department, the mint and assay offices, the contribution of the Government to the service and local charitable funds, the interest payable on the bonded capital, and on the surplus cash of the above funds in deposit in the general treasury, the civil, medical and vaccine establishments, and superannuation pensions to uncovenanted servants of this department, &c. The estimated charges of 1860–61, as compared with the actual results of the previous year, exhibit an increase in the estimate of rupees 13,77,710, or 12 per cent. This large excess results partly from the estimate providing for the arrears of stipend, viz. 7¾ lacs of rupees, which remained undrawn of Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, the uncle of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, of which the sum of rupees 4,32,539 has been paid, and partly from a much larger quantity of copper for coinage having been expected to be received from England, to meet increased demands for this currency, both for the use of this Presidency and for supplying other Presidencies. The note in the margin* exhibits the gradual increase in the amount of copper coined.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Political disbursements chargeable on the revenues | 52,09,600 |
| Salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers of the general department | 76,20,400 |
| Total Rs. | 1,28,30,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimate of 1860–61 | Rs. | 1,28,30,000 |
| Actual of 1859–60 | „ | 1,14,52,290 |
| Decrease of actual | „ | 13,77,710 |

| | Rs. | Per-centage increase. |
|---|---|---|
| *In 1858–59 | 5,64,131 | |
| In 1859–60 | 9,02,991 | 60 1/16 |
| In 1860–61 | 10,62,403 | 17½ |

549. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES AT THE PRESIDENCY.—The cost of the judicial and magisterial establishments at the Presidency was estimated at rupees 6,04,300, being rupees 18,679 below the actual charges of the previous year, or 3 per cent. The charges under this head consist of the Supreme Court, the court of small causes, the law officers of Government, the insolvent debtors' court, the sheriff and coroner's offices, the protective, detective, and the marine police, and the magisterial courts. The fees and fines both at the small cause and magisterial courts, as also the tax leviable on boats under Act XXVIII. of 1858, should properly be taken in abatement of the charges. These were estimated to amount to rupees 1,01,000, or 16¾ per cent., thus leaving a net charge of rupees 5,03,300. It must, however, be observed, that the estimated cost of the marine police for 1860–61 was rupees 33,800, while the tax, which is supposed to cover the cost of the establishment, was assumed to yield only rupees 25,000.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimate of 1860–61 | Rs. | 6,04,300 |
| Actual of 1859–60 | „ | 6,22,979 |
| Decrease of estimate | „ | 18,679 |

550. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES IN THE PROVINCES.—The charges comprised under this head are those of the court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlat, the several civil and criminal courts, including the police establishments in the provinces, all which were assumed at rupees 59,12,800, whilst the actual of the previous year amounted to rupees 41,04,408, showing an increase of rupees 18,08,392, or 44 1/16 per cent. This very large excess is principally due to the expectation that the new Mofussil police would be organized in most of the districts in 1860–61, whereas in 1859-60 it was introduced in five districts only.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimate of 1860–61 | Rs. | 59,12,800 |
| Actual of 1859–60 | „ | 41,04,408 |
| Excess of estimate | „ | 18,08,392 |

551. REVENUAL CHARGES.—The charges of the revenual department consist of the cost of the board of revenue, the collectors and their establishments in the provinces and at the Presidency, the general revenue settlement and survey, the Inâm Commission, the Forest Conservancy, and were assumed at rupees 69,87,200, being rupees 12,46,370, or 21¾ per cent. above the actual charges of the previous year. This expected increase is chiefly ascribed to a large quantity of salt having been ordered to be manufactured in 1860–61 so as to ensure a supply which, with the balance in store at the commencement of the year, would meet the consumption of two years. The increase is also due to the extended operations of the revenue settlement and survey, the Forest Conservancy and the Inâm Commission. It will be seen from the note in the margin, that the increase in these four items alone amounts to upwards of 11 lacs of rupees. In the margin is also shown the estimated cost of collecting each source of revenue, and the per-centage of charge on the amount of collections.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimate of 1860–61 | Rs. | 69,87,200 |
| Actual of 1859–60 | „ | 57,40,830 |
| Increase of estimate | „ | 12,46,370 |

| | Increase of Estimate. |
|---|---|
| Salt charges | Rs. 6,72,433 |
| Revenue settlement and survey | „ 2,34,095 |
| Forest conservancy | „ 1,11,045 |
| Inâm commission | „ 84,804 |
| Total | „ 11,02,377 |

552. MARINE CHARGES.—These charges were assumed at rupees 3,76,600, being rupees 1,82,940, or 94½ per cent. above the actual charges of the previous year 1859–60. The increase is principally ascribable to a larger quantity of coal having been indented for, and expected to be received from the home authorities in 1860–61. The frequent employment of steamers, in that year, for movement of troops, and the failure of stock, having rendered this measure necessary.

| HEADS. | Estimated Collections in 1860–61. | Estimated cost of Collections in 1860–61. | Per-centage of charge to the Collections. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land revenue | 4,05,64,900 | 34,11,500 | 8¼ |
| Salt | 69,22,300 | 15,73,600 | 22¾ |
| Abkarry | 30,98,700 | 2,39,100 | 7¾ |
| Muhtarafa | 6,75,100 | 5,400 | ¾ |
| Customs { land | 2,40,000 | 24,000 | 10 |
| Customs { sea | 22,69,600 | 1,53,800 | 6¾ |

553. MILITARY CHARGES.—The military expenditure was estimated at rupees 4,11,37,000, being rupees 82,50,900 or rupees 16¾ per cent. below the actual of the previous year. This decrease is principally in commissariat charges, and is due to the withdrawal of troops on field service in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and to the large stock of horses, gram, and forage remaining in store on the 1st May 1860. The decrease is also attributable to reduction of the strength of native regiments, and the disbandment of extra regiments, to the reduction of contingent charges, and to the indents for supply of military and clothing stores from England having been considerably reduced in consequence of the stock on hand being large. In the margin are entered the principal items which compose the estimated decrease of rupees 82,50,900, above-mentioned. There are a few items of increase which do not require any special notice.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimate of 1860–61 - | Rs. 4,11,37,000 |
| Actual of 1859–60 - - | „ 4,93,87,900 |
| Decrease of estimate - | „ 82,50,900 |

| | Decrease of Estimate. |
|---|---|
| Commissariat charges - - | 58,54,000 |
| Native infantry, including extra regiments - - - - | 13,19,000 |
| Contingencies, viz., freight, batta, passage, and table money, &c. - - - | 8,95,000 |
| Stores from England - - | 6,32,000 |
| Total - - | 87,00,000 |

554.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY.—This head comprises the expenses on account of the repairs, renewal, and maintenance of existing public works, and the cost of the permanent establishment of the department. The expenditure on the above account was estimated at rupees 50,77,900, exceeding by rupees 1,05,450, the expenditure of the previous year. This expected increase is chiefly owing to a larger supply of machinery and stores having been indented for and expected to be received from England in 1860–61, and to repairs to military buildings having been estimated to be performed to a greater extent, while in the previous year 1859–60 they were limited, owing to the restrictive orders of the Government of India.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimate of 1860–61 - - | Rs. 50,77,900 |
| Actual of 1859–60 - - | „ 49,72,450 |
| Increase of estimate - | „ 1,05,450 |

555. AGGREGATE ORDINARY CHARGES.—The total expected ordinary expenditure in the several departments above mentioned amounts to rupees 7,29,25,800,* and compared with the actual expenditure of 1859–60, which was rupees 7,64,74,517, exhibits an estimated decrease of rupees 35,48,717, or 4¾ per cent.

556. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.—The extraordinary charges of the several departments, exclusive of public works, were assumed at rupees 7,29,300, or rupees 4,35,670, *i.e.* 148½ per cent. above the actual of the previous year. This increase is attributable to the following causes:—Provision has been made in the estimate for the payment of 2½ lacs of rupees to the Zemindar of the Nidadavol estate in the Godavery district, being his admitted claim on account of surplus collections due to him from August 1852, when the estate was purchased by Government, to February 1860, the time of its restoration. Provision has also been made for the payment of rupees 1,08,300 awarded to the Zemindar of the Devaracottah estate in the Kishna district, as compensation, in consequence of the abolition in 1820, by order of Government, of certain fees formerly collected in his estate, known as "Desmuk Rusums," or "Durbar Charges," and a third large sum of rupees 1,62,400 is the amount estimated for payment of admitted claims of individuals on his late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimate of 1860–61 - - | Rs. 7,29,300 |
| Actual of 1859–60 - - | „ 2,93,630 |
| Excess of estimate - - | „ 4,35,670 |

557. PUBLIC WORKS, EXTRAORDINARY.—The sum estimated to be appropriated from the general revenues, for the construction of public buildings for state purposes, and of works for the general improvement of the country, viz., harbours, communications, and irrigation works, amounts to rupees 23,27,400, or rupees 5,48,430 below the actual expenditure of the previous year. This decrease is principally owing to the purchase by Government, in 1859–60, of the Sepakkam Palace and grounds attached thereto, the property of the late Nabob of the Carnatic for the accommodation of public offices. The price paid for the palace, viz., 5½ lacs, having been disbursed in 1859–60, tended to increase the actual expenditure of that year. If to the outlay on account of construction, &c., be added the estimated expenditure on account of repairs and establishment, viz., rupees 50,77,900, the total estimated expenditure will be rupees 74,05,300, or about 11 per cent. of the territorial income of this Presidency.

558. PROFIT AND LOSS.—The expected losses to be written off to this head were assumed at rupees 9,95,500, or rupees 2,77,470 above the actual of 1859–60. This increase is owing to larger advances having been expected to be made on account of the Madras Railway and Great Southern of India Railway Companies; and hence a larger amount was provided to be adjusted in that year, as the difference in the rates of exchange between 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.* per Company's rupee agreeably to the orders of the Home Government.

559. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FOR 1860–61.—The total territorial charges under the three foregoing divisions, viz., ordinary, extraordinary, and profit and loss, are estimated at rupees 7,69,78,000, or less than the actual of 1859–60, by rupees 33,84,006, *i.e.* by 4¼ per cent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Actual of 1859–60 - - | Rs. 8,03,62,006 |
| Estimate of 1860–61 - | „ 7,69,78,000 |
| Decrease of estimate - | 33,84,006 |

* Little more than 7¼ millions sterling.

| YEARS. | INCOME. | Per-centage of Increase and Decrease, on the one previous Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1835–36 | 4,46,20,326 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1836–37 | 5,33,44,881 | $19\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 |
| 1837–38 | 4,59,40,578 | 0 | 14 |
| 1838–39 | 4,74,30,024 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1839–40 | 5,82,34,963 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1840–41 | 5,11,13,359 | 0 | $12\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1841–42 | 5,04,08,699 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1842–43 | 5,13,27,381 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1843–44 | 5,17,26,688 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1844–45 | 5,28,96,849 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 |
| 1845–46 | 5,42,59,249 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 |
| 1846–47 | 5,20,20,519 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1847–48 | 5,31,43,084 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1848–49 | 5,04,36,208 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1849–50 | 4,90,57,543 | 0 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1850–51 | 4,87,50,388 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1851–52 | 4,92,84,343 | 1 | 0 |
| 1852–53 | 5,06,33,053 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1853–54 | 5,36,07,601 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1854–55 | 5,66,78,712 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1855–56 | 5,85,69,098 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1856–57 | 5,66,54,248 | 0 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1857–58 | 6,61,01,114 | $16\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 |
| 1858–59 | 7,49,72,479 | $13\frac{3}{8}$ | 0 |
| 1859–60 | 8,03,62,006 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 |

560. TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FROM 1835–36 TO 1859–60.—In the margin are given the territorial charges for the last 25 years, or from 1st May 1835 to 30th April 1860, with the per-centage of increase and decrease as compared in each case, with the year preceding.

561. RESULT OF THE TERRITORIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The total expected territorial income has been shown to be rupees 6,72,60,200, and the charges, 7,69,78,000. The total expenditure above income stands, therefore, at rupees 97,17,800, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The excess of charge, inclusive of the outlay on public works extraordinary above mentioned, viz., rupees 97,17,800, will have to be met from the cash balance at the beginning of the year, which was rupees 2,42,46,953.

562. The following statement exhibits the estimated revenues and charges of the several departments of the administration for the year ended 30th April 1861, the proportion of the revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the charges of each department bear to the total income.

Statement of estimated revenue and charge for 1860-61, showing the proportions which the charges of each department bear to the aggregate income.

STATEMENT.

| INCOME. | Total Estimated Amount for 1860–61. | Per-centage *i.e.*, the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue. | CHARGE. | Total Estimated Amount for 1860–61. | Per-centage *i.e.*, proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | POLITICAL DISBURSEMENTS, viz., | | |
| Land revenue - - | 4,05,64,900 | $60\frac{1}{4}$ | Carnatic and Tanjore stipends - - | 27,41,200 | 4 A. |
| | | | Compensations, pensions, &c. - - | 24,68,400 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ A. |
| | | | A. Total, Rs. 52,09,600 or $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. | | |
| Salt - - - - | 69,22,300 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ | GENERAL CHARGES. | | |
| | | | Salaries and establishments in the general department - - | 57,70,200 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ B. |
| Tribute - - - | 34,46,400 | 5 | Public instruction - - - | 5,49,500 | $\frac{3}{4}$ B. |
| | | | Charitable contributions - - | 13,00,700 | 2 B. |
| | | | B. Total, Rs. 76,20,400 or $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. | | |
| Abkarry - - - | 30,98,700 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | JUDICIAL CHARGES. | | |
| | | | Supreme court, including small cause court, &c. - - - | 3,24,900 | $\frac{1}{2}$ C. |
| Land and sea customs - | 25,09,600 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adaulat - | 2,49,200 | $\frac{1}{2}$ C. |
| | | | Judicial charges in the provinces - | 21,19,800 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ C. |
| Income tax - - - | 18,00,000 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | Police and magisterial charges at the Presidency - - - | 2,79,400 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ C. |
| | | | Ditto in the provinces - - | 35,43,800 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ C. |
| | | | C. Total, Rs. 65,17,100 or 10 per cent. | | |
| Licence tax - - - | 3,50,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | REVENUE CHARGES. | | |
| | | | Board of revenue - - - | 2,29,000 | $\frac{1}{4}$ D. |
| Muhtarafa - - - | 6,75,100 | 1 | Other charges of collecting the revenue - | 67,58,200 | 10 D. |
| | | | D. Total, Rs. 69,87,200 or $10\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. | | |
| | | | MARINE CHARGES. | | |
| Postal collections - - | 9,92,000 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | Establishment, &c., of the superintendent of marine and the master attendant, coal, establishment at the out-ports, &c. | 3,76,600 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stamps - - - | 11,97,900 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | MILITARY CHARGES. | | |
| | | | European force - - - - | 76,16,000 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ E. |
| | | | Native force - - - - | 1,24,16,300 | $18\frac{1}{2}$ E. |
| | | | Staff of the army and military offices - | 31,96,600 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ E. |
| | | | Commissariat charges - - - | 67,01,300 | 10 E. |
| Miscellaneous, *i.e.*, fees and fines in the judicial department, Abkarry collections in the military department, extra revenue, mint seignorage, local fund, &c. &c. | 16,86,000 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | Stores - - - - - | 27,22,800 | 4 E. |
| | | | Contingencies - - - - | 84,84,000 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ E. |
| | | | E. Total, Rs. 4,11,37,000 or 61 per cent. | | |
| | | | Extraordinary charges - - - | 7,29,300 | 1 |

| INCOME. | Total Estimated Amount for 1860–61. | Per-centage *i.e.*, the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue. | CHARGE. | Total Estimated Amount for 1860–61. | Per-centage *i.e.*, proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY. | | |
| Extraordinary receipts, *i.e.*, value of copper used in coinage, sales of provisions, stores, horses, refunds of charges, &c. - | 30,29,700 | 4½ | Salaries, establishment, and contingencies of the public works department, including those of the consulting engineers of the railway and irrigation companies - - - | 17,62,900 | 2¾ F. |
| | | | Repairs of various works - - - | 33,15,000 | 5 F. |
| | | | F. Total, Rs. 50,77,900 or 7¾ per cent. | | |
| Profit and loss - - | 9,87,600 | 1½ | PUBLIC WORKS, EXTRAORDINARY. | | |
| | | | Charges for construction of works - | 23,27,400 | 3½ |
| | 6,72,60,200 | 100 | Total public works, Rs. 74,05,300 or 11¼ per cent. | | |
| Expected deficit to be met out of the cash balance in hand - - | 97,17,800 | 14½ | Profit and loss, *i.e.*, loss sustained in the rates of exchange, &c. - | 9,95,500 | 1½ |
| Rs. | 7,69,78,000 | 114½ | Rs. | 7,69,78,000 | 114½ |

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| Actual Cash balance on the 30th April 1861 | 2,16,53,899 |
| Estimated ditto ditto | 1,67,94,853 |
| Difference - | 48,58,546 |

563. The actual cash balance on the 30th April 1861 amounted to rupees 2,16,53,399, being nearly 26 lacs less than the balance on the 30th April 1860, but in excess of the estimated balance by rupees 48,58,546. This increase is chiefly owing to advances not having been taken up to the extent anticipated in the estimate by the Madras and Great Southern of India Railway Companies, and also by the Irrigation and Canal Company; it is also owing to the cash balance of the Treasuries* noted in the margin, the accounts of which have been transferred to this office from the 1st May, as also the value of copper for coinage in store being included in the actual, but not in the estimated cash balance, and to the instructions for including the invoice value of copper for coinage in the cash balance not having been received till April 1861.

* Hyderabad.
East Berar.
West Berar.†
Coorg.

564. The following statement exhibits in one view the actual balance of cash which remained in the different public treasuries under this Presidency at the beginning and termination of each official year for the past five years.

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL BALANCE OF CASH.

| YEARS. | Actual Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Actual Cash balance at the end of the year. | Increase at the end of the year. | Decrease at the end of the year. | Per-centage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1856-57 - - | 2,46,54,587 | 2,83,60,257 | 37,05,670 | — | 13 |
| 1857-58 - - | 2,83,60,257 | 2,42,98,867 | — | 40,61,390 | 16¾ |
| 1858-59 - - | 2,42,98,867 | 2,52,04,890 | 9,06,023 | — | 3¾ |
| 1859-60 - - | 2,52,04,890 | 2,42,46,953 | — | 9,57,937 | 4 |
| 1860-61 - - | 2,42,46,953 | 2,16,53,399 | — | 25,93,554 | 12 |
| Total of the five years - | 12,67,65,554 | 12,37,64,366 | 46,11,693 | 76,12,881 | |
| | Deduct total increase at the end of the year - | | | 46,11,693 | |
| | | | Net decrease - | 30,01,188 | |

From the note in the margin, it will be seen that of the cash balance on the 30th April 1861, viz., rupees 216½ lacs, a sum of upwards of 26 lacs was not generally available for immediate disbursement, as it consisted of bullion, copper intended for coinage, and small coins, &c. The above balance of 216½ lacs is scattered over a number of civil and military treasuries, and the provincial hoozoor or principal revenual treasuries, which number twenty in this Presidency, have attached to each of them a number of subordinate treasuries.

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| Silver Bullion - - - - - - - | 5,33,454 |
| Small coins, silver, and copper - - - - - | 12,85,070 |
| Bank notes in the provincial treasuries - - - - | 27,490 |
| Copper for coinage in the mint - - - - - | 4,64,290 |
| Remittance in transit to other Presidencies, now included in the Cash balance - - - - - - | 3,00,000 |
| | 26,10,304 |
| Available for general circulation - - - - | 1,90,43,095 |
| | 2,16,53,399 |

† The cash balance report of this treasury was not received in due time, and is not therefore included in the general balance.

| | Amount sent to the Interior. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Silver. | Copper. |
| In 1854-55 - - | 3,28,500 | 2,08,000 |
| „ 1855-56 - - | 4,03,500 | 84,300 |
| „ 1856-57 - - | 8,38,300 | 1,68,450 |
| „ 1857-58 - - | 8,19,500 | 2,60,000 |
| „ 1858-59 - - | 6,17,000 | 3,48,600 |
| „ 1859-60 - - | 4,53,000 | 2,31,700 |
| „ 1860-61 - - | 11,11,000 | 2,61,000 |
| | 45,70,800 | 15,62,050 |

| | Amount supplied to other Presidencies. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Silver. | Copper. |
| In 1854-55 - - | — | 1,10,000 |
| „ 1855-56 - - | — | 10,000 |
| „ 1856-57 - - | — | — |
| „ 1857-58 - - | 1,40,000 | 2,33,413 |
| „ 1858-59 - - | — | 1,06,805 |
| „ 1859-60 - - | 1,00,000 | 8,00,000 |
| „ 1860-61 - - | — | 5,00,000 |
| | 2,40,000 | 17,60,218 |

565. CIRCULATION OF SMALL COIN.—The fabricating powers of the mint having been greatly improved of late years, a large quantity of small coin has been put in circulation in the provinces, and also supplied to other Presidencies. The note in the margin shows the value of silver and copper coins thus put in circulation during the past seven years. In the past year 1860-61 an unprecedented amount of small silver coin was supplied to collectors to meet the increased demands made by the railway authorities, and by the engineers of the department of Public Works.

566. COMMISSARIAT TREASURE CHESTS AND TREASURE GUARDS ABOLISHED.—With the view of dispensing with a number of separate commissariat treasure chests and treasure guards, commissariat officers were directed in July 1860, under the orders of Government, to conduct their monetary transactions from the 1st July 1860, by banking with the Government civil treasuries, and, as a general rule, those officers were prohibited from keeping more than 200 rupees in cash. All payments of sums of 20 rupees and upwards are now made by means of cheques upon the collector's treasury in favour of the parties entitled. These cheques are made payable to the contractors in the body of the draft, and not by endorsement thereof, and they pass direct to the contractor or supplier without the intervention of any member of the establishment of the executive commissariat. The above cheques are drawn on collectors against the monthly letters of credit which are issued in favour of the divisional commissariat officers.

567. SEPARATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Major S. Gompertz having been appointed military accountant at Madras, agreeably to the orders of the Government of India, dated 1st February 1861, the military account department, hitherto under the control of the Accountant-General, was made over to that officer on the 1st March 1861.

## TREASURY.

568. The statements included in Appendix No. VII. show the operations of the treasury during the past year. The first statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the treasury for the last year; the other contains a comparative statement of the transactions for the last three years.

## CIVIL AUDITOR.

569. It may be said that the civil audit office has been in a state of transition during the past year, no less than five changes having taken place in the head of the department within twelve months. *Changes of superintendence.*

570. Notwithstanding, the period has not been unmarked by progress. Reforms have been introduced, though not yet completed, tending to greater efficiency in superintendence, to reduction of the number of bills, to simplification of correspondence, and to ensuring a departmental check on all items of contingent and fluctuating expenditure, &c. *Improvements of procedure.*

571. These are still to be carried out to their full extent, and many other most important changes are entailed by the new system, which renders the duties and responsibilities of the civil paymaster far heavier than those of the civil auditor. But these, as they only came into operation from the 1st May, will find their place more properly in the Report of the year 1861-62. *Changes under the new system of account.*

572. The arrears of the post audit system have been nearly worked up. *Post audit arrears.*

573. The usual statement of increase and decrease in the fixed and temporary establishments of the civil department is annexed, as Appendix No. VII. *Statement of increase and decrease.*

## MILITARY AUDIT.

574. The administrative and executive duties of the department have been in all respects similar to those detailed in the last Report. They appertain chiefly to those of audit, which is current, and up to date. *Duties similar to those detailed in previous report of the 11th June 1860.*

575. During the past year, the pay code has undergone an entire revision, and is now ready for publication; the duty of revision was performed by Mr. Greenfield, one of the assistants in the department. The code was subsequently revised by a Committee, composed as per margin. It was a work of great labour, and has been most satisfactorily performed. *Revision of the pay code.*

Colonel Macdonald, Presidency paymaster.
Captain Roberts, 1st Assistant Adjutant-General.
T. E. Greenfield, Esq., Acting 2nd Assistant Military Auditor-General.

576. The resolutions of the Government of India in the financial department, under date the 6th July and 16th November 1860, have materially changed the constitution of the department, but as the changes have only come into operation since the 1st May 1861, the financial effects which they are calculated to produce do not properly belong to the operations of the year now under report. Inasmuch, however, as the preliminary steps for carrying them out had to be made during that period, the present report will notice briefly what the changes are, and what preliminary steps were taken to bring them into operation. *The constitution of the department materially affected by the introduction of the annual budget system.*

The nature of the duties heretofore performed by the military auditor-general.

577. Heretofore the administrative duties of the military finance department have been carried on in two separate offices, the accounting portion in that of the Accountant-General, the auditing in that of the Military Auditor-General, each having co-ordinate and independent jurisdiction as regards their specific duties.

Details of the alterations in the military finance department.

578. The resolution of the 6th July 1860 developed an entirely new system of audit and account, while the resolution of the 16th November provided for the agency by means of which the new system was to be carried out. Under the latter resolution, the Military Auditor-General became Controller with enlarged administrative powers; the Deputy and 1st Assistant Military Auditor-General became 1st and 2nd Examiners in the Pay department; the 2nd Assistant, "Compiler;" while an officer, designated the Military Accountant, was nominated for the performance of the duties hitherto done in the Accountant-General's office. The Auditors in the Commissariat and Ordnance departments have had their appellations changed to Examiners. These offices form the Military Finance department of this Presidency, and have been called into existence during the year under report. The officers who preside over these several divisions of the department are each individually answerable for the duties entrusted to him, under the direct control of the Military Auditor-General.

The divisions of the military auditor-general's establishment into four separate offices.

579. To correspond with these changes, it became necessary to divide the establishment of the Military Auditor-General into four distinct offices, viz., the "Controller's," the "1st Examiner's," the "2nd Examiner's," and the "Compiler's," and this has been effected without any additional aid; but as the first and last are entirely new offices, it is probable that it will be found necessary to put them on a more efficient footing than they now are. This can be better done hereafter, when their wants have undergone the test of a short experience in the working of these new offices.

Alterations in the pay department.

580. In addition to the arrangements necessary for these alterations, changes have also been introduced in the form and manner of keeping and rendering the Paymaster's accounts. The object has been to simplify and get rid of much re-duplication of work rendered unnecessary by the institution of a Compiler's department. Eventually this will admit of reductions in the establishments of Paymasters; but it would be premature and unadvisable to reduce until the new system is in full operation, and well understood.

Preparation of the budget for 1861-62.

581. The preparation of the Budget for 1861-62 formed part of the operations of the department for the year 1860-61. It was no ordinary undertaking, whether viewed with reference to its novelty, its magnitude, or its importance. Its successful preparation has been admitted and acknowledged.

Reductions in the native army in 1860-61.

582. During the year 1860-61, great reductions were carried out in the native army, and it became the duty of the department to bring the financial results of these reductions under the review of Government. Much time and care were bestowed in the preparation of the necessary statements, as also in the preparation of similar documents for the Military Finance department.

## MINT.

The receipt of bullion not increased.

583. During the year 1860-61 which has just closed, the receipt of bullion for coinage at the mint has been lower than in any of the past six years, notwithstanding the favourable price at which silver has been quoted in the English market.

The deliveries compared with those of former years.

584. The deliveries in each month of the year, compared with the previous six years, are shown in the following statement:—

| —— | 1855–56. | | | 1856–57. | | | 1857–58. | | | 1858–59. | | | 1859–60. | | | 1860–61. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| May - - | 2,91,716 | 11 | 0 | 9,73,831 | 12 | 6 | 13,62,652 | 14 | 2 | 2,59,820 | 10 | 2 | 10,60,480 | 1 | 11 | 4,29,403 | 11 | 4 |
| June - - | 8,08,031 | 10 | 6 | 5,39,389 | 11 | 1 | 10,28,079 | 10 | 6 | 5,23,324 | 13 | 5 | 3,12,900 | 8 | 10 | 8,19,406 | 13 | 7 |
| July - - | 6,13,564 | 3 | 8 | 7,84,001 | 1 | 2 | 6,81,176 | 1 | 7 | 1,58,802 | 14 | 11 | 5,70,548 | 11 | 1 | 5,75,206 | 3 | 8 |
| August - - | 5,20,368 | 2 | 3 | 5,71,466 | 13 | 3 | 4,95,187 | 7 | 2 | 4,00,282 | 0 | 3 | 6,18,534 | 15 | 2 | 1,86,244 | 15 | 11 |
| September - | 4,83,675 | 6 | 3 | 8,61,503 | 14 | 1 | 8,10,292 | 1 | 11 | 2,82,496 | 10 | 2 | 3,23,142 | 11 | 8 | 3,11,678 | 6 | 6 |
| October - | 5,97,648 | 10 | 2 | 4,21,320 | 3 | 3 | 10,59,167 | 0 | 10 | 3,73,871 | 7 | 4 | 1,98,382 | 2 | 1 | 1,33,605 | 13 | 3 |
| November - | 4,86,157 | 2 | 9 | 5,39,388 | 10 | 5 | 8,18,266 | 3 | 2 | 2,90,014 | 7 | 5 | 1,54,806 | 11 | 10 | 2,47,656 | 8 | 5 |
| December - | 2,64,100 | 6 | 3 | 3,79,401 | 4 | 3 | 8,64,453 | 8 | 6 | 5,33,254 | 4 | 9 | 2,30,479 | 14 | 10 | 6,59,861 | 5 | 7 |
| January - | 8,24,731 | 6 | 10 | 6,46,862 | 6 | 10 | 1,31,843 | 11 | 3 | 7,27,476 | 8 | 8 | 4,69,528 | 2 | 7 | 1,12,276 | 4 | 4 |
| February - | 6,72,324 | 5 | 4 | 2,58,564 | 5 | 11 | 2,98,936 | 9 | 2 | 4,86,849 | 10 | 10 | 3,04,501 | 9 | 3 | 1,38,824 | 13 | 11 |
| March - - | 6,47,075 | 11 | 2 | 9,24,834 | 6 | 10 | 2,88,363 | 14 | 5 | 3,62,019 | 1 | 2 | 5,17,201 | 1 | 1 | 4,23,104 | 5 | 1 |
| April - - | 5,92,156 | 12 | 10 | 10,89,369 | 0 | 6 | 2,06,333 | 14 | 6 | 4,19,162 | 15 | 2 | 5,42,292 | 3 | 8 | 4,79,393 | 10 | 4 |
| Total - | 68,01,490 | 9 | 0 | 79,89,933 | 10 | 1 | 80,44,753 | 1 | 2 | 48,17,375 | 8 | 3 | 53,02,798 | 14 | 0 | 45,16,662 | 15 | 11 |

The value and number of the pieces coined.

585. The silver coined and remitted to the general treasury during the year, amounted in value to rupees 51,34,638; the number of pieces of each denomination, and their respective values being:—

| | No. | Value, Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Of single rupees - - - - - - | 45,64,937 | 45,64,937 |
| Of half rupees - - - - - - | 3,25,058 | 1,62,529 |
| Of quarter rupees - - - - - - | 15,28,938 | 3,82,234½ |
| Of double annas - - - - - - | 1,99,500 | 24,937½ |
| Total - - - | 66,18,433 | 51,34,638 |

The proportion the small coin bear to the larger less than in former years.

586. The treasury having been well supplied with small coins, a smaller proportion of them was struck than during previous years, and consequently the tale of pieces reached only 66,18,433 against 1,10,78,847 in 1859–60, although the difference in value between the outturn of the two years was only about five lacs.

587. The result of the manipulation of the bullion must be considered very favourable, as the excess of silver delivered above the amount with which the mint was debited was rupees 8,267, which is at the rate of 160 rupees per lac of the coin issued from the mint.

The result of coinage operations, favourable—the gross excess being 160 per lac.

588. The receipts and remittances were as follows:—

Receipts and remittances.

| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand on the 1st May 1860 | 10,21,346 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| Merchants' silver bullion purchased | 45,16,662 | 15 | 11 | | | |
| Amount of public bullion received during the year | 54,550 | 1 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 55,92,559 | 2 | 9 |
| Amount of silver coin remitted to the General Treasury | 51,34,699 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Balance remaining in the Mint | 4,66,127 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 56,00,826 | 6 | 0 |
| Excess | | | | 8,267 | 3 | 3 |

589. In the following statement is given the particulars of this excess, showing the gain and loss in each department of the Mint. Deducting from the gross excess of tolas 8,267, first the recoveries in the premelting room, tolas 789, and secondly, tolas 554, the amount by which the coinage according to the local trial assays, fell in the aggregate below standard fineness, there remain tolas 6,924 as the actual value of the unreported fractions, or a gain of tolas 135 per lac of the outturn, by the trifling excess in fineness of the bullion beyond the quality assigned to it in the trade assays.

The particulars of the excess explained, and the gain by unreported fractions shown to be rupees 135 per lac.

| Excess. | Tolas | A. | P. | Wastage. | Tolas | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Melting room | 7,244 | 14 | $7\frac{5}{8}$ | Milling room | 177 | 0 | 0 |
| Laminating room | 4,261 | 12 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | Cleaning room | 3,764 | 12 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | Stamping room | 88 | 8 | 0 |
| | 11,306 | 11 | $1\frac{1}{8}$ | | 4,030 | 4 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Excess of the laminating and melting rooms | | | | | 11,506 | 11 | $1\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Excess of the bullion melting room | 789 | 6 | $1\frac{1}{8}$ | | | | |
| Excess of the Mint treasury | 1 | 7 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | | 790 | 13 | $1\frac{1}{8}$ |
| | | | | | 12,297 | 8 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Deduct wastage of the milling, cleaning, and stamping rooms | | | | | 4,030 | 4 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | | | | 8,267 | 3 | 3 |
| Deduct depreciation of coinage below standard | 553 | 13 | 0 | | | | |
| Deduct bullion recovered in the premelting department | 789 | 6 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | 1,343 | 3 | 1 |
| Excess by unreported fractions | | | | | 6,924 | 0 | 2 |

| — | Pieces. | Tolas. | B. 1. | B. ½. | Stand. | W. ½. | W. 1. | — | Tolas. | | | Tolas. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $\frac{15}{453}$ Single rupees | 45,64,937 | 45,64,941 $\frac{7}{16}$ | 1 | 30 | 382 | 43 | 2 | 458 or | 1,49,506 | W. | ½ | 339 | 12 | 7 |
| $\frac{6}{353}$ Half do. | 3,25,058 | 1,62,606 $\frac{1}{16}$ | 0 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 0 | 33 or | 29,564 | W. | ½ | 67 | 3 | $0\frac{5}{8}$ |
| $\frac{26}{141}$ Quarter do. | 15,28,938 | 3,82,204 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 7 | 98 | 31 | 3 | 141 or | 70,477 | W. | ½ | 160 | 2 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 567 | 2 | $5\frac{1}{8}$ |
| $\frac{8}{34}$ Double annas | 1,99,500 | 24,947 $\frac{1}{16}$ | 0 | 8 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 34 or | 5,869 | B. | ½ | 13 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Deficiency at W. ½ Company's rupees | | | | | | | | | 553 | 13 | $0\frac{1}{8}$ |

590. It is satisfactory that the above favourable result of the conversion of the bullion into coin was attained at the same time that increased care and attention were given to the interests of the merchants in the premelting of their tenders, the apparent wastage, as shown in the following statement, having been reduced on the average below that of any previous year.

The above gain coincident with increased attention being paid to premelting.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Settlement | 64,54,656 | 64,35,798 | 10,543 | 8,314 | 1 | 4 | — | — |
| 26th Do. | 71,90,681 | 71,69,312 | 14,317 | 7,052 | 0 | 15 | 1,976 | 11 |
| 27th Do. | 79,10,189 | 78,89,485 | 15,490 | 5,214 | 0 | 10 | 929 | 8 |
| 28th Do. | 48,12,767 | 48,01,443 | 7,809 | 3,815 | 0 | 11 | 708 | 9 |
| 29th Do. | | | | | | | | |
| 30th Do. | 51,70,817 | 51,59,889 | 6,757 | 4,171 | 0 | $12\frac{3}{4}$ | 679 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 31st Do. | | | | | | | | |
| 32nd Do. | 45,53,345 | 45,45,120 | 5,055 | 2,434 | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 736 | $5\frac{7}{8}$ |
| 33rd Do. | | | | | | | | |

591. The copper coinage was far more extensive than in any preceding year, the pieces remitted having numbered 7,23,50,400, and those stamped and retained in the Mint Treasury, for want of room in the General Treasury, 31,87,200, or a total 7,55,37,600, or more than seventy-five and a half millions; in value, rupees 10,68,140 or 106,814*l.* The weight of copper converted was of straps $628\frac{5}{8}$ tons, and of ingots 166 tons, total $794\frac{5}{8}$ tons.

The copper coinage more extensive than in any previous year, and a larger proportion of it from the remelting of scissel.

Supply of slips from England regular, and at favourable rates.

592. The supply of slips from England was regularly maintained throughout the twelve months, and the receipt amounted to 750 tons, at prices so much below those of previous deliveries as to leave a considerably larger margin of profit on the coinage.

The rotal out-turn of silver and copper.

593. The total out-turn of coin, as shown below, both of silver and copper, was (8,21,56,033) eighty-two millions one hundred and fifty-six thousand pieces; in value, rupees 62,02,778 or 620,277*l.* The average out-turn of pieces per working day was therefore 2,87,000.

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver single rupees | 45,64,937 | | |
| Do. half do. | 3,25,058 | | |
| Do. quarter do. | 15,28,938 | | |
| Do. double annas | 1,99,500 | | |
| | | 66,18,433 | 51,34,638 |
| Copper half annas | 1,23,86,880 | | |
| Do. quarter annas | 3,38,05,440 | | |
| Do. single pice | 2,93,45,280 | | |
| | | 7,55,37,600 | 10,68,140 |
| Total | | 8,21,56,033 | 62,02,778 |

The expenses of the mint and the cost of the coinage.

594. The expenses of the Mint amounted to rupees 2,11,639 (21,163*l.*) exclusive of the assay office charges, and the salaries of the pattern-maker and moulder attached to the foundry. From this the cost of the coinage may be deduced as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single rupees | 45,64,937 | 45,64,937 | at trifle above 1⅛ per cent. | 53,342 11 3 | |
| Half do. | 3,25,058 | 1,62,529 | at 2 per cent. | 3,250 9 3 | |
| Quarter do. | 15,28,938 | 3,82,234½ | at 4 do. | 15,289 6 0 | |
| Double annas | 1,99,500 | 24,937½ | at 6 do. | 1,496 4 0 | |
| | | | | | 73,378 14 6 |
| Half do. | 1,23,86,880 | | at 313 rupees per lac | 38,770 14 11 | |
| Quarter do. | 3,38,05,440 | | at 191 do. do. | 64,568 6 2 | |
| Single pice | 2,93,45,280 | | at 119 do. do. | 34,920 14 1 | |
| | | | | | 1,38,260 3 2 |
| | | | Total | | 2,11,639 1 8 |

The profit of the year.

595. The statement below of the receipts and disbursements of the Mint shows a clear profit during the year of rupees 3,69,462 0 10.

| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS. | | |
| Seignorage and refining charges on silver bullion | 92,752 0 5 | |
| Gain on copper coin, after deducting value of the copper | 5,28,364 6 0 | |
| Excess of silver found in different departments | 8,267 3 3 | |
| Amount of acids, unserviceable articles, &c., sold at the Mint | 10,019 2 6 | |
| | | 6,39,402 12 2 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
| Mint Master's salary | 19,320 0 0 | |
| Mint establishment | 47,855 10 11 | |
| Contingent servants | 69,421 6 11 | |
| Gram, straw, purchased articles, &c. | 14,893 12 9 | |
| Coal | 27,700 0 0 | |
| Coke | 12,889 14 11 | |
| Store articles | 36,107 6 8 | |
| Total Assay Office expenses | 27,602 3 2 | |
| Loss on copper scissel | 14,150 4 0 | |
| | | 2,69,940 1 4 |
| Net gain as exhibited by the Mint books | | 3,69,462 0 10 |

Cattle power totally dispensed with, and the engines substituted for it, capable of a daily out-turn of 60,000 single rupee pieces.

596. In the laminating room cattle power has been altogether dispensed with, as the two steam-engines, planned by Colonel Smith and finished in the Mint, can reduce about three hundred ingots a day, weighing 1,00,000 tolas, and producing sixty thousand single rupee pieces. A new weighing machine has been finished for this department to assort forty thousand pieces per day in addition to the old one for twenty thousand, and these combined numbers may therefore be considered the maximum out-turn of single rupee pieces of which the Mint is capable, working ordinary time.

The copper-melting and coining departments enlarged and improved.

597. The copper department has been enlarged and considerably improved. Seven furnaces have been added, and the daily meltings have been increased to 1½ ton. The means of rolling down so large a quantity were, however, wanting, and, as shown above, the proportion of ingots to slips worked up during the year was only as 166 tons to 628⅝. This was an improvement on the previous year, when only 92¼ tons of ingots could be worked up with every effort; and it is hoped that with the aid of the engine of 12-horse power lately purchased and set up, better results will be obtained. The nominal steam-power in this department is now 22 horses, and shafting for working, cutting, and milling tables having been put up and connected with one of the engines, a reduction of the number of hands employed for the operations of cutting out and

milling has been made; while, at the same time, an out-turn of about four lacs of pieces per diem has been ensured, or about one hundred and fifteen millions of pieces annually, should there be a demand for so great a quantity.

A trial of plumbago crucibles for melting silver having failed, iron pots again used.

598. The labour of recovering from the worn-out iron pots in which public bullion was melted the particles of silver which during their use had penetrated into the pores of the metal led to a trial of crucibles made within the Mint of plumbago obtained from Ceylon; but it was soon found that, owing to the difficulty of making them fire-proof, or to the timidity of the workmen in handling them, the breakage was so excessive as to increase the expenses of the melting department; first, by the cost of the crucibles; and secondly, by the great augmentation in the bulk of the drosses. It was necessary, therefore, to return to the employment of cast-iron pots, which are, however, now made of a superior quality, imbibing less precious metal, and lasting longer.

Cash remitted on account of sales and loss by copper scissel.

599. The cash remitted to the General Treasury on the sale of articles at the Mint amounted to rupees 1,73,925 4 11.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For gold | 29,390 | 9 | 0 |
| For scissel, copper | 1,30,939 | 11 | 3 |
| For articles sold from the store | 2,869 | 14 | 2 |
| For articles rendered unserviceable by use, viz. dies, copper, annealing tubes, &c. | 9,811 | 10 | 6 |
| For acid, nitric | 730 | 0 | 0 |
| For acid, hydrochloric | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For acid, sulphuric | 181 | 8 | 0 |
| Total | 1,73,925 | 4 | 11 |

An attempt to dispose of a quantity of waste copper by public competition failed, in consequence of an evident combination of the would-be purchasers to keep down bids. The loss on copper scissel, &c., sold amounted to rupees 14,084; and it would have been greater, had not the means of converting so large a proportion of the scissel from the English slips been available.

Rooms above central range of mint buildings completed and most advantageously occupied by die and assorting departments.

600. The rooms above the central range of the Mint building having been completed, the die-cutters were removed into one of them, from the low, dark rooms, which they formerly occupied; and having more space and light they have been better able to meet the demand for peon's badges, silver, steel, and brass seals for offices, gold and silver medals, which the orders of Government that everything of this kind should be executed at the Mint, have transferred to them. The other is appropriated to the use of the assorters, leaving the room below, formerly occupied by them, available for the copper coinage. A lettering machine has been received from England for impressing inscriptions on army medals, and this and other works formerly done by private contract have been transferred to this department.

Scales with weights made for weighing copper coin in districts.

601. A number of scales with sets of weights have been in course of manufacture. Ten sets have been sent to their destination, and the others will soon follow. The weights accompanying the scales are adjusted for weighing, as shown below:—

| | lbs. | oz. | ½ Annas. | ¼ Annas. | 1/16 Annas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For 10 rupees | 9 | 2 | 320 | 640 | 1,920 |
| For 5 „ | 4 | 9 | 160 | 320 | 960 |
| For 3 „ | 2 | 11 | 96 | 192 | 576 |
| For 2 „ | 1 | 13 | 64 | 128 | 384 |
| For 1 „ | 0 | 14 | 32 | 64 | 192 |

Foundry usefully employed.

602. The Mint Foundry has increased its out-turn of work, but its operations, though useful both to the public departments and to the public generally, have not been so extensive as might have been anticipated. The new cupola and apparatus received from England have not been brought into use for want of the necessary building to contain them. The estimate was included in the budget of 1860-61. The principal articles turned out were, pivots for 68-pounder gun platforms, water-pipes, turning lathe beds, &c., sets of weights for railway company, gas retorts, parts of steam engines, stamping and cutting presses, ingot moulds, floor plates, &c., &c., weighing in the aggregate 170 tons. The coinage of the past fourteen years is shown in the Appendix.

## SECTION XI.—POLITICAL.

### TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

603. DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE, AND SUCCESSION OF HIS NEPHEW TO THE MUSNUD.—On the 18th August 1860, his Highness Martanda Vurmah, Rajah of Travancore, died. He had just completed his 46th year, and had reigned since the 26th February 1847, or 13½ years.

The next in the regular line of succession to the Musnud was his Highness Carelah Vurmah, the Elliah Rajah, eldest nephew of the late Rajah; but as this prince continued in the same state of hopeless imbecility under which he had long laboured, the next heir, his brother, the first Prince Rama Vurmah, was acknowledged as Rajah of Travancore. The character of his Highness

is represented by the Resident to be such as to afford good promise that he will be an enlightened ruler, and do justice to his high station. The installation of his Highness Rama Vurmah as Maha Rajah of Travancore took place on the 19th October 1860.

In consequence of the mental imbecility of the second Prince Ravi Vurmah, next brother to the present Rajah, his Highness and the principal members of the family expressed a desire that although the prince should be invested with the rank and title of Elliah Rajah, his younger brother Rama Vurmah should take the position at public durbars usually occupied by the Elliah Rajah, and be nominated to succeed to the Musnud. This arrangement was accordingly authorized, on the understanding that it would be open to re-consideration if any marked improvement should manifest itself in the mental condition of the Prince Ravi Vurmah.

604. ABOLITION OF THE PEPPER MONOPOLY.—The important measure of abolishing the pepper monopoly was carried out this year in the territories of both states, Travancore and Cochin, under proclamations issued by the two Rajahs, thus giving freedom of trade throughout those countries to one of the chief staples; and an Act (No. III. of 1861), was passed by the Legislative Council of India for the levy of a duty of 15 rupees a candy on all pepper exported by sea from the British port of Cochin. The proceeds, after deducting all expenses of collection, will be paid by the British authorities to the Travancore and Cochin sarcars, in such proportions as may be ordered by the Government of Madras.

605. WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.—The following is a sketch of the works of public utility undertaken or projected by the two sarcars for the improvement of their territories:—

1st.—The construction of a lighthouse at the port of Allepey in the Travancore State, the extension of the canal from the backwater to the town, and the laying down of a line of railway from the canal to the sea side, all of which are in progress.

2nd.—The construction of a bridge over the Ponany river in order to bring the northern portion of the state of Cochin into connexion with the Madras railway, and of a road thence to Trichoor, an important trading place at the head of the navigation of the Trichoor lake; the expense of which His Highness the Rajah of Cochin has expressed his readiness to sanction.

3rd.—The construction of a canal, to be called Victoria Canal, from Cape Comorin to within seven miles of Trevandrum. This canal has been commenced by his Highness the Rajah of Travancore.

4th.—It is in contemplation to overcome, as far as possible, the only interruption in the inland navigation between Trevandrum and Trichoor, viâ Quilon, Allepey, and Cochin, or that at the Vurkullay Hill, by extending the present canals for one mile on each side of it, cutting down the hill to the extent of 80 feet for the intervening two miles, and having a portage for that distance.

5th.—The roads striking off from the backwater to open out the interior of the country; these are:—

1st.—From Trevandrum to the mountains due east, and so to Papanassum.

2nd.—A road from Cotyam over the mountains to Dindigul. These two have just been commenced.

3rd.—A road from the Cochin backwater to join that under construction from Polachy to the Anamullay Forests.

4th.—The southern road from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly, about to be thoroughly repaired.

6th.—The erection of a series of columns with lights to guide the craft to the entrances of the rivers and canals, and the improvement of the drainage of the land in the Trichoor lake.

606. THE RAJAHS ALLOWED A GREATER INFLUENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THEIR STATES.—Measures have been adopted by the Resident, in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Government, for giving the Rajahs of Cochin and Travancore a greater amount of influence in the administration of their countries than had formerly been conceded to those princes, and especially to the former of them. These measures have been judicious, and have been attended with much success.

607. REFORMS IN THE JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The state of the judicial institutions both in Travancore and Cochin being most unsatisfactory, certain remedial measures have been recommended by the Resident and approved by Government, these are mainly:—

*First.*—To raise the salaries of the judges to a respectable amount.

*Second.*—To reduce the number of classes of courts, and shorten and simplify their procedure, civil and criminal.

*Third.*—To constitute the highest or Appeal Court in such a manner that its judgments shall command respect, and to provide for all charges against its decisions or the character of its members being fully and publicly investigated by responsible parties of weight and position.

This last course was resorted to on a recent occasion with the best effect.

608. FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.—There was a dearth in the south of Travancore, and relief was disbursed to the suffering population through the Protestant missionaries, whose aid was called in on the occasion by His Highness the Rajah, and through others. Assistance has also been afforded from Madras out of the subscriptions raised there for the relief of the famine in the North-west provinces and in Travancore.

609. SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS.—In this year several steps in social improvement have been made. The pepper monopoly has been abolished, as already stated. Lands have been registered in the names of Christian converts, and will henceforth go by direct descent, instead of to sisters' sons. Pulliars (or slaves) have, for the first time, been employed on the public works. An important movement is going on towards the promulgation of a law empowering families who choose to adopt direct descent in preference to descent to sisters' sons, to make amicable arrangements to this effect.

610. The results, as exhibited in the financial statements of the Travancore and Cochin sarcars for the year 1859–60, ending in August of the past year, were satisfactory; particularly so in the former, when contrasted with the state of the Travancore finances a few years back. After providing for the disbursements of the year, which included an outlay of rupees 1,75,000 on public works, and the price of a quantity of salt still on hand, there was a balance in favour of the sarcar of very nearly five lacs of rupees.

| | TRAVANCORE. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total revenue, | 1857–58 | - | 42,11,698 |
| Do. | 1858–59 | - | 42,77,119 |
| Do. | 1859–60 | - | 51,41,918 |
| Disbursements, | 1859–60 | - | 46,40,784 |
| | COCHIN. | | |
| Total revenue, | 1858–59 | - | 9,06,657 |
| Do. | 1859–60 | - | 9,26,945 |

More detailed information will be found in the report from the Dewan of Travancore, and the letter from the Resident, which are published in the Appendix.

## TANJORE.

611. DEBTS OF THE LATE RAJAH OF TANJORE.—The Commission appointed for the investigation and settlement of the claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore, having completed its inquiries, was closed on the 14th of August 1860. The total number of claims, including those for arrears of wages due to the servants of the Rajah's various establishments, was 3,957, and the aggregate of the sums claimed was rupees 9,71,684. The total amount awarded was rupees 1,86,332, of which rupees 1,41,122 was awarded by the Commissioner, and rupees 45,210 has been added by Government. The Commissioner has paid awards to the amount of rupees 15,066, being for the most part those of petty sums which he was himself authorized to adjudicate. The awards on the heavier claims, amounting to rupees 1,52,336, which form the major part of what remains for payment, have been referred for the sanction of the Government of India. The remainder of the awards is in course of liquidation by the Government agent at Tanjore.

612. DISPOSAL OF THE JEWELS, &c., OF THE TANJORE RAJ.—There are several questions connected with the affairs of the Tanjore Raj remaining unsettled, being still under the consideration of the Government of India. These relate to the mode of disposing of the jewels of the late Rajah, the contents of the armoury, the library, menagerie, Raj hospital, buildings, and the palace establishment of his Highness.

## CARNATIC.

613. DEBTS OF THE LATE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.—The number of claims filed in the Supreme Court at Madras, against the estate of His Highness the late Nawab of the Carnatic, under the provisions of Act XXX. of 1858, was 413; and the amount claimed, including interest to the day when each claim was finally disposed of, was in round numbers rupees (1,22,08,500), one crore, twenty-two lacs, eight thousand and five hundred. All these claims, with the exception of one,* have been settled for about rupees 32,91,610,† or in round numbers 33 lacs of rupees; being less than the aggregate amount claimed by 89 lacs of rupees, and being also little more than one-fourth of that aggregate amount. Only 21, of the 412 cases settled, were tried in the Supreme Court; the remaining 391 were disposed of out of Court. In 43 of these, the claimants consented to their claims, amounting to rupees 4,79,822, being wholly dismissed, on the law officers agreeing to forego all claims to costs against them. Others accepted rupees 25,40,067 in full of claims, amounting, with interest, to rupees 70,39,076; the total amount abandoned by these two classes of claimants being rupees 49,78,831.

## POODOOCOTTAH.

614. ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS.—The affairs of the Poodoocottah state continue to be administered by the Sirkele, under the supervision of the political agent, whose interference is confined to watching the receipts and expenditure and to urging activity in the disposal of civil and criminal cases. The interference now exercised was sanctioned in 1854, and is considered to act as a very good check on both the rajah and minister.

615. CONDUCT AND DEBTS OF THE RAJAH.—There has been some amendment in the conduct of the rajah; but he still continues to indulge in extravagance and to incur debts. The debts registered in 1854 have been completely liquidated; but the rajah has since contracted other debts. The rajah has recently (12th April 1861) solicited that the present control of the regent may be withdrawn, and that his title of excellency may be restored to him: but the Government have not seen fit to comply with either of those requests.

616. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The year 1859-60 being the last that has been reported on was an average one. The revenue from land and extra sources amounted to rupees 2,88,890, and showed an increase above that of the preceding year of rupees 5,115. The total actual receipts from all sources, together with the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to rupees 7,44,695, and the disbursements for the year to rupees 4,77,593; thus leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of rupees 2,67,002.

617. WORKING OF THE CIVIL COURTS.—The working of the civil courts did not show to better advantage than in previous years. But it is hoped that the substitution of the procedure laid down in Act VIII. of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms hitherto observed, and other changes proposed by the political agent, will bring about an improvement in the administration of justice.

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* That of Rajah Ruggoonada Ram Bahadoor of Hyderabad, for the sum of rupees 1,23,414, inclusive of interest to the 10th April 1861.

† This sum includes the award amount, rupees 1,10,664, in the case of Damoodra Doss and others now under appeal to the Privy Council.

## SECTION XII.—MILITARY.

618. REDUCTIONS.—The most important measures which have engaged the attention of Government in this department during the past year were those connected with the reductions in its military expenditure.

619. NATIVE INFANTRY.—Prior to the 1st May 1860, the strength of regiments of native infantry had been ordered to be reduced from an establishment of 1,000 to that of 700 privates each, with an organization of 10 companies, having each one Subadar, five Havildars, and five Naigues. The course followed by Government towards effecting this measure was the pensioning of all unfit, and discharging all men of less than three years' service, with a donation of one month's pay for each year of service. The reduction of the native army, effected under these orders up to the above-mentioned date, was 4,886 men, which was followed by a further reduction, whereby the strength of each native infantry regiment was fixed at 600 privates, formed into eight companies instead of 10. To reduce the regiments to this establishment, a donation of one month's pay for each full year's service was offered to all non-commissioned rank and file willing to take their discharge, and it was directed that, in the event of the above measure failing to effect the required reduction, medical invaliding committees should be convened for the examination of all remaining supernumeraries who were considered unfit for further service. Such of these as had completed 39 years' service were admitted to the superior pension, without exacting the condition of 40 years' actual service required by regulation, and those who had served 14 years were admitted to the ordinary rate of pension, as after 15 years' service. These concessions were made in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government that the "reductions should be" carried out in a spirit of liberality and consideration for the claims both of the "native officers and men." The result was that from a total effective strength of 48,543 combatants on the 1st May 1860, the number, according to the latest returns, was reduced to 39,216 on the 1st May 1861, which leaves only 2,140 of *all ranks* in excess of the total revised establishment of the native infantry of this army.

620. CAVALRY.—Simultaneously with the re-organization of the infantry, the native cavalry was reduced to four regiments, by the breaking up of the 5th, 6th, and 7th regiments, and by the 31st of December following this measure had been fully effected.

621. SAPPER MILITIA REGIMENT.—The sapper militia regiment was disbanded in the month of May 1860.

622. NATIVE ARTILLERY AND KARKHANAHS.—Another inconsiderable reduction was that effected in the native artillery. The option of discharge with donation was granted to the men of the Golundauze battalion, and of the Karkhanah and native horse field battery establishment, which resulted in a reduction of 79 men of the former, and 472 of the latter establishment. The two supplemental companies of the Golundauze battalion were also abolished.

623. NATIVE VETERAN BATTALIONS.—The reduction of the two native veteran battalions which had been ordered previous to the commencement of the official year 1860-61, was finally carried out in the months of July and October of that year respectively.

624. GOOD CONDUCT OF THE NATIVE TROOPS.—The whole of these measures were carried into effect without a single instance of insubordination; a fact highly creditable to the discipline of the Madras army.

625. BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT OF CATTLE AT HOONSOOR.—Consequent upon the horsing of the field batteries of artillery, and the reductions effected in the public cattle establishment, it was considered expedient to discontinue the cattle breeding establishment also, which had heretofore been maintained in Mysore, for the supply of bullocks for the artillery, and carriage for the army. The Hoonsoor training depôt for cattle was also abolished. The requirements of the service in respect to draught cattle will henceforth be met from the ordinary resources of the country.

These measures resulted in the realization of a considerable sum from the sale of the surplus cattle, and a saving* in establishments amounting to rupees 22,211 per annum.

626. SALE OF SURPLUS HORSES.—As a further measure of economy, Government directed the sale of all horses at the remount depôt at Oossoor, surplus to the estimated requirements for remounts for the ensuing season. The number sold up to 30th April 1861 was 676, realizing rupees 1,63,075. This was irrespective of the sale of about 193 horses transferred from one of the reduced cavalry regiments, which realized rupees 17,072, making an aggregate sum of rupees 1,80,147.

627. PAY OFFICES OF VELLORE AND MASULIPATAM.—By a re-distribution of the duties of the pay department, the pay offices at Vellore and Masulipatam were abolished, and incorporated with those of the Presidency and Vizagapatam respectively, from the 30th November 1860.

628. BRIGADE MAJOR, HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH TROOPS.—The appointment of Brigade Major to Her Majesty's British forces in this Presidency was also discontinued from the 31st January 1861, the duties being transferred to the Fort Adjutant of Fort St. George.

629. ORDNANCE, COMMISSARIAT, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—Extensive reductions were also effected in the establishments of tent lascars, public cattle, bearers, and in the ordnance and commissariat departments, and a further saving of expense is expected to accrue from the reduction of the troops serving in the Pegu division, and the consequent withdrawal of a considerable portion of the Madras troops and establishments from that province. It may be observed

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* Rupees 1,91,571.

that the honourable Mr. Laing, in his review of the Madras estimate of military expenditure for the year 1861-62, observed that "it shows the gratifying result of a reduction from a total of "424 lacs in the regular estimate of 1860-61, to 324 lacs or even lower."

East Indian artillery drivers.

630. It was reported by the provincial commander-in-chief that the experiment of employing East Indians as artillery drivers, which promised well at first, had failed. The failure was attributed to the fact that only men of an inferior class would present themselves for enlistment; men in short unfitted for and unable to obtain better employment. The Secretary of State for India, considering the importance of diminishing as far as possible the demand on England for recruits, expressed a desire that the experiment should not be hastily abandoned. On a full review of the subject, however, this Government concurred with the commander-in-chief in considering that any further measures for carrying out the object would not be productive of good.

Conservancy of military cantonments.

631. The repairs of minor roads, bridges, and drains, &c., in military bazaars were heretofore provided for by funds derived from fines levied in military police courts, and from the rental of grass lands and other similar sources. The practice has been discontinued, and all monies derived from these sources have been ordered to be paid into the local treasuries. In substitution of the above mode, it was determined to adopt the system of a fixed monthly allowance, and the following grants have accordingly been sanctioned, to meet the requirements of the several cantonments, for conservancy purposes, the supervision of the duties devolving on the department of the quarter-master general.

| | Annually. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Berhampore | 732 |
| Vizianagram | 812 |
| Samulcottah | 140 |
| Masulipatam | 341 |
| Dowlaishweram | 264 |
| St Thomas' Mount | 2,400 |
| Palaveram | 384 |
| Poonamallee | 360 |
| Vellore | 670 |
| Quilon | 288 |
| Palamcottah | 420 |
| Trichinopoly | 3,090 |
| Hurryhur | 480 |
| Mangalore | 672 |
| Bellary | 1,980 |
| Cannanore | 1,930 |
| Mercara | 456 |
| French rocks | 528 |

The following stations are provided for as indicated opposite to each:—

632. KAMPTEE, SECUNDERABAD, JAULNAH.—By the commissioner of Nagpore and Resident of Hyderabad respectively.

633. WALTAIR, VIZAGAPATAM.—In the civil department.

634. BANGALORE.—Under the Mysore Government.

635. STATIONS IN THE PEGU DIVISION.—By the Government of India.

Sanitaria for European troops.

636. MOOTHOOR HILLS.—Adverting to the notice in the last annual report of the Moothoor hills, near Kamptee, a committee which was appointed to examine and report upon their capabilities as a sanitarium, considered that a spot which had been selected, appeared to offer great advantages for invalids during several months in the year. In concurrence with the committee and the principal inspector-general medical department, the commander-in-chief recommended that arrangements should be made for providing accommodation for a party of 30 or 40 soldiers during the hot weather in 1861, in order to test the advantages of the place. The Government of India, however, were precluded on financial grounds from sanctioning any expenditure upon this object.

"Grant's range."

637. HARRIS VALLEY.—The last annual report contained a full report of the experiment of establishing a sanitarium for European troops at "Harris Valley," in the Gallee Kondah hills in the northern division of the army. The result was not encouraging. The site did not prove to be beyond what is termed fever range, and it was finally directed to be abandoned. Subsequently another position, designated "Grant's Range," was represented to afford an eligible site, above the reach of the malarious influences to which "Harris Valley" was reported to be subject, its elevation being about 700 or 800 feet above the latter. A committee which assembled to inspect the proposed sites reported favourably upon one within the range. Prior, however, to orders being issued for its experimental occupation, Government have deemed it expedient to call for an estimate of the probable expenditure required to give it a fair trial.

Soldiers' gardens.

638. RANGOON.—The soldiers' garden at Rangoon was reported to have progressed most favourably under the supervision of Captain Harris, the commissariat officer there. The produce of European vegetables was nearly double that of the previous year, the out-turn being 21,582 lbs. About 50 men from the artillery and Her Majesty's 68th regiment availed themselves of plots of ground for cultivation, and every encouragement was afforded to the men to resort to the healthy occupation of gardening. As an additional means of recreation, an American bowling alley was erected on the grounds, and the Home Government were requested to send out drawings and descriptions of apparatus especially recommended for calisthenic exercises, to complete a gymnasium for the men; an application with which the Secretary of State has promised to comply.

CHAP. X. Madras.

369. RAMANDROOG.—At Ramandroog, a garden, tastefully laid out by Colonel Archer, and extensively stocked with fruit-trees of various kinds, has been purchased by Government, and appropriated as a soldier's garden for the convalescent depôt at that sanitarium.

Capture of elephants.

640. In May 1860, Government approved a plan proposed by Captain Loudon of the commissariat department, for capturing elephants from the forests of Mysore and Coorg, with a view to supply casualties in the fixed establishment of these animals, whereby a considerable saving would accrue to the State. Some trifling establishments were sanctioned for this object, and a report, received in February 1861, of the result of the first year's experiment appeared sufficiently satisfactory to warrant its continuance.

Field services.

641. During the past official year, only a small portion of the army was actively employed. In the Administration Report for 1859-60, the embarkation of the troops of this Presidency for service in China was noticed. Peace with China having been concluded, the troops specified below returned to the Presidency:—

One wing King's Dragoon Guards.
Two companies sappers and miners.
Two do. Golundauze battalion of artillery.
21st regiment Native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Desborough's battery of Royal artillery and Her Majesty's 44th regiment of foot remained in China. The services rendered by the companies of Madras artillery and sappers on this expedition were noticed by his Excellency Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., in the following terms:—

"The two companies of Madras artillery under Captain Hicks, and the companies of Madras sappers under Captain Shaw Stewart, rendered good and useful services in the operations which preceded and led to the fall of the Taku forts. The latter corps was most energetic in working without relief at the construction of the batteries, and have always shown themselves to be cheerful and willing workmen. A detachment of the former corps under Captain MacIntyre was summoned from its station at Chusan to the assistance of Shanghai, and was fortunate enough to reach that city on the day it was attacked by the rebels, and to assist in repelling their attacks."

Amalgamation of H.M.'s British and Indian forces.

642. The last subject for notice in this report is the re-publication in Madras General Orders of the 30th April 1861, of the Order by the Government of India, No. 332, dated 10th idem, promulgating the important measure of "the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian forces."

The details of these transactions having still to be worked out, the results will form matter for the Administration Report at the close of the current official year. It is sufficient now to notice that the call for volunteers for general service has been nearly universally responded to by the European artillery and infantry of this Presidency. The return of the European officers belonging to the native branches of the service is still incomplete.

## SECTION XIII.—EDUCATIONAL.

643. DIRECTING AGENCY.—During the first two months of the year under review, the direction of the department of public instruction was conducted by Mr. Powell, the principal of the Presidency college, who acted as director of public instruction during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave. Mr. Arbuthnot resumed charge of the department at the end of June. Two of the inspectors of schools were absent in England on medical certificate during the earlier part of the year, Captain Macdonald to the beginning of August, and Mr. Caldwell to the beginning of November. During Captain Macdonald's absence his place was filled by Sir Alexander Grant, late fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, who, on being relieved from the inspectorship, was transferred to a professorship in the Elphinstone institution at Bombay. The loss of Sir Alexander Grant's services, so soon after his arrival, was a matter of great regret to the director of public instruction and to the Government of this Presidency. During the absence of Mr. Caldwell, the inspection of the districts, which then formed his division, was divided between Colonel Pears and Mr. Fowler; and on Mr. Caldwell's return, it being considered desirable that the superintendence of the Tinnevelly district should be permanently entrusted to Colonel Pears, a change was made in the distribution of the districts forming the 4th and 5th divisions. Madura and Tinnevelly were placed under Colonel Pears, and Salem and South Arcot were transferred to Mr. Caldwell. The directing and inspecting agency, as now constituted, consists of a director of public instruction, five inspectors of schools, one deputy inspector for the districts of North and South Canara and Malabar, and eleven deputy inspectors of a lower grade. The deputy inspector in Malabar and Canara corresponds direct with the head of the department, and performs all the duties of an inspector in those districts, except the inspection of the provincial school at Calicut, which is entrusted to Colonel Pears. The other deputy inspectors act under the orders of the inspectors of their respective divisions, and are employed principally as organizing and inspecting masters of Taluk schools. In the Godavery and Tinnevelly districts, where the number of elementary schools under inspection is considerable, the duties of the deputy inspectors correspond more closely with their official designation.

644. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENT.—The number of schools connected with the department at the close of the official year was 579, with an attendance of 23,965 pupils.

The following Tables show the distribution of the schools in the several districts.

1st.—With reference to the agency by which they are managed.

| Name of District. | Government Colleges and Schools. | Pupils. | Schools supported by a Rate under Government Management. | Pupils. | Private Colleges and Schools which are in the Receipt of, or have received, Grants-in-Aid. | | | | | Private Schools under Inspection which have not received Grants. | | Total Colleges and Schools. | Total Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Established by Missionary Societies. | Established by Natives. | Established by Europeans and Natives combined. | Others. | Pupils. | | Pupils. | | |
| Ganjam | 27 | 871 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 37 | 1 | 65 | 29 | 973 |
| Vizagapatam | 4 | 130 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 217 | 6 | 347 |
| Godavery | 14 | 708 | 102 | 1,957 | 1 | — | — | — | 53 | — | — | 117 | 2,718 |
| Kistna | 1 | 22 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 390 | 2 | 61 | 6 | 473 |
| Kurnool | 1 | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 120 |
| Bellary | 3 | 322 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 211 | — | — | 7 | 533 |
| Cuddapah | 1 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 70 |
| Nellore | 8 | 83 | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 240 | — | — | 13 | *323 |
| North Arcot | 9 | 1,295 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 61 | — | — | 11 | *1,356 |
| Madras | 17 | 2,136 | — | — | 20 | 4 | — | 1 | 3,142 | — | — | 42 | 5,278 |
| South Arcot | 9 | 560 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 560 |
| Salem | 5 | 344 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 344 |
| Tanjore | 9 | 645 | — | — | 65 | — | — | — | 1,337 | — | — | 74 | 1,982 |
| Coimbatore | 8 | 274 | — | — | 10 | — | 1 | — | 251 | 13 | 273 | 32 | 798 |
| Trichinopoly | 1 | 30 | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | 316 | — | — | 15 | 396 |
| Madura | 4 | 87 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 146 | 1 | 44 | 11 | 507 |
| Tinnevelly | — | 10 | — | — | 175 | 1 | — | — | 5,842 | — | — | 176 | 5,842 |
| North Canara | 1 | 57 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 110 | — | — | 2 | 167 |
| South Canara | 4 | 121 | — | — | 5 | 3 | — | — | 355 | — | — | 12 | 476 |
| Malabar | 6 | 387 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 315 | — | — | 10 | 702 |
| Total | 132 | 8,542 | 102 | 1,957 | 307 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 12,806 | 19 | 660 | 579 | 23,965 |

* These numbers include 722 pupils in Yeomiah schools, which are entered because the cost of maintaining them is debited to the department, but which cannot be called useful schools.

2nd.—With reference to the standard of instruction.

| Name of District. | Number of Schools professing to educate up to the Standard of the University Matriculation Examination. | Number of Pupils. | Number of Schools of the Grade of Taluk Schools. | Number of Pupils. | Number of Village Schools. | Number of Pupils. | Number of special or professional Institutions. | Number of Pupils. | Total Number of Schools. | Total Number of Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganjam | 2 | 169 | 7 | 251 | 20 | 533 | — | — | 29 | 973 |
| Vizagapatam | 2 | 217 | 4 | 130 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 347 |
| Godavery | 3 | 252 | 13 | 629 | 101 | 1,837 | — | — | 117 | 2,718 |
| Kistna | 2 | 329 | 3 | 105 | 1 | 39 | — | — | 6 | 473 |
| Kurnool | 1 | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 120 |
| Bellary | 3 | 430 | 4 | 103 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 533 |
| Cuddapah | 1 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 70 |
| Nellore | 1 | 107 | 5 | 153 | 7 | 63 | — | — | 13 | *323 |
| North Arcot | 1 | 199 | 6 | 498 | 4 | 659 | — | — | 11 | *1,356 |
| Madras | 13 | 3,177 | 10 | 700 | 15 | 831 | 4 | 570 | 42 | 5,278 |
| South Arcot | 1 | 205 | 8 | 355 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 560 |
| Salem | 1 | 184 | 4 | 160 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 344 |
| Tanjore | 5 | 743 | 9 | 556 | 60 | 683 | — | — | 74 | 1,982 |
| Coimbatore | 1 | 129 | 8 | 274 | 23 | 395 | — | — | 32 | 798 |
| Trichinopoly | — | — | 1 | 80 | 14 | 316 | — | — | 15 | 396 |
| Madura | 1 | 200 | 7 | 260 | 3 | 47 | — | — | 11 | 507 |
| Tinnevelly | 3 | 336 | 32 | 1,263 | 141 | 4,243 | — | — | 176 | 5,842 |
| North Canara | — | — | 2 | 167 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 167 |
| South Canara | 1 | 98 | 4 | 121 | 7 | 257 | — | — | 12 | 476 |
| Malabar | 2 | 358 | 5 | 125 | 3 | 219 | — | — | 10 | 702 |
| Total | 44 | 7,323 | 132 | 5,930 | 399 | 10,142 | 4 | 570 | 579 | 23,965 |

* See note in the preceding statement.

Of the 23,965 pupils entered in the foregoing Tables,—

267 were Europeans.
872 „ East Indians.
5,441 „ Native Christians.
15,667 „ Hindus.
1,718 „ Mahomedans.

Of the entire number 1,083 were girls, of whom

42 were Europeans.
12 „ East Indians.
398 „ Native Christians.
610 „ Hindus.
21 „ Mahomedans.

The following table shows the number of pupils who received instruction in each of the several languages taught in this Presidency.

| Language. | English. | Greek. | Latin. | Sanscrit. | Arabic. | Persian. | Uriya. | Telugu. | Tamil. | Canarese. | Mala-yalam. | Hindu-stani. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of pupils instructed in it | 10,350 | 24 | 62† | 29 | 4 | 817* | 792 | 4,994 | 12,560 | 439 | 638 | 421 |

645. UNIVERSITY.—The university held three examinations in February last, one for the matriculation, one for the degree of bachelor of arts, and one for the degree of bachelor of laws.

646. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—At the matriculation examination 80 candidates presented themselves, of whom 48 passed, seven in the first class and 41 in the second. One candidate was compelled by illness to retire from the examination, and 31 failed.

The passed candidates came from the following institutions:—

| Name of Institution. | Ranked in 1st Class. | Ranked in 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Presidency college | 2 | 21 |
| Doveton college | 1 | — |
| Government normal school at Madras | 2 | 4 |
| Government provincial school at Calicut | 1 | — |
| Government provincial school at Bellary | - | 3 |
| Government zillah school at Chittor | - | 2 |
| Government zillah school at Madura | - | 1 |
| Patchappah's school | 1 | 2 |
| Wesleyan mission school at Madras | - | 4 |
| Wesleyan mission school at Trichinopoly | - | 1 |
| Private tuition | - | 3 |

There were 10 candidates for the degree of B.A., of whom nine had received their education in the Presidency college, and the other at the American mission seminary at Madura. Six candidates, all Presidency college students, passed, two in the first class and four in the second. The results of the examination were creditable to the institution in which the successful candidates were educated, the lowest obtaining more than five-twelfths of the maximum number of marks; but the examiners again noticed that the arithmetic of the successful candidates was by no means commensurate with their other attainments.

647. B. L. EXAMINATION.—Five candidates went into the B. L. examination, of whom four† passed; the examiners reporting very favourably as to their attainments. All the candidates had received their legal education in the law class attached to the Presidency college.

Several questions connected with the working of the university examinations have been under the consideration of the Syndicate and the Senate during the year under review. One, which was brought forward by the examiners who conducted the examination in arts last year, had reference to the extent to which a knowledge of the matter of the books taken up in languages should be demanded from the candidates. It appeared that one of the candidates upon being requested to give the substance of one of Bacon's Essays, had objected to the question as being of a kind he had not been led to anticipate with reference to the wording of the university regulations. The examiners were of opinion that such a separation between the words and matter of a book as would be established by admitting the validity of the objection would tend to encourage a false habit of study. The Senate concurring in this opinion, so far altered the regulations, as to provide for the examiners putting "such questions on the subject matter as might be requisite to test the "candidate's intelligent study of the author."

The Senate also resolved, with the view of encouraging a sound knowledge of arithmetic, that a separate paper should be set in that subject, both for the matriculation and the B.A. examinations.

Another proposition for a change in the rules, which, however, did not emanate from the examiners, viz., that candidates for matriculation and for the B.A. degree should be allowed to take up two optional languages instead of one, and that candidates for the B.A. degree should be permitted to take up more than one of the three optional subjects, was negatived by the Senate; it being considered that the change proposed would lead to superficiality in the study of the subjects generally.

The regulations for the degree in the faculty of civil engineering and for the degree of M.A. are under review.

648. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR CONNECTING THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS WITH THE EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—The comparatively small number of candidates who resort to the matriculation examinations, and the still smaller number of schools which have sent successful candidates to these examinations, have for some

* Of these pupils 722 are put down as studying in Yeomiah schools.

† One of the four passed candidates not having passed the matriculation examination has not yet received his degree.

time past engaged the attention of the director of public instruction. He is of opinion that this is in a great measure attributable to the operation of the rules passed in this Presidency in 1858, for testing the attainments of candidates for admission into the uncovenanted civil service; the examinations held under these rules having been hitherto open to all comers without the payment of any fee, while in the case of the university examinations a fee is demanded, and the standard of the latter is higher than that of the uncovenanted service examination On the director's recommendation, the rules for regulating admission into the public service have been revised. The higher service test, which under the former rules had to be passed in order to render a candidate eligible for appointment or promotion to any situation on a salary exceeding rupees 50 per mensem, has been abolished, and in its stead it has been determined that the university matriculation examination shall be held at the same time and place as the examination of candidates for employment in the public service, and that the university graduates and matriculated students shall be registered in the lists of candidates eligible for employment, but in separate classes, the candidates who merely pass the service test being ranked in the third or lowest class. The university examinations will thus be more closely and more obviously connected with the examinations for admission to the public service. The university graduates and matriculated students will be brought under the special notice of heads of departments desiring to employ well educated young men, and by this means a more tangible value will be given to the university examinations than at present attaches to them. Separate provision is to be made for testing what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for particular departments or offices, for which peculiar qualifications are required. These tests are to be settled by the controlling boards or heads of departments, in communication with the officer appointed to direct the uncovenanted service examination, and in order to the harmonious working of the two systems, viz., the university examination system and the uncovenanted service examination system, the present director of public instruction, Mr. Arbuthnot, has been appointed commissioner for the direction of the latter.

Before these changes were made, the Government, with the view of checking the resort of candidates to the uncovenanted service examination, who were quite unfit to pass, and diminishing the labour of the examiners, had announced that an entrance fee of rupees 3 8 0 would be demanded from all candidates, and limited the application of the rules to appointments of which the salaries exceed rupees 25 per mensem. A copy of the new rules and the correspondence relating to them will be found in the Appendix.

649. PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—The Presidency college continues to maintain its position as the most advanced educational institution in this Presidency. All the graduates in arts and in law, and 23 out of the 48 candidates who passed the university matriculation this year, were Presidency college students. The course of instruction, both in the senior and in the junior departments, is rather more extensive than that required for the B.A. degree and matriculation examinations. In the senior department, the senior students last year passed a highly creditable examination in spherical trigonometry, which is not included in the B.A. course. They also studied astronomy in a more mathematical form than is required for the B.A. degree, and they studied two instead of one of the optional subjects prescribed for that degree, viz., logic and natural philosophy. In the junior department the mathematical studies of the junior pupils are higher than those demanded for the matriculation examination.

The number of students in the general branch of the college at the close of the year was 254, of whom 39 belonged to the senior department. In the legal branch there were 39 students. The entire cost of the institution to Government during the year under review was rupees 54,836 9 4.

The principal bears favourable testimony to the manner in which Mr. Bowers, the professor of English literature, who officiated as principal during his employment as acting director, conducted the institution. The work of Gopála Rau, a graduate of the university, who officiated as professor of mathematics during the same period, is also favourably mentioned. The zeal and efficiency of the principal, Mr. Powell, have been frequently noticed by this Government.

The Government normal school at Madras has lately received two important accessions in the appointment of a second assistant training master, and of a master for one of the two elementary schools attached to the institution, the instruction of which has hitherto been conducted entirely by the normal students, with such supervision as the principal could afford them. In future, the normal students, when teaching in the practising school, will have the advantage of being constantly superintended by a trained master. The appointment of a second training master has enabled the director to form a class of European military students, who are being qualified for employment as schoolmasters in the schools attached to the European regiments, where the services of trained masters are much needed. The school as now constituted consists of the following departments:—

| | No. Students or Pupils. | |
|---|---|---|
| I.—English normal class | 26 | 77 students under training. |
| II.—Preparatory normal class | 25 | |
| III.—Military students' class | 13 | |
| IV.—Vernacular normal class | 13 | |
| V.—Model school | — | 341 pupils. |
| VI.—Practising school | — | |
| VII.—Vernacular practising school | 25 | do. |

The results of the year, as shown by the examination of candidates for certificates, were not so satisfactory as those of former years. The number of students belonging to the English normal class who obtained certificates was only seven; two of the 4th class, four of the 6th, and one of the 7th. The principal considers that the senior students last year were inferior to their predecessors, as well as those who have succeeded them at the head of the school. In the vernacular normal class, five students passed, one in the 8th class and four in the 9th.

650. PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOLS.—In the provincial normal schools at Vellore, Mayaveram, and Cheyur, there was a considerable falling off in the number of students who passed for certificates, only 10 candidates having qualified against 33 in the previous year. This, however, is in a great measure attributable to several students having deferred their examination with the view of qualifying for certificates of a higher grade. The Vellore school is the best of the three. That at Cheyur will shortly be transferred to Trichinopoly.

651. ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL SCHOOL AT VIZAGAPATAM.—Since the close of the year, a normal school has been opened at Vizagapatam for the benefit of the schools in the Telugu country. Mr. Bickle, lately assistant training master in the normal school at Madras, has been appointed head master, with a trained student from the Madras school, who holds a certificate of the 4th grade, as his assistant.

652. ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL SCHOOL AT CANNANORE.—Arrangements have also been made for the establishment of a similar school at Cannanore, on the Western Coast, to supply the wants of the Malabar and Canara districts. This school is to be placed as a temporary measure under Mr. Garthwaite, the able and active deputy inspector of those districts; no other trained master acquainted with the languages of the Western Coast being at present available. Mr. Garthwaite will be aided by two assistants, one of them a trained teacher who left the Madras normal school at the end of 1859.

653. MADRASA-I-AZAM.—The progress of the Madrasa-i-azam has been extremely satisfactory and is very creditable to the head master, Mr. Joyes. The attendance has steadily risen to 280, and in point of regularity it already contrasts very favourably with many other Government and private schools. The pupils are all Mahomedans, and the success of the school as an English school proves that in the town of Madras the distaste to English education, which was formerly a marked characteristic of the Mahomedan community, is rapidly dying out. Every pupil is required to learn Hindustani, English, and one Hindu language. Attendance at the Arabic and Persian classes is optional, and at the close of the year the number of pupils in the Arabic class was only four, and in the Persian class 25. Four of the senior pupils have been admitted into the normal school to be trained as teachers.

| Names of Schools. | No. of Pupils remaining on the Roll on the 30th April 1861. |
|---|---|
| Bellary | 227 |
| Combaconum | 214 |
| Calicut | 262 |
| Berhampore | 104 |
| Rajahmundry | 144 |
| Cuddapah | 70 |
| Chittoor | 199 |
| Cuddalore | 265 |
| Salem | 182 |
| Madura | 200 |
| Total | 1,867 |

654. PROVINCIAL AND ZILLAH SCHOOLS.—The provincial and zillah schools are generally doing well. Tested by the results of the university examinations, and taking into account the number of pupils in attendance, those at Calicut, Bellary, Chittoor, and Madura stand at the head of the list, but the schools at Combaconum, Rajahmundry, Salem, and Cuddapah, are favourably noticed in the inspectors' reports.

655. CUDDAPAH SCHOOL.—At Cuddapah, the smallness of the attendance is attributed by the inspector to the unhealthiness of the station, which appears to have increased of late years. Four boys in the highest class died of fever during the last six months of the official year.

656. CUDDALORE SCHOOL.—The report on the Cuddalore school is somewhat more favourable than the previous one.

657. BERHAMPORE SCHOOL.—The progress of that at Berhampore has not been satisfactory.

658. ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—Of the Anglo-vernacular schools, which form an intermediate grade between the zillah schools and the taluk schools, those at Kurnool and Anantipur, both under head masters trained in the Madras normal school, are making very satisfactory progress.

The Adoni school has suffered from the want of an efficient head master, and in that at Malapuram the attendance has fallen off, partly owing to the removal of the head quarters of the Malabar police corps, and partly in consequence of a school having been established in connexion with the European detachment quartered there, which has drawn away the East Indian and camp followers who used to resort to the Anglo-vernacular school, and who prefer a school in which English is the only language taught. This school was established with a special reference to the Moplah community on the basis of one which had been previously set on foot by the European officers of the Malabar police corps. It was hoped that it would prove the means of creating a desire for English education among the Moplahs, but in this respect it has failed. The master will shortly join the normal school at Cannanore as assistant to Mr. Garthwaite, and the school, if continued, will be maintained on the footing of a taluk school.

| Names of Schools. | No. of Pupils on the Roll on the 30th April 1861. |
|---|---|
| Chicacole | 90 |
| Narsapur | 55 |
| Kurnool | 113 |
| Adoni | 18 |
| Anantipur | 75 |
| Malapuram | 16 |
| Total | 367 |

659. PROJECTED ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—An Anglo-vernacular school is now being formed at Chowghaut in the same district where there is every prospect of such a school succeeding, and it is proposed to establish schools of this grade at Dowleshwaram in the Godavery, at Guntoor in the Kristna district, and at Pennaconda in the Bellary district, as soon as trained masters are available. The taluk schools at Wallajahpetta and Srirangam are also to be raised to the grade of Anglo-vernacular schools.

660. TALUK SCHOOLS.—Of 71 taluk schools in operation on the 30th April 1860, nine schools were abolished in the course of the year, in consequence of the smallness of the attendance, and one (the central school a Narsapur) has been transferred to the list of Anglo-vernacular schools. Six new schools were established, and two others will be opened very shortly. The number of pupils under instruction in the 67 taluk schools which were at work at the close of the year was 2,944.

The reports on the schools in the districts of Ganjam, Godavery, Madras, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar, and Canara, are generally favourable. In Malabar and Canara, although the attendance is small, there has been a considerable improvement in the teaching, which is mainly attributable to the unremitting exertions of the deputy inspector Mr. Garthwaite.

Two questions of some importance bearing upon the regulations in force for the management of the schools maintained by Government in the provinces, which were mooted by Sir Charles Trevelyan, formed the subject of correspondence during the year under review. The first had reference to the rules relating to schooling fees, under which a higher rate of fee is charged in the higher classes of each school than in the lower. Sir Charles Trevelyan considered this rule, which he described as enforcing "an additional fee when a boy begins to learn English," to be objectionable, on the ground that "it opposes an unnecessary obstacle to the boys remaining at "school long enough to profit by their education." Mr. Powell, who was then in charge of the department, concurred in this opinion, and it was ordered that the graduated scale of fees should be superseded by a uniform scale; but when it came to be determined what uniform rate should be adopted in the several grades of schools, the inspectors and masters who were consulted were almost unanimous in recommending that the order should be reconsidered, and that the system of a graduated scale of fees should be retained. The main argument urged by them in favour of its retention was, that the funds of the school would suffer if a uniform rate were established, and would prove insufficient to bear the contingent charges of the schools, which at present are defrayed from this source. It was also urged that the system of a graduated scale of fees was more equitable and better adapted to teach the people the value of education. The director of public instruction concurred for the most part in the objections raised against the proposed change, and on his recommendation it was determined that the plan of a uniform rate of schooling fee, instead of being generally carried out, should be tried as an experiment in one or two localities. With reference to Sir Charles Trevelyan's remark, that "a higher fee was charged "for learning English than the Native languages," Mr. Arbuthnot showed that the scale of fees was determined not with reference to the language taught, but with reference to the character generally of the instruction, the principle being followed of raising the fee as the standard of instruction advances.

The other question had reference to the relations of the English and vernacular languages in our system of instruction. Sir Charles Trevelyan was of opinion that of late years an undue preference had been given to vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English instruction, and that the rule under which in the lower classes of the provincial and zillah schools and throughout the taluk schools "geography and such like science is taught from vernacular books, and the explana- "tions are ordered to be given in the vernacular language," ought to be annulled. Mr. Powell, the acting director, expressed similar views, and he pronounced an unfavourable opinion on the taluk schools. He recommended that the number of these schools should be reduced, their designation altered, and that those retained should be raised to the standard of Anglo-vernacular zillah schools. Mr. Arbuthnot, to whom the entire question was referred on his return from England, deprecated any radical changes in the existing system. He repeated the arguments previously urged by him in support of his opinion, that the vernacular languages should be largely made use of in schools of all grades, and that in the taluk schools and in the lower classes of the provincial and zillah schools, the whole of the substantive instruction given should be imparted through their medium. He also deprecated the abolition of the taluk schools, observing that these schools formed an intermediate grade which could not be omitted or overlooked in any comprehensive scheme of national education. "They are," he remarked, "of the class which is "referred to in the 42nd paragraph of the Educational Despatch of 1854 as schools whose object "should be, not to train highly a few youths, but to provide more opportunities than now exist for "the acquisition of such an improved education as will make those who possess it more useful "members of society in every condition of life! They are essentially *middle schools*, corre- "sponding to the middle class schools of England, which, in all countries, are resorted to by those "classes who are able to go through a course of instruction more advanced than that usually "imparted in primary schools, but are not in a position to devote to it that time and money which "its acquisition through the medium of a foreign language necessarily demands." He did not "overlook the fact that the English language, which in most Indian schools takes the place which "is occupied by the Greek and Latin languages in the schools and colleges of Europe, being a "spoken language, and as the language of the Government being largely used in the transaction of "business, has practical claims in this country, which cannot be asserted in Europe in favour of the "ancient language of Greece and Rome;" and on this ground he would teach it as a language in all schools "for which it is possible to obtain masters at all competent to teach it;" but he would not "place it as a barrier against the acquisition of much that is likely to prove useful to those "who, either from inaptitude for mastering a difficult foreign language, or from want of time, are "unable to obtain that mastery over it, which is essential to the acquirement of accurate know- "ledge through its medium, by constituting it the language of instruction in all subjects, except "the vernacular language." It appeared to him that "the existence of such schools as those "now under consideration is essential as a connecting link between the highly educated classes "and those whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning, and that instead of on the "one hand abolishing them, or on the other raising the standard of instruction which they are "designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve them on their present plan by pro-

" viding them with trained teachers and with suitable books." "Both these objects," he stated, " were being gradually attained, and several of the schools were in a very satisfactory condition. " In some cases doubtless the locality was ill-selected, and in others the masters were ill-qualified, " and owing to these causes a few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few have " been abolished; but these are matters of administrative detail which, though requiring much " care and consideration," did not in his judgment " call for any radical changes in the system " now in operation." The Government concurred in the director's views. They were of opinion that the system prescribed for the Government schools was sound and should be maintained, and that the taluk schools should be preserved on their present basis. The correspondence will be found in the Appendix.

661. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE HILL TRACTS OF GANJAM.—The progress of the elementary schools maintained by Government in the hill tracts of Ganjam has been very satisfactory. The number of pupils in attendance, when they were inspected in February last, was 521, of whom 170 were in the third or highest class. The instruction is given entirely in the Uriya language. It embraces reading, writing, the grammatical study of that language, arithmetic as far as vulgar fractions, the outlines of geography, and the history of Orissa; and in the upper division of the third class, the elements of astronomy are added. The best schools are those at Brahmanapad, Shankerkhol, and Purnagar. They contain about 50 boys each, and viewed as vernacular schools, are quite equal, if not superior, to the Uriya taluk schools in the lowlands of Ganjam. The others are less advanced. The Khonds and Vanoes, who form the majority of pupils in some of the schools, have great difficulty in apprehending abstract ideas. They cannot readily apply the rules or definitions of grammar, seem hardly capable of understanding the didactic portions of the Hitopodesh, or the explanations of natural phenomena given in Dr. Sutton's Catechism of Astronomy, and they make little or no real progress in history. Reading fluently, writing neatly, and with tolerable correctness from dictation, and a certain degree of proficiency in geography are as much as has been accomplished in schools of this class. A normal class has been formed at Russelcondah, in which 14 of the most advanced pupils of the hill schools are being trained as teachers.

662. GODAVERY VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—The schools in the Delta Taluks of the Godavery district, which are supported by a rate collected with the revenue assessment, have been continued during the year under review. The number of these schools on the 30th April last was 101, with an attendance of 1,928 pupils. The inspector reports favourably on their condition. A question was raised some time ago as to the true character of the rate by which the schools have been maintained, and which was established as a voluntary rate. The acting sub-collector, Mr. Davidson, represented that the rate was not a voluntary one, and that there was great difficulty in collecting it, and the director of public instruction, being of opinion that the voluntary character of the rate was disappearing, if indeed it ever had been really voluntary, which he deemed questionable, recommended with reference to the suggestion made in Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 7th April 1859, as to the expediency of providing for elementary education throughout the country by means of an educational rate, that the rate in question should be converted into a compulsory tax, for the imposition of which the survey and assessment, then proceeding in the district, appeared to present facilities. The Government were opposed to this measure. They objected in principle to a tax for educational purposes, as being calculated to excite suspicion and distruct in the minds of the native community. The inspector of schools who has lately visited the district, reports that "in many of the villages the ryots stated that their payments were made cheerfully, and the " accounts showed that there were no arrears worth mentioning. In others the villagers maintained, " either that they had never voluntarily agreed to the subscriptions at all, or that they had agreed " to them on the understanding that they would only last for one year. In these cases the ryots " appeared to have been all along resisting the payments of the rate and often successfully." Captain Macdonald is of opinion that the schools do not cost the people more than their own indigenous schools did, and that they have done and are doing a vast amount of good. He apprehends, however, that in consequence of the assessment having been raised, the collection of the rate will be attended by more opposition than has been yet experienced, and in this view he is supported by the Board of Revenue, who in a recent report on the assessment of the district remark with reference to this rate that the "assessment is not of that light character that will " admit of cesses being superadded for every special object." The entire question is still under consideration.

663. GRANTS-IN-AID.—The sum available under the orders of the Government of India, and of the Home Government, for expenditure in grants-in-aid of private schools, during the year under review was, in round numbers, rupees 37,000. The whole of this sum was appropriated, but a part of it was not drawn until after the close of the year. Owing to delay in some of the collector's offices, the returns of the actual expenditure are not yet complete. The number of private schools under inspection is 326, containing 12,806 pupils.

Among those of the higher grade, the Church Mission school at Masulipatam, under the Rev. R. T. Noble, the Wesleyan Mission school in Madras, the Tanjore Mission school, the Central school supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission at Madras, the Hindu Anglo-vernacular school at Masulipatam, the Sawyerpuram seminary, the Native English school maintained by the Church Missionary Society at Pallamcottah, the Wesleyan Mission school at Negapatam, the Anglo-vernacular school at Coimbatore, and the German Mission school at Tellicherry, are all favourably mentioned in the Inspector's reports. In most of them, however, the standard is lower than in the Government schools of the same grade, and judging from the results of the university and uncovenanted service examinations, the instruction is less efficient. The Doveton college and the Wesleyan Mission school were the only aided schools that sent up successful candidates to the last university matriculation examination, and Mr. Noble's school at Masuli-

patam was the only aided school whose pupils passed according to the higher standard of the uncovenanted service examination. The chief defects are, want of exactness, arising in a great measure from the examinations in writing not being sufficiently frequent, insufficient attention to parsing both in English and the vernacular languages, neglect of translation, and in arithmetic, insufficient practice in applying the rules to practical cases. The neglect of map drawing is also very common, and in many of the schools too much is attempted to be taught through the medium of English to boys whose knowledge of the language is very slight. As an illustration of the evil of teaching arithmetic by means of the English language exclusively to boys who have but a very limited knowledge of that language, Colonel Pears mentions that on his directing one of the classes in the Church Mission school at Palamcottah in English, to find the greatest common measure of two numbers, they did so readily, but on his asking them to explain in Tamil what was the meaning of the English word "measure," not one of them could answer. It must not be supposed that the deficiencies above adverted to are not to be found in the Government schools. In these, as in the private schools, they are more or less common, and in one subject especially, viz., reciprocal translation, the reports show that in several instances the director's instructions have not been attended to as they should have been. The managers of the private schools are generally very ready to adopt the suggestions made to them by the officers of the department, and to employ good teachers wherever they are able to procure them, and in several of these schools the improvement which has been shown by the inspections of the past year has been very considerable.

664. TINNEVELLY MISSION SCHOOLS.—The Mission schools in the Tinnevelly district, which form the great bulk of those entered under the head of Village schools, do not call for any special notice. At the examination held in July last, 34 of their teachers qualified for certificates.

665. SCHOOLS FOR THE BADAGAS ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.—In the Badaga schools, under the charge of the German mission on the Neilgherry hills, the number of pupils under instruction has diminished nearly by one-half,* which the Inspector attributes to the absence, owing to ill health during a great part of the year, of the missionary who was specially entrusted with the superintendence of these schools. But in all other respects the schools have improved. All but two are now provided with Badaga teachers, and though the numbers have diminished, the attendance is more regular. The inspector states that the boys do their work with far more interest and intelligence than they ever showed before; and as a proof of the increasing estimation in which the schools are held, he mentions that at two places the head man of the village is endeavouring to prepare his own son for the appointment of schoolmaster.

666. ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIVES OF VIZAGAPATAM AND TINNEVELLY.—Two important schools established by leading native residents in the towns of Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly were placed under inspection during the year. That at Vizagapatam was organized in the previous year. They are both designed to educate up to the university matriculation standard, and are to be maintained on the grant-in-aid principle.

667. PRIMARY INSTRUCTION FOR THE RURAL POPULATION.—In the matter of primary education for the rural population, but little progress has been made in this Presidency. The rate schools of the Godavery district, and the Mission schools of Tinnevelly are the only agencies on any large scale which have as yet been organized for this purpose. When the proposal to establish State schools throughout the country, for the instruction of the rural population by means of a compulsory educational rate was mooted in 1859, this Government objected to it on the ground that such a measure was unsuited to the present state of India; that being founded on a principle of compulsion, it would excite suspicion and dislike, and would obstruct instead of promoting the object in view. On this ground they were opposed to the suggestion made by the director of public instruction, that the experiment of a compulsory rate should be tried in two districts, considering that although the immediate scene of operations would be limited, the public mind would be disturbed by it, and it would justly be regarded as the precursor of a general measure. Their opinion is that, however slow it may be in its operation, the voluntary or grant-in-aid system is the true system for India, and that free scope should be given to it. They see every reason to anticipate that if this principle shall be fully carried out, and adequate funds shall be made available for the purpose from the general revenues, education, to use the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan, "will proceed with the smallest practical liability to check or reaction. We shall feel sure of "the ground we have gained. We shall work according to the natural process which all expe- "rience dictates, and shall carry the upper and middle classes with us in our attempts to penetrate "the lower strata of society."

668. PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—In the last administration report mention was made of an experiment which was being tried in the Coimbatore district, for the improvement of the indigenous schools by the employment of organizing masters, whose business it is to conciliate the village schoolmasters, to supply them with useful books and instruct them how to use them, and how to classify their pupils. The inspector has been authorized to give further extension to this measure, to make small periodical grants to such of the village masters as place their schools under inspection, and manifest a desire to follow as far as they can the advice tendered to them, and use the books in use in the Government schools. The grants are to depend on the number of pupils able to read intelligently, to write fairly from dictation, and to work sums in the first four rules of arithmetic. If this plan should prove successful in Coimbatore it will be extended to other districts.

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* Number on the rolls on 30th April 1860, 210; on 30th April 1861, 122.

669. EDUCATION OF MINOR PROPRIETORS.—The arrangements sanctioned early last year for the instruction of the minor proprietors of estates under the control of the court of wards have been carried out as far as circumstances would admit. Most of the minors are studying in Anglo-vernacular schools in the provinces; but it appears from the reports of the inspectors that in many cases their attendance is very irregular, and that as a rule they are very deficient in application. As they are necessarily day scholars, the master of the school can exert little or no influence out of school hours over the conduct of the boys, who are without those incentives to industry and regularity of attendance which usually operate with native pupils in a lower rank of life. The director of public instruction is of opinion that in the case of those minors whose estates will afford it, the arrangement determined on by Lord Harris' Government, for placing them under the care of a tutor at the Presidency, should be no longer deferred.

670. EDUCATION OF FEMALE MINORS.—The question of educating female minors is encompassed by many difficulties. Mr. Arbuthnot has recently recommended that the plan of employing governesses, either European, East Indian, or Native, to give them instruction in their own homes, should be adopted, wherever it may be feasible.

671. MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Medical college has been re-organized during the past year. It now consists of three departments: a senior department for the instruction of candidates for the appointment of sub-assistant surgeon, or for a degree in medicine; a second department for candidates for the appointment of assistant apothecary, and a third or junior department in which candidates are prepared for the grade of hospital assistant. In all the departments, candidates are admitted on the result of a competitive examination, and candidates for admission into the senior department are required to pass the matriculation examination of the Madras university. The Primary Medical school has been transferred to the college, and forms the third department.

The distinctions on the score of birth, which formerly obtained in the subordinate medical department, have been done away with, and the several departments of the college are now open to all comers who are able to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. The professorship of medical jurisprudence as a separate chair has been recently abolished, and the several branches of that subject are in future to be taught by the other professors with the subjects to which they are naturally connected. The professor of chemistry will lecture on mineral and gaseous poisons; the professor of materia medica on vegetable poisons; the professor of surgery on wounds, violent deaths, &c.; the professor of medicine on insanity, sudden deaths and hygiene; and the professor of midwifery on infanticide, pregnancy, and all the allied subjects. The annual report of the principal, and the report of the Committee by whom the annual examination was conducted, are both favourable. Eighteen students passed for the grade of assistant apothecary, and 25 for that of hospital assistant. None of the students in the senior department had completed their course.

672. CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The Civil Engineering college has been efficiently conducted. It is still confined to the training of candidates for the appointment of assistant overseer and first class sub-overseer in the department of public works, and at the annual examination held at the close of the session, 15 students were found qualified for these appointments. A senior department for the purpose of training candidates for the appointment of assistant engineer, and for the degree in civil engineering will be formed shortly.

673. SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.—The Committee which was appointed last year to look into the working of the school of Industrial Arts and report on the expediency of maintaining it, has not yet furnished its report.

674. SCHOOL OF ORDNANCE ARTIFICERS.—With the view of improving the teaching in the school of Ordnance Artificers, two of the teachers have been sent to the Government Normal school, and are now going through a course of training.

675. ARMY SCHOOLS. — A superintendent of Army schools having been appointed, the European Army schools are no longer inspected by the inspectors attached to the department of public instruction. Such of the Native Regimental schools as are located in the districts subject to this Presidency are still inspected by these officers, and in some of them good school books have been substituted for the trash previously in use. A plan for the complete re-organization of this school is now under consideration.

676. LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—The projected amalgamation of the Madras Military Orphan asylums, and the Ootacamund Lawrence asylums is still in abeyance, pending the receipt of orders from the Secretary of State. The Committee of the Lawrence asylum have recently addressed the Government with reference to the present state of the institution. They observe that their position in regard to it for the last 18 months has been very unsatisfactory and anomalous, that since the correspondence which took place between the Committee and the Government in January 1860, they have considered themselves merely as conducting the institution on behalf of Government. "The knowledge that the Government have agreed to maintain it has "led to a great decrease in the subscriptions of the public, and in the expectation from month to "month of being relieved of their charge, the Committee have not felt themselves at liberty to "take such steps as they otherwise would have done for improving the funds and extending the "usefulness of the institutions."

677. ORPHAN ASYLUMS AT MADRAS AND BANGALORE.—The Orphan asylums at Madras and Bangalore, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, are in a very satisfactory condition. In all of these the orphans are well cared for and the instruction is generally efficient.

678. EXPENDITURE.—The returns of the year's expenditure are not complete; but the following may be taken as a tolerably correct estimate of the expense incurred by Government in connexion with the department:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Salary and office charges of the director of public instruction - | 45,200 |
| Salary, office charges, and travelling allowances of the inspectors and deputy inspectors - - - - - - | 86,000 |
| University of Madras - - - - - - | 7,500 |
| Government colleges and schools - - - - - | 3,20,900 |
| Grants in aid - - - - - - | 35,000 |
| Grant to the Madras school book society - - - - - | 2,000 |
| Preparation of school books - - - - - | 26,000 |
| Educational buildings - - - - - - | 38,300 |
| Total - - - Rupees | 5,60,900 |
| *Deduct.* | |
| School fees - - - - 7,000 | |
| Proceeds of sale of books - - 27,900 | |
| | 34,900 |
| | 5,26,000 |

Donations amounting to rupees 32,000 were contributed by the public, principally for the erection of school houses.

## SECTION XIV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Vacancy of the see.

679. The loss which the diocese sustained during the year in the death of the late bishop, has already been noticed in the opening paragraph of the report. The testimony of the Government, the clergy, and the Christian community at large, has been concurrent as to the respect and love in which he was held. He had reached the 66th year of his age, and the 12th of his episcopate.

Statement regarding the clergy, supported or subsidized by the Government.

680. Appended are two tabular statements, the one marked A., showing the stations for which chaplains are sanctioned, with the names of the chaplains severally appointed to them; the other marked B., showing the stations supplied with clergymen, not chaplains, receiving grants from Government.

List A. shows that of the 40 chaplains, the recognized strength of the establishment, but 26 are actually engaged on duty. Of the remainder, 9 are on leave on sick certificate, (7 in England, 2 on the Neilgherry Hills.) One is in England on furlough, and one on private affairs. Three vacancies reckoning the retirement already gazetted, of the Rev. Mr. Kilvert, make up the number of 40. The proportion of absentees at the present moment, owing to a variety of causes, is larger than usual. But the full strength of establishment can never at any one time be at work in India, so that some of the 40 posts where a chaplain is required must always be vacant. The most pressing claims now are those of Kamptee, united with Seetabuldee for a second, and Secunderabad for a third chaplain.

Famine relief fund.

681. Shortly before the bishop's death, a circular was sent to the clergy, requesting them to call the attention of their flocks to the subject of the famine which prevailed in the districts of the north-west provinces, the Punjab and Travancore, and to urge upon them the duty of affording relief. The appeal was liberally responded to, and the commissary of the diocese transmitted to the secretary of the relief fund, nearly rupees 9,000, the result of collections made by the clergy.

Churches used by Presbyterian chaplains.

682. In two military cantonments, viz. Bellary and Secunderabad, the churches of the Church of England have been placed at the disposal (subject to the specified conditions) of chaplains of the Established Church of Scotland. No representation of any inconvenience arising from the arrangement has been made.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

683. Attention has been lately drawn to the subject of the education of the poorer classes of Eurasians and Europeans, in civil employ at the various stations of this Presidency. The commissary is preparing a set of questions for the clergy, in order to glean all the information that can be obtained regarding the existing means and deficiencies of the diocese in this respect, in view to furnishing the new bishop on his arrival with the requisite data to enable his Lordship to frame a scheme for improving the education of the poorer classes of Protestant Christians. It is believed, however, that there are few chaplaincies in the Madras Presidency in which a district or parochial school more or less efficient is not supported in connexion with the Church of England.

Voluntary societies supplying clergymen for English speaking congregations.

684. It is due to the Colonial Church and Additional Clergy Societies to testify to the benefits they have conferred and are conferring on this diocese. The late bishop recently expressed his conviction "that there is no part of the ecclesiastical establishment that has worked in a more "satisfactory manner. There is scarcely a place where the clergy of these societies have been "located, in which they have not been the means of raising flourishing congregations, and giving "cause for gratitude to the people committed to their charge." The Right Honourable the

Secretary of State for India has lately manifested his appreciation of the labours of these voluntary societies, by recruiting the ranks of the chaplains from among their agents.

Missions.

685. During the 11 years of the late bishop's episcopate, there has been marked, though perhaps not rapid, progress in the missions, both of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Church Missionary Society. Above 10,000 have been added to the number of Native Christians, and about 3,000 to the habitual communicants in connexion with the Church of England. The total number of persons confirmed during the same period is 22,202, of which 17,379 were natives, and 4,823 Europeans and East Indians, giving an average of more than 2,000 each year. The proportion of candidates confirmed to the Christian community will bear comparison with that of most dioceses in England.

The late bishop held 24 ordinations, at which 53 persons were admitted to deacons, and 71 to priests orders, giving a total of 124, a considerable number being natives. The fact that above 20,000 rupees are annually subscribed by Native Christians towards benevolent and charitable purposes, is a gratifying result of Christian teaching.

Education in the Missions.

686. The two missionary societies are affording very large assistance to the cause of education. They have in the diocese 730 schools, with an aggregate of 17,840 scholars. They gladly avail themselves of the grant-in-aid system, so far as practicable, and endeavour to strengthen the hands of the director of public instruction, while they thankfully acknowledge the aid which his department renders to them.

A TABULAR STATEMENT of the MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT. A.—The PRESIDENCY.

| Stations. | Churches or Chapels. | Out-stations. | Churches or Chapels. | Chaplains. | Number of Chaplains sanctioned. | Deficiency in Supply of Chaplains. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. George's Cathedral. | 1 church | Chingleput, Nellore, Pulicat. | 1 church<br>1 chapel | Rev. C. D. Gibson, M.A.<br>Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D. | 2 | — | — |
| St. Mary's, Fort St. George. | 1 church | None | — | Rev. F. G. Lugard, acting for Rev. A. H. Alcock, absent on S. C. (Europe.) | 1 | — | — |
| Black-town | 1 church and 2 chapels of ease. | None | — | Rev. C. R. Drury | 2 | 1 | A new church approaching completion. |
| Vepery | 1 church | None | — | Rev. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, acting for J.T.D. Kidd, absent on S. C. (Europe.) | 2 | 1 | — |
| St. Thomé | 1 church | None | — | Rev. T. Dealtry | 1 | — | — |
| St. Thomas' Mount | 1 church | None | — | Rev. J. Richards | 1 | — | — |
| Palaveram | 1 chapel | None | — | Supplied by the Rev. J. Richards. | 1 | 1 | — |

STATIONS in the PROVINCES, or beyond the Limits of the PRESIDENCY.

| Stations. | Churches or Chapels. | Out-stations. | Churches or Chapels. | Chaplains. | Number of Chaplains sanctioned. | Deficiency. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arcot | 1 church | None | — | Rev. A. Pearson, absent on private affairs (Europe). | 1 | 1 | — |
| Bangalore | 3 churches and 1 chapel of ease. | Hurryhur, Toomkoor, Shemogah, Cossoor, Royacottah, Remount depôt. | None. | Rev. A. J. Rogers,<br>„ E. G. Morris,<br>„ J. V. Bull. | 3 | — | The Rev. Mr. Morris is acting for the Rev. Mr. Gorton, now on his tour of duty for two years at Wellington. |
| Bellary | 1 church | Gooty, Kurnool, Ramanully, Cuddapah, Lingasagoor. | 1 church nearly finished.<br>1 church. | Rev. B. O'M. Deane. | 1 | — | — |
| Berhampore | — | Chatterpoor, Russelcondah, Aska, Ganjam, Gopaulpore, Munsoorcottah | — | Rev. W. B. Ottley, absent on tour of duty at Ootacamund | 1 | 1 | — |
| Calicut | 1 church | Maliapooram | — | Rev. J. McKee | 1 | — | — |
| Cannanore | 1 church | Tellicherry | — | Rev. C. Rhenius | 1 | — | — |
| Coonoor | 1 church | Coimbatore, Paulghaut. | 1 church | Rev. M. N. Stone | 1 | — | — |
| Cuddalore | 1 church | Pondicherry and Porto Novo. | 1 chapel | Rev. J. Griffiths | 1 | — | — |
| Jaulnah | 1 church | Aurungabad, Mominabad, Hongolee. | — | Rev. E. Kilvert, retires on the 18th June 1861. | 1 | 1 | — |

Stations in the Provinces, or beyond the Limits of the Presidency—*continued.*

| Stations. | Churches or Chapels. | Out-stations. | Churches or Chapels. | Chaplains. | Number of Chaplains sanctioned. | Deficiency. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kamptee | 1 church | Ellichpore, Hussingabad. | - | Rev. S. T. Pettigrew. | 1 | — | — |
| Masulipatam | 1 church | Ellore, Condapillay, Guntoor, Ongole. | - | Rev. C. English | 1 | — | — |
| Mercara | 1 church | Mangalore, Pootoor, Honawer, Sedasheghur, Sircy, Hoonsoor, Fraserpett. | 1 church | Rev. A. Fennell | 1 | — | — |
| Mysore | 1 church | French Rocks | 1 chapel | - | 1 | 1 | — |
| Ootacamund | 1 church | None | - | Rev. W. B. Ottley | 1 | — | — |
| Palamcottah | 1 church | Tuticorin, Courtallum. | 1 church<br>1 church | - | 1 | 1 | — |
| Poonamallee | 1 church | Tripassore | 1 chapel | Rev. R. C. Baily | 1 | — | — |
| Quilon | 1 church | Cochin, Trevandrum. | 1 church<br>1 church | Rev. G. B. Howard, absent on S. C., Neilgherry Hills. | 1 | 1 | — |
| Rajahmundry | 1 church | Samulcottah, Cocanada, Coringa, Dowlaishweram. | 1 church | Rev. W. Capel, absent on S. C., Neilgherry Hills. | 1 | 1 | — |
| Secunderabad | 1 church | Bolaram, Hyderabad. | 1 church | Rev. T. A. C. Pratt,<br>„ H. Pigot James,<br>„ J. D. Ostrehan, absent on S. C. (Europe.) | 3 | 1 | — |
| Seetabuldee, or Nagpoor. | 1 church | Racpore, Chandah, Chundromah, Rhundromah. | - | - | 1 | 1 | — |
| Tranquebar | 1 church | Negapatam, Combaconum. | 1 church<br>1 church | Rev. R. P. Little | 1 | — | — |
| Trichinopoly | 2 churches | Madura | 1 church | Rev. O. Dene | 2 | — | — |
| Vellore | 1 church | Chittoor | 1 church | - | 1 | 1 | — |
| Vizagapatam | 1 church | Waltair, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole. Calingapatam. | 1 church<br>1 church<br>1 church | Rev. J. Wynch | 1 | — | — |
| Wellington | - | - | None | Rev. J. Gorton | 1 | — | — |

B.—OUT-STATIONS where uncovenanted MINISTERS of the CHURCH of ENGLAND are supplying Spiritual Wants, receiving a Grant-in-aid from Government.

| Places supplied. | Primary Stations relieved. | Clergymen employed. | Society to which they belong, and allowances granted. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shevaroy Hills and Salem. | Cuddalore | Rev. T. H. Wilkinson | Additional Clergy Society; rupees 100 per mensem. | — |
| Cochin | Quilon | Rev. J. Collins | Colonial Church Society; rupees 100 per mensem. | — |
| Nellore | The Cathedral, Madras. | - | - | Usually supplied by the Colonial Church Society, but now vacant in consequence of the appointment of the Rev. G. English to an assistant chaplaincy. |
| The Fort, Toomkoor, Hurryhur, Shemogah. | Bangalore | Rev. P. Webber | Colonial Church Society; rupees 100 per mensem. | — |
| Cuddapah, Gooty, Kurnool, Lingasagoor. | Bellary | Rev. P. Jelly | Belongs to no society; rupees 100 per mensem. | — |
| Tanjore | Trichinopoly | Rev. A. Cammerer | Gospel Society; rupees 80 per mensem | — |
| French Rocks and Mysore | Mysore | Rev. S. T. Godfrey | Belongs to no society; rupees 100 per mensem. | — |
| Tuticorin | Palamcottah | Rev. J. Kearns | Gospel Society; rupees 93 per mensem | — |
| Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras. | Cathedral district | Rev. J. Murphy, LL.D. | Colonial Church Society; rupees 200 per mensem. | The Rev. Dr. J. Murphy is about to be admitted an assistant-chaplain on the establishment. |
| Pulicat | Cathedral | Rev. C. C. Shutie | Colonial Church Society. | — |

## SECTION XV.—MEDICAL.

Health of the country.

690. The sanitary condition of this presidency has not been altogether favourable during the past year, especially in regard to the civil population of large and wide-spread tracts of country. The hot season of 1860 was peculiar, and the average temperature higher than has been noticed for many years past. The hot season was followed by a partial and generally deficient supply of rain, and during the months of June, July, August, and September, epidemic cholera was severe and fatal in most parts of Southern India. During the months of April, May, and June, as before noticed, the atmospheric conditions were peculiar, giving rise, especially in European soldiers at most of the large military stations, to attacks of insolation and ardent remittent fever. The rain-fall throughout the period was very scanty, and the N.E. monsoon generally was a failure. In the months of January, February, March, and April, the public health appears to have been more satisfactory, although cholera and small-pox in certain districts continued to destroy large numbers of the population. The district of Nellore suffered much from cholera during the period in question.

Civil dispensaries.

691. There has been a slight decrease* in the total number of sick treated at these institutions as compared with the previous year. The dispensaries continue, however, to be popular with the native community. In the past year definite rules have been laid down by Government with regard to the amount of aid to be furnished to them. In future Government will provide European medicines, the services of a medical officer and subordinate, and a fixed allowance of 50 rupees per mensem towards the dieting of pauper patients. The inhabitants will now be required to assist their destitute fellow countrymen in providing whatever funds may be required beyond the amount sanctioned by Government. The immediate effect of this arrangement will probably be a slight falling off in the numbers of sick treated; but when it is thoroughly understood by the native community, it is hoped that more real interest will be evinced by them in the working of these charities, and that habits of independence, in regard to medical relief, will be fostered and encouraged, while the saving to Government will be considerable.

692. Under the arrangement above referred to, a new dispensary has been sanctioned at Tranquebar, in the Tanjore district. At Cuddalore a branch dispensary has been in operation to meet the convenience of a large portion of the population residing at a distance from the old dispensary. The rent of the building, servants' pay, &c., is defrayed by the persons interested, and no additional expense is caused to the State.

TABLE showing the Admissions and Deaths of In and Out Patients in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

| DIVISION. | IN-PATIENTS. | | | | OUT-PATIENTS. | | | | TOTAL. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Treated. | Died. | Average daily Sick. | Per-centage of Deaths to treated. | Treated. | Died. | Average daily Sick. | Per-centage of Deaths to treated. | Treated. | Died. | Average daily Sick. | Per-centage of Deaths to Strength. |
| Presidency | 4,805 | 350 | 333 | 7·2 | 121,582 | 229 | 1,606 | 0·1 | 126,387 | 579 | 1,939 | 0·4 |
| Southern | 3,973 | 311 | 203 | 7·8 | 84,255 | 147 | 1,252 | 0·1 | 88,228 | 458 | 1,455 | 0·5 |
| Mysore | 98 | 14 | 6 | 14·2 | 1,519 | - | 18 | - | 1,617 | 14 | 24 | 0·8 |
| Malabar and Canara. | 933 | 51 | 70 | 5·4 | 18,820 | 9 | 315 | 0·04 | 19,753 | 60 | 385 | 0·3 |
| Ceded districts | 551 | 41 | 27 | 7·4 | 19,654 | 20 | 262 | 0·1 | 20,205 | 61 | 289 | 0·3 |
| Northern | 1,541 | 87 | 4 | 5·6 | 19,641 | 30 | 55 | 0·1 | 21,182 | 117 | 59 | 0·5 |
| Hyderabad subsidiary force. | 427 | 47 | 30 | 11·0 | 3,334 | 2 | 53 | 0·06 | 3,761 | 49 | 83 | 1·2 |
| Nagpore force | 271 | 37 | 26 | 13·6 | 2,294 | 2 | 35 | 0·08 | 2,565 | 39 | 61 | 1·5 |
| Total | 12,599 | 938 | 699 | 7·4 | 271,099 | 439 | 3,596 | 0·1 | 283,698 | 1,377 | 4,295 | 0·4 |
| | | | | | | | | Total of 1859-60 | 294,399 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Decrease in 1860-61 | 10,701 | | | |

Vaccination department.

693. There has been again a slight decrease in the number of operations, amounting to 4,918. The failures have been at the rate of 85·3 per thousand. The delay in the re-organization of the subordinate medical department has prevented any improvement in the qualifications of the staff of vaccinators, who have not been under satisfactory control during the past year.

The following table exhibits the work performed, contrasted with that of the previous year. Small-pox has been prevalent in many of the districts, and at the presidency a large number of persons have suffered from it.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Vaccinations performed in the Year 1860-61, contrasted with 1859-60, with the Increase or Decrease in each Division.

| DIVISION. | 1859-60. | | | | 1860-61. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Vaccinated. | Successful. | Failures. | Ratio per 1,000 of Failures. | Number Vaccinated. | Successful. | Failures. | Ratio per 1,000 of Failures. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Presidency | 55,760 | 51,497 | 4,263 | 76·4 | 52,943 | 48,829 | 4,114 | 77·7 | - | 2,817 |
| Southern | 92,567 | 84,702 | 7,865 | 84·9 | 94,047 | 86,102 | 7,945 | 84·4 | 1,480 | — |
| Mysore | 99,529 | 95,096 | 4,433 | 44·5 | 100,514 | 95,748 | 4,766 | 47·4 | 985 | — |
| Malabar and Canara | 31,059 | 25,107 | 5,952 | 191·6 | 30,249 | 25,052 | 5,197 | 171·8 | - | 810 |
| Ceded districts | 23,204 | 20,717 | 2,487 | 107·1 | 21,057 | 19,009 | 2,048 | 97·2 | - | 2,147 |
| Northern | 38,313 | 33,070 | 5,243 | 136·9 | 36,241 | 31,916 | 4,325 | 119·3 | - | 2,077 |
| Hyderabad subsidiary force | 2,907 | 2,585 | 322 | 110·7 | 2,996 | 2,706 | 290 | 96·7 | 89 | — |
| Nagpore force | 277 | 106 | 171 | 617·3 | 656 | 421 | 235 | 358·2 | 379 | — |
| Total | 343,621 | 312,880 | 30,741 | 89·4 | 338,703 | 309,783 | 29,920 | 85·3 | - | 4,918 |

* 10,701.

Gaols.

694. There has been a slight improvement in the sanitary condition of prisoners in this presidency. The death-rate has diminished from 7·7 to 6·4 per cent. of average strength. The gaols of the centre and northern divisions have been the most unhealthy, the former from cholera, and the latter from cholera and beriberi. The new gaol at Salem has been partially occupied during the past year, and with manifest advantage as regards the health of the prisoners of this district. The great evils of many of the gaols in this presidency are overcrowding and deficient ventilation, and many of them are so badly constructed that improvement in these particulars is impossible.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sickness and Mortality amongst Prisoners in Gaols, for the Official Years 1859–60, and 1860–61.

| Year. | Division. | Average annual Strength. | Average daily Sick. | Treated. | Died. | Per-centage of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Treated to Strength. | Deaths to Strength. | Deaths to Treated. |
| 1859–60 | Presidency | 352 | 19 | 355 | 13 | 100·2 | 3·6 | 3·6 |
| | Centre | 1,566 | 41 | 1,353 | 63 | 86·3 | 4·02 | 4·6 |
| | Southern | 2,411 | 135 | 3,830 | 195 | 158·8 | 8·08 | 5·09 |
| | Mysore | 57 | 3 | 68 | 2 | 119·2 | 3·5 | 2·9 |
| | Malabar and Canara | 997 | 72 | 2,057 | 167 | 206·3 | 16·7 | 8·1 |
| | Ceded districts | 939 | 23 | 779 | 48 | 82·9 | 5·1 | 6·1 |
| | Northern | 847 | 40 | 922 | 69 | 108·8 | 8·1 | 7·4 |
| | Total | 7,167 | 333 | 9,364 | 557 | 130·6 | 7·7 | 5·9 |
| 1860–61 | Presidency } Centre } | 1,982 | 78 | 2,084 | 151 | 105·2 | 7·6 | 7·2 |
| | Southern | 1,900 | 118 | 3,460 | 127 | 182·1 | 6·6 | 3·6 |
| | Mysore | 38 | 4 | 82 | 2 | 215·7 | 5·2 | 2·4 |
| | Malabar and Canara | 934 | 69 | 1,825 | 37 | 195·3 | 3·9 | 2·02 |
| | Ceded districts | 851 | 26 | 787 | 41 | 92·4 | 4·8 | 5·2 |
| | Northern | 621 | 2 | 846 | 52 | 136·2 | 8·3 | 6·1 |
| | Total | 6,326 | 297 | 9,084 | 410 | 192·6 | 6·4 | 4·5 |

Military.

695. The Madras army has not been called upon for any unusual exertion in the field during the past year, and consequently the general sanitary condition, both of the European and native branches, has been much more satisfactory than in the two preceding years, when large bodies of troops were exposed to the vicissitudes of field service during the hot and rainy seasons. It will be seen that the European and native troops in the presidency proper have been very healthy. The death-rate in the European army has been only 16 per thousand of mean strength, and of the native army, 13 per thousand.

696. With regard to the European army, nothing perhaps could better illustrate the improved condition of the soldier as to the care bestowed in arrangements for his health and comfort than the low death-rate which has obtained during the past year. The population generally have suffered severely from epidemic disease, and although the year was a remarkable one as regards the tendency to sun-stroke and cholera, yet the general result as regards sickness and mortality has never been more satisfactory. In the severe epidemic of cholera which visited Madras in 1860, the European troops in the fort escaped almost entirely. The recent improvements as regards barrack accommodation, ventilation, and space, no doubt, contributed in a marked degree to the immunity enjoyed by the men.

697. Large reductions have been effected in the strength of corps of native infantry, and 3 cavalry corps have been broken up during the year. The pensioning of a large number of men of long service has probably had some influence upon the low death-rate amongst native troops.

ABSTRACT RETURN of Sickness and Deaths amongst the European and Native Troops serving under the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the Official Year 1860–61.

| Division. | Europeans. | | | | | | | Natives. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average Strength. | Treated. | Died. | Average daily Sick. | Per-centage of | | | Average Strength. | Treated. | Died. | Average daily Sick. | Per-centage of | | |
| | | | | | Treated to Strength. | Deaths to Strength. | Deaths to Treated. | | | | | Treated to Strength. | Deaths to Strength. | Deaths to Treated. |
| Presidency | 1,948 | 4,169 | 61 | 169 | 214·01 | 3·1 | 1·4 | 3,784 | 4,111 | 86 | 263 | 108·6 | 2·2 | 2·09 |
| Southern | 1,632 | 1,951 | 28 | 86 | 119·5 | 1·7 | 1·4 | 2,761 | 2,164 | 59 | 72 | 78·3 | 2·1 | 2·7 |
| Mysore | 1,531 | 2,230 | 30 | 128 | 151·5 | 1·9 | 1·2 | 4,610 | 3,202 | 59 | 121 | 69·4 | 1·2 | 1·8 |
| Malabar and Canara. | 1,072 | 1,065 | 7 | 55 | 99·3 | 0·6 | 0·6 | 2,965 | 1,983 | 25 | 88 | 66·8 | 0·8 | 1·2 |
| Ceded districts | 1,000 | 1,291 | 10 | 49 | 129·1 | 1·0 | 0·8 | 2,871 | 1,375 | 16 | 53 | 51·4 | 0·5 | 1·1 |
| Hyderabad suby. force. | 3,507 | 6,540 | 63 | 244 | 186·4 | 1·7 | 0·9 | 4,402 | 4,185 | 51 | 155 | 95·07 | 1·1 | 1·2 |
| Nagpore force | 1,075 | 1,854 | 20 | 67 | 172·4 | 1·8 | 1·07 | 3,773 | 3,169 | 41 | 132 | 83·9 | 1·08 | 1·2 |
| Northern | 170 | 420 | 3 | 1 | 247·05 | 1·7 | 0·7 | 6,500 | 5,666 | 69 | 15 | 87·1 | 1·06 | 1·2 |
| Pegu | 2,500 | 3,280 | 15 | 152 | 131·2 | 0·6 | 0·4 | 7,688 | 9,701 | 124 | 457 | 126·1 | 1·6 | 1·2 |
| Total | 14,435 | 22,890 | 237 | 951 | 158·5 | 1·6 | 1·03 | 39,154 | 35,556 | 530 | 1,356 | 90·8 | 1·3 | 1·4 |

## SECTION XVI.—EMIGRATION.

Number of emigrants embarked.

698. During the year 1860-61 the number of emigrants embarked for the Colonies has been considerably less than in the last few previous years. The people have come forward less freely than before, and the agent has been unable to supply the number demanded.

CHAP. X. Madras.

In 1859-60 the number of souls embarked was 14,057, while during the year under review they did not exceed 6,479, of which 984 proceeded to Natal, and 259 to St. Vincent.

Mortality during the passage.

699. The emigration from Madras has, as usual, been conducted with very little loss of life on the voyage. A table will be found in the Appendix, showing the number of deaths in each ship, from which it will be seen that out of 3,446 souls embarked for the Mauritius in eleven ships, only twenty-four deaths occurred, which is an average of 0·7 per cent. Four ships reached the Colony without a single casualty, and in the "Thracian" there was only one. Reports have not been received of the three last vessels, but doubtless their returns will be equally favourable.

Commissioner from the Mauritius Government, to inquire into emigration.

700. A few months back, Mr. Beyts, the protector of emigrants at the Mauritius, was sent to India by his Government to inquire into and report upon the mode adopted at each of the Presidencies in recruiting and despatching emigrants. He expressed himself highly gratified with the care and attention that was bestowed on them at Madras from the time of their leaving their villages to their being embarked on board ship, and considered that this was one main cause that conduced to so favourable a result in the operations of this presidency. Having examined the system in its various bearings, he recommended that it should be adopted at Calcutta.

Depots.

701. The depôts have been generally healthy during the year. Sporadic cases of cholera have from time to time occurred, and 18 deaths have taken place in the Mauritius depôt; but the disease never showed itself in a very virulent form. In the West India depôt, which was situated in Royapettah, it broke out in the early part of the present year with much malignity, and carried off 10 persons in two or three days. The cause of this was traced in a great measure to inattention to cleanliness, which is so essential to the preservation of health where large bodies of men are congregated together. The people were removed to an airy locality some miles away, where the disease entirely left them, and the depôt has since been abandoned.

All emigrant ships have made the passage without accident.

702. No accidents have happened to any of the Madras ships, which have all arrived safely at their destination. No epidemic has broken out in any of them with the exception of the "Mermaid," on which the emigrants were embarked on the 7th August last. A few cases of cholera occurred before she left the port, two of which were fatal. The people were therefore landed, and not re-embarked till the 31st of the same month.

Emigrant Acts. St. Vincent.

703. Four Acts have been passed during the year relating to emigration. The first was Act XII. of 1860, extending the privilege to the Colony of St. Vincent, and one ship, the "Travancore," has been despatched under its operation with 259 souls.

Natal.

704. The second Act is XXXIII. of 1860, permitting emigration to the Colony of Natal. Mr. Collins, the Postmaster-General of that Colony, was accredited to the Governments of Madras and Calcutta to arrange for its commencement; preliminaries were satisfactorily settled, and three ships left Madras with 984 souls, all of which have arrived without accident, and with, it is believed, an aggregate loss of only four or five persons, and those chiefly of advanced age. The conditions of service are about the same as those obtaining in the Mauritius, with the exception that if the emigrant remain in the Colony for 5 years over and above his industrial term of 5 years, he will be entitled to a free passage back to India.

St. Kitts.

705. The third Act, XLI. of 1860, adds St. Kitt's to the Colonies permitted to draw labour from India, but it has not yet been taken advantage of.

French Colonies.

706. The last in the catalogue is Act XLVI. of 1860, legalizing emigration to the French Colonies, which likewise has not yet been brought into operation at Madras, although ships have been despatched from Calcutta to Réunion.

Proportion of women.

707. This last Act is based on a convention between the British and French Governments wherein the proportion of women to accompany the men is fixed at one-quarter the number of the latter for the first three years. This attracted the attention of the English colonists, and representations were made to the Colonial Office on the subject, which have resulted in a similar relaxation in the proportions of the sexes embarked for the British Colonies, with the proviso, however, that the full number of 50 per cent. shall be despatched if procurable.

Space.

708. Another advantage which this convention gives to French Colonies is, that the space between decks to be assigned to each adult emigrant is 60 cubical feet, whereas to British Colonies it is 72 such feet, the superficial area of lower deck not being less than 12 square feet for each. A vessel having a lower deck 7 feet high will, therefore, be allowed legally to carry 117 adults to each 1,000 superficial feet of lower deck if proceeding to a French Colony, while in the case of a British Colony she would be restricted to 83½.

No return emigrants from West Indies. Five ships from Mauritius.

709. No ships have returned from the West Indies with emigrants during the past year, and only five from the Mauritius with 758 souls.

Fee on embarkation of emigrants.

710. The only remaining subject worthy of note is the establishment from the 1st of January last of a fee-fund, wherefrom to defray the expenses of the Protectorship. The several Emigration Acts authorize the levy of one rupee on each emigrant embarked, and the Supreme Government have ruled that this sum should be paid on every male adult embarked for each Colony up to 5,000 in each year, and that thereafter the fee should be reduced to one-half. The sum raised at Madras up to the 30th April is rupees 1,214.

## SECTION XVII.—PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.



711. The balance on the 31st December 1859, as shown in the statement attached to the last annual report, and carried forward to the past year's account, was as follows:— Balance of 1859.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash with the Bank of Madras, and in suspense | - | Rs. | 19,315 | 10 2 |
| Invested in Government Securities | - | „ | 1,54,800 | 0 0 |
| Arrears of rates and taxes outstanding | - | „ | 57,214 | 5 2 |
| Advances recoverable from contractors and others | - | „ | 28,679 | 5 8 |
| Office premises | - | „ | 21,000 | 0 0 |
| Lamp posts, &c. | - | „ | 2,200 | 0 0 |
| | | | 2,83,209 | 5 0 |
| Less amount of unclaimed salaries | - | „ | 153 | 7 4 |
| | | Rupees | 2,83,055 | 13 8 |

The income of the past year was as follows:— Income 1860.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assessment, 1860 | - Rupees | 1,39,351 | 14 0 | |
| Wheel tax, 1859 | - „ | 13,544 | 0 0 | |
| Ditto 1860 | - „ | 41,658 | 12 0 | |
| Warrant fees | - „ | 866 | 5 7 | |
| Licence fees | - „ | 1,257 | 0 0 | |
| Slaughter-house fees | - „ | 2,190 | 10 6 | |
| Fines, &c. | - „ | 1,060 | 12 3 | |
| Interest | - „ | 2,349 | 5 3 | |
| | | 2,02,278 | 11 7 | |
| Less Remission and Refunds | - | 7,368 | 1 0 | |
| | | | 1,94,910 | 10 7 |
| Total Income | - Rupees | | 4,77,966 | 8 3 |

712. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment aggregating rupees 1,89,226 7 2, as shown in statement B., the collections during the past year were as follows:— Assessment.

| Old Arrears. | Arrears of 1859. | Current or 1860. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,614 11 7 | 33,195 1 4 | 1,03,383 0 2 | 1,42,192 13 1 |

being rupees 9,690 8 8 less than the collections of 1859. This difference is owing to the much larger amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of 1859 than at that of 1860, viz., rupees 66,988 14 0 against rupees 49,874 9 2. The collection of the current assessment was larger in 1860 than in 1859, viz., rupees 1,03,383 0 2 against rupees 99,548 0 7.

713. These amounted to rupees 4,968 12 11 against rupees 2,342 1 8 in 1859, owing to the old irrecoverable arrears from 1842 to 1851 having been written off agreeably to the recommendation of Government given in paragraph 2 of their Orders, dated 20th October 1860, No. 1,529. Remissions of assessment.

714. The outstandings on the 31st December 1860 were as follow:— Balance of assessment.

| Old Arrears. | Arrears of 1859. | Current. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,674 6 8 | 2,421 8 8 | 35,968 13 10 | 42,064 13 2 |

being rupees 7,809 12 0 below the balance on 31st December 1859, and of these arrears rupees 17,786 11 8 had been got in up to 30th April 1861.

715. The collections of this tax during the past year were as follow:— Wheel tax.

| — | Arrears of 1857-58. | Arrears of 1859. | Current. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On spring vehicles and animals - | 95 4 0 | 13,012 0 0 | 27,902 3 0 | 41,009 7 0 |
| On carts - - - | 96 0 0 | 3,031 4 0 | 5,115 0 0 | 8,242 4 0 |
| | 191 4 0 | 16,043 4 0 | 33,017 3 0 | 49,251 11 0 |
| Against 1859 - - - | 175 15 8 | 15,914 6 0 | 35,305 4 0 | 51,395 9 8 |

The aggregate was less by rupees 2,143 14 8 in 1860 than in the previous year, owing to the delay that occurred in getting in the Schedules for the 3rd quarter, which was only effected by

issuing a notice that the provisions of Section 15, Act XXV. of 1856, would be carried into effect *without respect of persons*, unless the schedules were returned within a given date.

Remissions of wheel tax.

716. These were as follow:—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On spring vehicles and animals - | Rs. | 1,869 | 3 | 0 | against | 1,247 | 2 | 0 | in 1859. |
| On carts - - - - - | „ | 522 | 0 | 0 | „ | 51 | 12 | 0 | „ |
| | Rs. | 2,391 | 3 | 0 | | 1,298 | 14 | 0 | |

showing an excess of rupees 1,092 5 0 in last year, owing to the irrecoverable arrears of 1857 having been written off.

Balance of wheel tax.

717. The outstandings on 31st December 1860 were as follow:—

| — | Arrears of 1858. | Arrears of 1859. | Current. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On spring vehicles and animals - | 810 0 0 | 730 8 0 | 5,328 10 0 | 6,869 2 0 |
| On carts - - - | 890 4 0 | 678 0 0 | 2,462 4 0 | 4,030 8 0 |
| | 1,700 4 0 | 1,408 8 0 | 7,790 14 0 | 10,899 10 0 |

Of these balances rupees 5,454 6 0 had been got in up to 30th April 1861.

Expenditure.

718. The other items of income do not call for especial remark; and the Board now proceed to notice the *expenditure* under its several heads as compared with that of the previous year:—

| — | 1860. | | 1859. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | |
| Assessment department - - - - - | 8,654 6 0 | | 7,958 3 9 | |
| Assessors do. - - - - - | 1,993 7 10 | | 1,992 7 9 | |
| Books, maps, &c. - - - - - | 60 11 2 | | 190 15 8 | |
| Burial and burning grounds - - - - | 160 7 1 | | 664 9 10 | |
| Civil engineer's department - - - | 7,092 10 0 | | 7,469 4 0 | |
| Compensations, law and other charges - - - | 117 8 0 | | 77 8 0 | |
| Conservancy department - - - - | 4,335 12 2 | | 4,160 7 10 | |
| Flushing drains - - - - - - | 177 3 3 | | — | |
| Income tax and stamp duty - - - - | 135 7 2 | | — | |
| Lighting - - - - - - - | 5,007 7 0 | | 3,285 5 2 | |
| Mortuary department - - - - - | 891 2 0 | | 1,023 0 0 | |
| Municipal do. - - - - - | 26,659 7 8 | | 22,047 4 8 | |
| Office furniture - - - - - - | 59 3 4 | | — | |
| Office premises - - - - - - | 2,476 5 7 | | 75 12 1 | |
| Plant - - - - Rupees 4,208 1 0 | - - - | | 3,356 1 0 | |
| Less sales of lamp posts, &c. „ 437 1 2 | 3,770 15 10 | | — | |
| Road department - - - - - - | 4,748 8 0 | | 4,421 7 10 | |
| Road work - - - - - - | 1,01,840 8 11 | | 78,570 0 3 | |
| Do. (advances) - - - - - | 11,521 3 8 | | 5,712 11 2 | |
| Petty advances - - - - - - | 4,337 7 9 | | 868 3 9 | |
| Scavenging department - - Rupees 59,015 1 7 | — | | — | |
| Less rubbish - - - „ 3,641 12 11 | 55,373 4 8 | | 53,572 7 11 | |
| Slaughter-house charges - - - - - | 1,353 8 10 | | 14 7 4 | |
| Stationery - - - - - - - | 1,015 15 11 | | 976 14 10 | |
| Trevelyan water works - - - - - | 21,122 6 1 | | — | |
| Advances on account of do. - - - - | 39,790 10 9 | | — | |
| Watering - - - - - - - | 1,276 0 0 | | 1,235 15 5 | |
| Wheel tax department - - - - - | 5,481 4 5 | | 5,468 5 0 | |
| Works, drain and other - - - - - | 49,970 7 4 | | 18,033 9 1 | |
| Advances on account of do. - - - - | 7,959 12 6 | | 19,298 6 9 | |
| | 3,67,383 4 11 | Against. | 2,40,474 3 1 | |
| DEDUCT. | | | | |
| Government contributions for roads, &c. - - - | 25,746 5 10 | | 32,396 13 1 | |
| Proceeds of houses and land sold - - - - | 6,050 4 2 | | 12,397 3 3 | |
| | 31,796 10 0 | | 44,794 0 4 | |
| | 3,35,586 10 11 | | 1,95,680 2 9 | |

The increase under the head of "Assessment Department" is owing to a charge of rupees 840 for branding and repainting street boards debited to the minor heading of Petty Expenses.

The increase under the head of "Lighting" is owing to the larger number of lights kept up in last year, viz., 431 against 344 in 1859, and the higher rates paid for oil.

The increase under the head of "Municipal Department" is owing to the payment of Colonel Boulderson's salary, as president of the Board, in arrears from the 31st January 1857 to 31st

December 1860, at the rate of rupees 100 per mensem, in accordance with the Order of Government, Public Department, dated 8th December last, No. 1,772.

The increase under the head of "Office Premises" is owing to the larger amount of repairs and improvements made in last year, as compared with those of 1859.

719. The particulars of the expenditure under the head of Roads are as follow:— Roads.

| | RS. | A. | P. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW ROADS.** | | | | | | |
| Between Popham's Broadway and Thada Mootheapen Street, Black Town | 2,999 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy Street, Black Town | 2,110 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| Between Theerooputty Street and Walltax (West) Road, Black Town | 180 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Others of minor importance | 410 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| | 5,700 | 6 | 10 | | | |
| Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased | 1,256 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 4,443 | 12 | 10 |
| **IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.** | | | | | | |
| Widening Hunter's Road, Vepery | 2,164 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Connecting Aggraharam and Vencataramier Streets, Black Town | 1,801 | 3 | 5 | | | |
| Widening Cutcherry Road, Mylapore | 1,047 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Widening Vencatasa Moodelly Street (Pycroft's Road), Triplicane | 984 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| Widening Condey Chetty Street, Black Town | 880 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Widening Annah Pillay Street, Black Town | 745 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Widening Odacal Street, Black Town | 550 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Widening the turn into Waller's Road, Narrasingapoorum | 425 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Others of minor importance | 840 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| | 9,439 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased | 4,376 | 9 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 5,062 | 10 | 2 |
| "Repair of roads" | 86,700 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| Advances | 7,521 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 94,222 | 2 | 5 |
| | | | | 1,03,728 | 9 | 5 |

New roads.

720. The construction of new roads between Popham's Broadway and Thada Mootheapen street and between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy street, has been long desired, both on sanitary grounds and for the public convenience; they run east and west, thereby opening up a central portion of the town to the sea breeze, and also securing to inhabitants a more direct communication with the adjacent neighbourhood.

Improvements to roads.

721. The widening of Hunter's road, Vepery, has considerably improved a most important thoroughfare, the entire traffic between Choolay, Vepery, and Pursewaukum passing by this route.

The connexion of Aggraharam and Vencataramier streets, Black Town, is of much convenience to the inhabitants of the northern portion of the town. The widening of Cutcherry road, Mylapore, is completed.

The Board have not yet succeeded in arranging for the removal of the Mahomedan tomb, which forms so unsightly a projection into Pycroft's road, Triplicane.

On the 16th November last, the Board submitted to Government a proposal to continue the improvement of this important thoroughfare from Triplicane to White's road, Royapettah, the cost of the land and buildings required to be purchased (estimated at rupees 43,000) to be defrayed from the one per cent. income tax, and the charge of metalling the road and constructing side drains to be borne by the Municipal Fund.

Government in reply (24th November 1860) deemed this improvement to be of the greatest importance both on sanitary and other considerations, and resolved to include the cost of the land in the budget 1861–62, the expenditure for the year being rupees 20,000, to be charged as may be hereafter arranged either against the general budget fund, or against that part of the income tax devoted to public works, under Section 193, Act XXXII. of 1860.

Various improvements have been made in Condey Chetty, Annah Pillay, and Odacall streets, Black Town, at no very great outlay, and yet of much benefit as regards traffic and ventilation.

Repair of roads and advances.

722. The outlay under these heads during the past year has been unusually large, aggregating rupees 98,222 2 5, against rupees 53,780 0 8 in 1859, rupees 48,647 7 2 in 1858, and rupees 39,106 8 0 in 1857.

In their last report, the Board mentioned that they had been obliged to allow their contractors a considerable increase on their original rates, both for road and drain work, owing to the rise in prices of material and labour; and that, coupled with a constantly increasing amount of traffic, they feared the expenditure would be a very heavy one in the then current year 1860.

How far this fear has been realized, the above figures show, and the Board regret to say that on renewing their contracts at the commencement of the present year 1861, they had to consent to even somewhat higher terms, viz.:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laterite roads, | 5 | inches thick, | rupees | 2 | 9 | 2 | per square of 100 feet. | |
| Do. | do. | 4 | do. | „ | 2 | 4 | 1½ | do. | do. |
| Do. | do. | 3 | do. | „ | 1 | 11 | 3 | do. | do. |
| Granite | do. | 4 | do. | „ | 3 | 3 | 3 | do. | do. |
| Do. | do. | 3 | do. | „ | 2 | 4 | 8 | do. | do. |

Masonry works, drain and other.

A memorandum from the Board's civil engineer, giving full details of the road and drain work executed by his department last year, is appended to this report.

723. The particulars of the expenditure under this head are as follow:—

| | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Centre and secondary drains. | From Walltax Street to the Canal | 5,027 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| | In Black Town | 2,316 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | „ Royapooram | 1,986 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| | „ Choolay | 1,328 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| | „ the Mount Road | 403 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | „ Chintadrepettah | 261 | 14 | 3 | | | |
| | „ Royapettah | 142 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| | „ other localities | 383 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 11,849 | 3 | 2 |
| Side channels. | „ Triplicane | 4,510 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| | „ Mylapore | 661 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| | „ Jendrapettah | 580 | 11 | 4 | | | |
| | „ Chintadrepettah | 552 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | „ Narasingapoorum | 293 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| | „ Egmore | 167 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| | „ other localities | 230 | 9 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | 6,996 | 8 | 8 |
| Slaughter yards. | „ Choolay | 5,227 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| | „ Triplicane | 623 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 5,851 | 2 | 5 |
| Latrines. | Completion of 29 sanctioned by Government | 1,684 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | On the North Beach | 696 | 12 | 4 | | | |
| | In Pursewaukum | 455 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | Cossapettah and Egmore | 156 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | 2,992 | 9 | 8 |
| Excavating channel, and constructing foot bridge at Cochrane's canal | | | | | 2,530 | 4 | 0 |
| Support or retaining walls. | In Chintadrepettah | 1,677 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| | „ Mylapore | 401 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | „ Black Town | 268 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 2,346 | 9 | 10 |
| Wells, cisterns, &c. | „ Chintadrepettah | 323 | 12 | 8 | | | |
| | „ Black Town | 299 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| | „ Royapooram | 250 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| | „ other localities | 130 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | 1,004 | 0 | 5 |
| Dust boxes in Black Town | | | | | 616 | 12 | 1 |
| Works for flushing drains in Black Town and Chintadrepettah | | | | | 497 | 5 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous works | | | | | 2,219 | 5 | 6 |
| Advances for sundry works, viz.:— | | | | | | | |
| Government works near the Band stand | | 2,959 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Latrines | | 850 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Wells, cisterns, &c. | | 600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Dust boxes | | 250 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Drains | | 150 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 4,809 | 12 | 6 |
| | | | | | 41,713 | 9 | 6 |
| Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c. purchased | | | | | 27 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | 41,686 8 6 |
| Improvements of works | | | | | 9,516 | 14 | 3 |
| Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased | | | | | 390 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | 9,126 14 3 |
| Repair of works | | | | | 3,549 | 12 | 1 |
| Advances for repairs | | | | | 1,350 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | 4,899 12 1 |
| | | | | | | | 55,713 2 10 |

The aggregate amount is nearly double that expended under the same head in 1859.

Full particulars of the several works and improvements will be found in the civil engineer's memorandum, before referred to.

The first item of the above statement, viz., the secondary drains from Walltax street to the canal, amounting to rupees 5,027 10 7, will eventually be recovered from the People's Park Fund, as the drains were constructed with the view of adding to the value of the land between the town

wall and the canal, which was sold by auction in September 1859. It is proposed to construct similar drains across the remaining portion of the ground lying between the Hospital and Elephant Gates, which is also to be sold for the benefit of the People's Park Fund, the expense to be defrayed from the proceeds of the land.

On this last-mentioned piece of ground stand seven latrines, for the use of the inhabitants of Black Town, and prior to consenting to their removal, the Board obtained from Government four of the bastions of the town wall, which are now being gutted in view to their being converted into places of accommodation for the public.

A new slaughter yard has been completed and opened for use at Choolay. The yard near the Monegar Choultry has been enlarged, and that at Perambore put in repair. Slaughter yards.

724. The new Band stand on the south beach has been completed, and its cost is now under adjustment by Government. At the solicitation of the inhabitants of Black Town, the Board submitted to Government a plan for constructing a band stand and promenade on the Monument Esplanade of Black Town, at a cost of rupees 3,000, which met the approval of Government, and was included in the last budget. This improvement will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Black Town. Band stand.

725. In paragraphs 27 to 35 of the last report, the Board gave a brief description of the nature and object of these works, together with an estimate of their probable cost. They are now rapidly drawing to a completion, and would have been at work by this time, had the pumping engine promised by Government arrived from England. Finding that much uncertainty existed as to the date of its being despatched from that country, the Board availed themselves of the offer of a 12-horse engine actually on the voyage out, and since received, for the sum of rupees 3,600; but as it was not fitted with the necessary pumping apparatus, they ordered the same to be supplied by the makers of the engine. Trevelyan water works.

The iron water-pipes commissioned from Glasgow have arrived, and are of the best description; their cost, with cocks and other accessories, is, however, much higher than was originally estimated.

726. The particulars of the expenditure under this head are as follows:— Scavenging department.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wages of establishment - - - - | 27,208 | 12 | 4 |
| Hire of bullocks - - - - - | 29,199 | 3 | 9 |
| Extra work - - - - - - | 1,812 | 2 | 5 |
| Repair of carts - - - - - | 794 | 15 | 1 |
| | 59,015 | 1 | 7 |
| Less proceeds of rubbish sales - - - | 3,641 | 12 | 11 |
| Total - | 55,373 | 4 | 8 |

An extra establishment, costing rupees 294 8 0 per mensem, was organized when the cholera broke out in last year, and was maintained up to the beginning of February of the present year, when it was dispensed with; and some further reductions have, subsequently, been made in this department.

The hire of bullocks is now a very heavy charge, as the Board have to pay the high rate of rupees 15 per pair per mensem, including the services of a driver, or nearly 50 per cent. over the rate paid by their predecessors the justices in session, and they see little prospect of obtaining any reduction, so long as gram and fodder continue so extravagantly dear.

727. Further progress has been made in the removal of these places of sepulture and incremation from amongst the dwellings of the living. Burial and burning grounds.

An urgent representation was made to the Board, in the latter part of last year, by the European and East Indian inhabitants of Royapooram, backed by the testimony of the medical officer of the district, of the intolerable nuisance they were subjected to by the existence of several burial and burning grounds in close proximity to their dwellings; and the Board resolved, in communication with Government, to prohibit the further use of the same, and to allot a second portion of the Mint esplanade for the purpose; the expense of raising and enclosing the ground, estimated at about rupees 4,000, being equally shared between the State and the municipal fund.

Government, at the same time, caused a pamphlet, both in English and the vernaculars, to be published, showing the evils that result from the practice of burying and burning the dead in the vicinity of the abodes of the living, with the view of rendering this step more acceptable to the Native community.

The Board have also been in communication with Government on the subject of appropriating the site of the Veteran Battalion Lines at Washerpett as a burial ground for all those classes who now have cemeteries within the walls of Black Town, the removal of which has long engaged their attention, and they trust that action will be taken in the matter during the current year.

The Protestant burial ground at Mylapore has been closed, and a new site allotted for the purpose in the vicinity of the "Barber's Bridge;" to which it is also proposed to remove the numerous Roman Catholic cemeteries in the same neighbourhood.

728. The past year was a very sickly one, and was marked by one of the severest visitations of cholera that has occurred at Madras for a considerable period. Mortuary registration.

All possible precautions were taken, in concert with the medical authorities, to prevent the disease from spreading; notwithstanding which the number of victims was extremely heavy; and among them was our late Governor Sir Henry Ward, at the very outset of his career.

The number of deaths reported was:—

| | Males. | Females. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3,958 - - | 4,128 - - | 5,412 - - | 13,498 |
| against | 3,299 - - | 3,183 - - | 3,784 - - | 10,266 in 1859— |

of the above, 2,576 were cholera cases, against 1,861 in 1859; 2,047 in 1858, and 1,775 in 1857.

Financial retrospect.

729. The expenditure last year was exceedingly heavy, viz., rupees 2,71,977 8 3, against rupees 1,69,800 in 1859; rupees 2,22,379 3 2 in 1858, and rupees 1,47,324 1 9 in 1857; and to this must be added the amount of advances, rupees 63,609 2 9, which figures in the balance as recoverable from contractors and others, but which is actually represented by work performed, and is only kept in suspense until the bills for the same are adjusted.

The increase in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, has arisen from the greater extent of road work executed, and from the outlay on account of the Trevelyan water works; and to meet the same, the Board had to dispose of rupees 93,800 of their funded property; thereby reducing that asset to rupees 61,000, as shown in the balance of last year's accounts; but as the whole of the bonds are of the four per cent. loan, their real value in the market is only rupees 48,800. Four per cent. paper being about 20 discount.

Financial estimate for 1861.

730. Of the balance carried forward from last year, as specified in the accounts, viz., rupees 2,05,989, the only available items are:—

| | | | | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st.—Cash | | | | 11,802 | 3 | 7 |
| 2nd.—Government securities | 61,000 0 0 | | | | | |
| Less 20 discount | 12,200 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | 48,800 | 0 | 0 |
| 3rd.—Arrears of assessment | | | | 42,064 | 13 | 2 |
| 4th.— Do. of wheel tax | | | | 10,899 | 10 | 0 |
| Total | | | | 1,13,566 | 10 | 9 |

but as the two latter items are not likely to be collected in full, the available balance may be set down in round numbers at a lac of rupees.

The current year's demand may be estimated as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Assessment 1861 | 1,39,350 |
| Wheel tax | 50,000 |
| | 1,89,350 |

of which about rupees 1,40,000 will probably be collected within the year.

The other items of income are as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government contributions for roads | 27,397 |
| Sale of rubbish | 3,550 |
| Slaughter-house fees | 3,600 |
| Interest on Government securities | 2,440 |
| | 36,987 |
| Add available balance | 1,00,000 |
| Current collections | 1,40,000 |
| The total income will thus be rupees | 2,76,987 |

Expenditure.

731. The fixed charges are as follow:—

| | Monthly. RS. | A. | P. | Yearly. RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and wages | 6,757 | 8 | 0 | 81,090 | 0 | 0 |
| Bullock contractor | 2,835 | 0 | 0 | 34,020 | 0 | 0 |
| Total rupees | 9,592 | 8 | 0 | 1,15,110 | 0 | 0 |

UNCERTAIN DEMANDS.

| | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oil for lamps | 400 | 0 | 0 | 4,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Making and repairing carts | 150 | 0 | 0 | 1,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Reform of roads | | | | 79,572 | 1 | 7 |
| Repair of roads | | | | 14,244 | 4 | 0 |
| Masonry works | | | | 19,144 | 6 | 4 |
| Improvements | | | | 2,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Sinking wells | | | | 1,555 | 10 | 10 |
| Trevelyan water works balance | | | | 16,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. do. working charges | | | | 8,496 | 0 | 0 |
| Probable cost of stone-ware drain-pipes | | | | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total rupees | | | | 2,68,722 | 6 | 9 |

732. The completion of the Trevelyan water works, the first distinct work of any magnitude undertaken by the Board since its constitution in January 1857, under Acts XIV. and XXVI. of 1856, seems to offer an appropriate occasion for reviewing the state and prospects of the municipal finances. The cost of these water works, limited in their influence, and palliative rather than curative in their sanitary effects on the drainage of Black Town, has been met, as already stated, by the realization of a considerable portion of the funded property transferred to the Board by

the justices in sessions, and could not possibly, even if spread over several years, have been provided for from the ordinary income. This reserve fund, amounting to rupees 1,54,800, was not materially encroached upon until the year 1860, during which it has been reduced, as already explained in detail, to a sum of rupees 61,000 in 4 per cent. bonds, the net value of which, at the market price of the day, cannot be estimated at more than rupees 48,800; and this sum will be almost entirely expended during the current year.

It is obvious that the duties of the Municipal Board cannot be efficiently carried on for any length of time when its ordinary expenditure exceeds its ordinary income, and when the near prospect of its reserve fund being entirely exhausted prevents any new work of importance being commenced. For the improvement and reconstruction of the existing drains and sewers on a uniform and effective system, and for its extension to many thickly populated parts of the town and suburbs, which are at present very badly provided with drainage; for supplying fresh drinking-water, so much required at Madras, where the majority of the wells are brackish, and where a most distressing scarcity of water is felt in every unusually hot season,—the Board not only possess no *adequate* means, but have no means *whatever* at their command. Nor are the Board in a position to borrow money by mortgage of rates, under the provisions of Section 35, Act XXV. of 1856; for there is no surplus income that could be devoted to paying off a loan by annual instalments. The regular expenditure, instead of diminishing, is increasing, and must continue to increase, unless even the most necessary and urgent improvements are to be stopped; for every new piece of metalled road, every yard of drain built, every new sanitary appliance, involves some additional current expenses for working, repairs, and superintendence.

In short, but for the aid derived from the funded property received from the justices in sessions, the Municipal Commissioners would have been compelled during the last year to request Government to sanction a higher assessment, or to place some new source of income at their disposal. But a crisis seems now to have arrived which will admit of no further delay. The Commissioners are about to address the Government on the subject. It is trusted that an enhanced assessment, should such be found necessary, will be more readily and cheerfully borne by the public, when the beneficial results of certain operations, which will be simultaneously proposed, are taken into consideration.

## SECTION XVIII.—OBSERVATORY.

Frequent changes in direction of Madras observatory.

733. The frequent changes in the direction of the Madras observatory during the past few years have acted most prejudicially to its interest. In consequence thereof, the mounting of the fine new transit circle, received nearly four years since, is still unfinished; the projected equatorial room and dome have not yet been commenced; astronomical observations have been suspended, and the reductions of all kinds have fallen into arrears, while no fresh pursuit could be attempted, notwithstanding the urgent demands of the science for such assistance from every competent quarter.

The new transit circle.

734. The present state of this instrument is far from satisfactory, and the discordant opinions as to the best mode of completing it are very perplexing. The massive piers for supporting the Y's are all that can be desired for stability, and the instrument itself seems, as usual with Messrs. Simm's work, excellent in its execution. The piers are surmounted by heavy cap stones, which carry part of the microscopes for reading the circle, and have also to sustain the weight of the counterpoises. These stones were originally intended to have been put up entire, so that when once placed, the instrument was built in, and could never be properly cleaned, examined, or repaired, without their removal. The present astronomer could not acquiesce in this arrangement, and accordingly had the stones cut, so as to leave a clear slit of nine inches, through which the pivots of the instrument might be carefully lifted whenever occasion required. This long and tedious operation, slowly executed by native workmen, has caused most of the recent delay.

Six microscopes were originally provided for reading the divisions of the circle; but one, through being inadvertently placed over the illuminating lamp, was rendered useless. It is most extraordinary that this obvious defect was not guarded against in the first instance; but yet more so that, with the upper microscope, its opposite one, was not also given up, and the remaining four placed ninety degrees apart. Major Tennant decided, however, upon retaining five, at intervals of seventy-two degrees, an arrangement which forbids the use of the circle for rapid zoning with two opposite microscopes only. Moreover, as the piers were prepared for six microscopes, four fresh holes had to be pierced to insert the five. By some mistake, either in marking out or in cutting, these holes were not made in the exact places required, and must now be widened so as to allow a little motion of the microscopes, to get the divisions into their respective fields of view. Before doing this, however, it was necessary to have the counterpoises in action, so as to relieve the weight of the telescope and circles, and permit bodily adjustment of the Y's. The fulcra of these counterpoises were to have rested upon the very slices of stone which, for reasons before given, have been cut away, and stout metal supporting plates had to be cast, to screw on to the cap stones, yet easily removable when desired. This want has been supplied by Major C. A. Orr, at the Mint.

The number of microscopes to be used is still a matter of consideration. The present astronomer's preference is decidedly in favour of either six or four, not five. By the very last mail from England, the Astronomer Royal, who is ever most willing to aid by his invaluable experience and advice, wrote: "You will then have in use four microscopes, two on each side. As you have "no upper microscope you must abandon the use of the lower microscope, except as a pointer, "for which purpose you can change its power to a lower power." And he further adds, "you "will do well to set this change going vigorously." The preparations for the five-microscope

CHAP X. Madras.

arrangement have, however, gone so far, that to change again to an equidistant combination of either four or six microscopes would involve much further delay and expense. The present plan is, therefore, unwillingly proceeded with, contrary to the above expressed views, on the double grounds of economizing time and cash. The most simple way of settling the matter would be, to use four microscopes, as now placed, including two diameters, inclined to each other at an angle of 60 degrees, and so it is probable Mr. Airy means. Unless the four quadrants of the circle are sensibly unequal, or its figure elliptical instead of truly circular, there is no reason why this should not suffice; while the well-known accuracy of Messrs. Simm's work, and the circumstance that the Madras circle, having been divided by the same engine, must be a fac-simile of the great Greenwich circle, justify the belief that such contingencies are only one remove from absolute impossibilities.

Impatient of delay, and dissatisfied in the extreme with the defects of the small transit instrument used for mean time determinations, for the time-ball and gun-fire signals, the astronomer has already begun to use the new instrument as a transit only, without the counterpoises. Preliminary determinations of personal equation between the various observers are in progress, so as to reduce all to one standard. True time is now obtained for the Government time signals, and the stability of both piers and instrument is satisfactorily evident, even before the final precautions have been taken for fixing the Y's in permanent position.

quatorial instrument.

735. Information has been long since, and repeatedly, requested of Messrs. Cooke and Sons of York, with regard to the cost of remounting the present object glass, as also of an entirely new equatorial instrument. No reply has yet been received, although this report has been delayed mail after mail in the vain hope of having one in time. The astronomer can therefore only state his belief, that the largest and best instrument suitable for the position ought not to cost more than three hundred pounds. Indeed, if not already disposed of, one, almost perfection, was obtainable at that price, its munificent owner, J. G. Barclay, Esq., of Leyton, Essex, parting with it only in consequence of having ordered a new one of much larger dimensions. Its aperture is seven and a half inches. This subject must therefore be waived until Messrs. Cooke's reply is to hand.

ew equatorial om and dome.

736. Whatever may be the ultimate decision as to the telescope and its mounting, it is most desirable that the new room and its revolving dome should be rapidly pushed forward, ready either for a new equatorial or for the old one remounted. The form of roof proposed was so needlessly heavy, complicated, and costly, that it has been discarded, and a plan is now being prepared at the District Engineer's office of a much cheaper and more convenient hemispherical dome. It is to be hoped that this may be proceeded with at once, but until its completion it will be well to retain the present imperfect room and roof, to prevent a total cessation of observations of this class. Temporary repairs are immediately required; the storm of Sunday, May 19th, having stripped off the canvas and made rents in several places, which freely admit both dust and rain.

omet seeker, ring icrometer, and w power eye-ece, &c.

737. These urgent wants, although ordered in compliance with permission accorded by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, last December, are still unsupplied. They were to have arrived, without fail, in March, and it is to be feared that illness or some other serious cause has prevented Mr. Cooke from despatching them, as also the desired communications respecting the equatorial requirements.

iscovery of a ew planet, and her labours.

738. Notwithstanding the trying disadvantages under which the establishment has been placed, it is gratifying to be able to report that the equatorial has been successfully employed. A new planet, named Asia, was discovered by the astronomer shortly after his arrival.* Observations have been secured of it, as also of certain variable stars, in continuation of a former series of many years, extent. The return to maximum brilliancy of the most remarkable object of this class, viz., U. Geminorum, has been recorded at an undue and therefore unexpected and most important time. An ephemeris of the variable stars for 1861, and papers upon the new planet, have been communicated to the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, and *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

ime ball and ening gun-flash.

739. The time-ball is regularly dropped at 1 p.m., and the flash of the evening gun noted; both signals being duly published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and in the *Madras Times* of the following day. After a long period of inactivity, the time-ball was again started on March 20th, since which time the failures, few in number, have been entirely telegraphic.

oposed scheme simultaneous ne-signals roughout India.

740. The dropping of a time-ball by day is so much less conspicuous than the flash of a gun by night, that, except where the latter could not be had, it is scarcely possible to imagine why the former has ever been preferred. At Edinburgh, where a ball has long been employed, the citizens have decided in favour of a gun to be fired per telegraph from the Observatory, and have even subscribed the means of carrying out the improvement. At Madras, however, where guns are regularly fired at certain hours of the day, a time-ball was most needless. It is worth serious consideration whether it would not be far better to have the telegraph wire, which now passes very near, carried into the Fort, and the evening gun at least fired by electric signal. If a galvanic motor clock were established here, as at Greenwich, guns might be fired simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Galle, and at any other ports which are in telegraphic connexion with Madras. The time signals of England, furnished by the Royal Observatory, are most admirably arranged, and the astronomer will be most happy to communicate with the Astronomer Royal as to the best and most effective way of executing so comprehensive and important a scheme.

agnetical and teorological partment.

741. In this department considerable changes have been made. Hourly observations having been continued uninterruptedly (Sundays excepted) from 1841, March 1, to 1861, March 20, through a period of 20 years, it was presumed that sufficient data were already acquired for all climatological inquiries of short period, and the laborious and expensive hourly system was at

* Vide Appendix XII.

once dropped. Observations have since been made three times daily, and mean results deduced by the application of hourly corrections, in the usual manner. The arrears in this department, in consequence of the hourly system having been so long maintained, are very considerable, and it is estimated that their reduction and publication will occupy the present staff from two to three years.

No additional instruments are required, except a few of Negretti and Zambra's maximum thermometers. A supply of these is desirable, so as to have a reserve in case of accidents, which with self-registering instruments will frequently happen. Two standard thermometers are on their way here, and a new anemometer is ordered to be constructed by Mr. Adie, of London, under the superintendence of Balfour Stewart, Esq., Director of the Kew Observatory. The three last-named instruments are to be paid for out of the grant made by the Right Honourable Sir C. Wood in December last.

Distribution of publications.

742. The volumes of observations published at Madras are so rarely referred to in Europe, that it is probable but few continental observatories are in possession of them. No list is discoverable of their disposal, and it appears that the usual practice has been to send them all off, except a few, to the home authorities, in whose charge a large stock probably remains at the present time. A return relative to the distribution of these previous volumes, and of the numbers left (if any), would be desirable, in order that copies might be forwarded to all places to which they ought to have been, but never were sent. The result of this confined distribution is, that the library has not been enriched by return presents of the transactions of other institutions, as it otherwise would have been. In response to a broad hint appended to a recent paper in the *Astronomische Nachricten*, to the effect that "the European observatories, usually so liberal in giving away their publications, appeared almost to have forgotten the existence of a Madras observatory," Professor Von Littrow, of Vienna, has forwarded a box, containing a set of the annals of the Imperial Observatory, consisting of thirty-one volumes. In future it is proposed to append to each volume a printed list of persons and institutions entitled to receive the same gratuitously, and to have them all separately packed and directed for their respective destinations before being forwarded altogether to England.

Personal, staff.

743. The present establishment consists of five assistants, one of whom at considerably higher pay than the rest, is styled manager, four writers, a peon, five lascars, and a sweeper. It may be readily perceived that when once more started in systematic work, a smaller number of better assorted hands, at higher pay, would form a far more efficient staff. In this transition state, however, and especially until the tedious meteorological and magnetical arrears of reduction are completed and published, every man is useful. No immediate change is therefore desirable; but it is proposed that when any retirement occurs, advantage may be taken thereof to increase and adjust the remaining salaries according to merit. Any man able to pass the uncovenanted Civil Service examination will do for a writer. An assistant, however, ought to possess a knowledge of elementary algebra, logarithms, and plane trigonometry; but a manager should know more, especially the general manipulations of practical astronomy. It is recommended, therefore, that in future no promotion or appointment shall take place without a preliminary examination in these subjects; not competitive, but merely as a qualification test; and should this view be approved, suitable papers shall be prepared, a creditable examination in which may constitute eligibility to serve in the higher grades. This plan is now adopted in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

## GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

A new roof to the N.W. hall, conversion of a verandah into an office-room and minor repairs.

744. In the Administration Report for 1859–60, reference was made to certain repairs and alterations to the Museum buildings that were then in progress, and which had much interfered with the arrangements. These works have been all most satisfactorily completed during the year, and the re-arrangement of the objects in the Museum was commenced about the middle of December 1860.

As the present arrangement is not likely to be materially disturbed for some time it will be briefly described. For the convenience of reference, the rooms have had numbers assigned to them.

No. 1.—Entrance hall. Raw materials and manufactured articles, birds in the wall cases.

745. The entrance hall (No. 1). For the purpose of economizing space before the enlargement of the Museum, this room was furnished with four large cases fitted into recesses in the wall. These contain the collection of birds. In cases on the floor are contained a collection of articles from the vegetable kingdom used as food; fibres and textile fabrics, a collection of gums and resins, oils and oil-seeds, and a miscellaneous and extensive collection of articles chiefly of Indian manufacture. A large and valuable collection of specimens of Indian woods is fitted in racks, and numerous Indian arms, (fire-arms, swords, daggers and spears,) are arranged around the pillars supporting the roof.

The whole of the objects are labelled except the birds, the arrangement of which has not yet been commenced.

Room No. 2. Marbles and lithographic stones of southern India.

746. No. 2 is a small room dividing the entrance hall from the large north-western hall. It contains a collection of the marbles and lithographic stones of southern India.

No. 3.—The N. W. hall.—The animal kingdom, birds excepted.

747. This fine lofty room is reached by a short flight of steps from No. 2. It contains all the specimens from the animal kingdom that are in the Museum, the birds excepted. The mammalia are arranged in wall cases above the windows, some of the larger reptiles are suspended from the roof. The smaller reptilia, the fish, crustacea, insects, shells, and the objects from the radiate sub-kingdom, such as echinoderms, corals, and sponges, are arranged in glass cases on the floor. The mammalia are all named, and some of the reptilia. Considerable progress has been

made with the fish, with which the officer in charge is now engaged; a few only of the crustacea have yet been named. The shells have all been named and catalogued, but the *genus only* of a considerable number has been ascertained, their species remaining to be determined. The corals and sponges have yet to be arranged. The classification of the objects from the animal kingdom has been much retarded for want of the necessary books; but these are being procured as fast as funds permit, and it is hoped much progress will be made during the present year.

Room No. 4.—Coals and coal strata.

748. Returning to No. 2, and turning to the right hand, a small room No. 4 is reached, which contains in glass cases, specimens of the coals and coal strata of India, labelled.

Room No. 5.—The right wing. Palæontological and mineralogical collections.

749. The room last named leads into the right wing, or No. 5. This large room has been appropriated to—

1st.—The palæontological collection, which is labelled, catalogued, and arranged according to the classification of Sir C. Lyell.

2nd.—The mineralogical collection, labelled, catalogued, and arranged according to Phillips.

3rd.—Several cases of fossils, rocks, and minerals of Southern India, not yet arranged.

Rooms No. 6 and 7.—Unarranged rocks, &c. in No. 6. Various ores in No. 7.

750. Nos. 6 and 7 are situated between the right wing and the entrance hall. No. 6 contains a further quantity of unarranged rocks, minerals, and ores of Southern India; and No. 7, the ores of antimony, copper, iron, lead, manganese, and samples of the metalloid graphite, all of Southern India. There are two aërolites in this room, one, the largest, from Madura, the other from Nellore.

Rooms No. 8 and 9.—Aqueous, hypogene and volcanic rocks, birds in wall cases. Specimens of wood in racks.

751. Nos. 8 and 9. These are two similar rooms on the other side of the entrance hall, dividing it from the left wing. No. 8 contains specimens of the aqueous rocks of Southern India, labelled, catalogued and arranged lithologically. No. 9 contains specimens of hypogene and volcanic rocks, likewise catalogued and labelled. There are two wall-cases containing birds in this room, and both rooms have racks containing specimens of wood.

No. 10.—Birds' nests and eggs, and objects in spirits.

752. No. 10 contains specimens of birds' nests and eggs, and various specimens from the animal kingdom preserved in spirits.

No. 11.—The left wing, ethnological room.

753. No. 11. This room is exactly like the right wing. In may be called the ethnological room, containing as it does in addition to the galvano-plastic casts taken by the Brothers Schlagentweit and the numismatic collection, a great number of curious and interesting objects illustrative of the manufactures, manners, customs, and religions of various peoples, chiefly Asiatic. The agricultural and other implements and models of machinery expected from England will be placed in this room when received.

A.—Expenditure, museum.

754. The average monthly expenditure for salaries of establishment, petty repairs, and materials used in the preparation of specimens, &c., has been rupees 205 11 6. But few purchases have been made except of books, and for this purpose 100*l.* was remitted to England during the year.

Zoological gardens.

755. For the purchase and keep of animals, servants' wages, and petty repairs in the Zoological Gardens, the average monthly expenditure has been rupees 329 2 8½; orders having been passed for the removal of this part of the establishment to the People's Park; no alterations or improvements that would lead to additional expense have been attempted.

Visitors in 1860-61,—5,27,753.

Visitors in 1859-60,—5,52,407.

756. The visitors during the past year amounted altogether to 5,27,753, of whom 70,807 were able to write their names in the visitor's book. Of the signatures, 21,863 or 1 in 3½ were in English, 33,706 in Tamil, 9,951 in Telugu, and 4,529 in Hindustani. The number of visitors, though somewhat under the high numbers of last year, suffices to show the great interest taken by the public in this institution.

C.—Contributions to museum.

757. The additions to the Museum during the past year have been 573; of these 296 were donations, the remainder purchases.

D.—Contributions to zoological gardens.

758. Two hundred and seventy-three specimens were obtained for the Zoological Gardens, of which thirty-two were contributed by the public; the remainder were purchases to replace casualties among the smaller animals.

Library.

759. The Library building is completed, and the books are being arranged as fast as possible It has taken a considerable time to arrange the 26,879 numbers of the specifications from the Patent Office, extending from the year 1617 to 1858. But these valuable records, together with the other works in the Library, will be accessible to those who desire to consult them by the beginning of June.

It is not considered desirable to open this portion of the Museum indiscriminately to all visitors, and the admission will therefore be by season tickets, for which no charge will be made. The want of a good library of reference in the various branches of natural history and its allied sciences has been much felt in this Presidency, and it is hoped the Museum Library will in time supply that want. But without reference to the public wants it was absolutely necessary that the person entrusted by Government with the charge of the Museum should have the best authorities at hand to enable him to arrange the collection.

## APPENDICES to the ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1860-61.

### APPENDIX I.—TABLE A.—SHOWING the NUMBER of SUITS instituted and disposed of during the Year 1860.

| | Depending 1st January 1860. | Instituted. | Total. | Decided on merits. | Dismissed on default. | Adjusted or withdrawn. | Otherwise disposed of. | Depending December 31, 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellary | 1,369 | 5,326 | 6,695 | 3,219 | 77 | 2,656 | 4 | 739 |
| Calicut | 11,231 | 7,918 | 19,149 | 5,031 | 937 | 3,373 | 1,827 | 7,981 |
| Chicacole | 1,627 | 2,271 | 3,898 | 1,423 | 201 | 999 | 49 | 1,226 |
| Chingleput | 1,475 | 2,601 | 4,076 | 1,284 | 351 | 1,013 | 49 | 1,379 |
| Chittoor | 2,817 | 6,731 | 9,548 | 3,316 | 898 | 3,005 | 214 | 2,115 |
| Coimbatore | 2,486 | 7,263 | 9,749 | 3,837 | 387 | 3,373 | 192 | 1,960 |
| Cuddalore | 2,892 | 6,938 | 9,830 | 2,675 | 619 | 3,549 | 15 | 2,972 |
| Cuddapah | 4,062 | 6,782 | 10,844 | 3,243 | 1,038 | 2,365 | 818 | 3,380 |
| Guntoor | 458 | 2,393 | 2,851 | 1,081 | 101 | 1,398 | - - | 271 |
| Honore | 6,399 | 4,087 | 10,486 | 3,353 | 322 | 2,098 | 599 | 4,114 |
| Madura | 5,493 | 6,850 | 12,343 | 2,152 | 1,217 | 3,960 | 110 | 4,904 |
| Mangalore | 6,774 | 4,970 | 11,744 | 3,097 | 370 | 2,401 | 537 | 5,339 |
| Masulipatam | 1,424 | 2,829 | 4,253 | 1,439 | 245 | 1,506 | 13 | 1,050 |
| Nellore | 1,310 | 3,709 | 5,019 | 1,553 | 315 | 2,600 | 25 | 526 |
| Nundial | 2,167 | 4,373 | 6,540 | 2,750 | 457 | 2,247 | 107 | 979 |
| Negapatam | - - | 14,455 | 14,455 | 3,248 | 996 | 4,087 | 1,675 | 4,449 |
| Rajahmundry | 3,568 | 4,848 | 8,416 | 1,928 | 182 | 1,744 | 1,760 | 2,796 |
| Salem | 4,677 | 6,304 | 10,981 | 4,414 | 741 | 3,453 | 20 | 2,353 |
| Tanjore | 11,940 | 15,327 | 27,267 | 4,016 | 1,090 | 7,485 | 9,248 | 5,428 |
| Tellicherry | 5,025 | 5,906 | 10,931 | 2,924 | 680 | 1,199 | 353 | 5,775 |
| Tinnevelly | 3,197 | 6,320 | 9,517 | 2,622 | 882 | 4,403 | 109 | 1,501 |
| Trichinopoly | 3,206 | 5,775 | 8,981 | 1,912 | 929 | 2,874 | 104 | 3,162 |
| Agent, Ganjam | 1,179 | 1,287 | 2,466 | 709 | 318 | 515 | 100 | 824 |
| Agent, Vizagapatam | 3,356 | 2,571 | 5,927 | 785 | 202 | 849 | 459 | 3,632 |
| Total of 1860 | 88,132 | 1,37,834 | 2,25,966 | 62,011 | 13,555 | 63,152 | 18,393 | 68,855 |
| „ 1859 | 63,735 | 1,63,269 | 2,27,004 | 54,148 | 9,986 | 63,084 | 11,654 | 88,132 |
| Increase | 24,397 | - - | - - | 7,863 | 3,569 | 68 | 6,739 | - - |
| Decrease | - - | 25,435 | 1,038 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 19,277 |

### APPENDIX I.—TABLE B.

| | From the Decrees of | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Civil Judges. | Subordinate Judges. | Principal Sudder Ameens. | Sudder Ameens. | District Moonsiffs. | Total. |
| Suits appealable | 105 | 279 | 333 | 1,142 | 25,800 | 27,659 |
| Appealed | 38 | 107 | 93 | 485 | 10,918 | 11,641 |
| Affirmed | 19 | 55 | 82 | 214 | 2,993 | 3,363 |
| Modified or reversed | 17 | 20 | 39 | 195 | 1,835 | 2,106 |

### APPENDIX I.—TABLE C.

PETTY OFFENCES.

| Zillahs and Agencies. | Pending and summoned. | Released. | Discharged on Razeenamah. | Punished. | Dealt with by | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Village Police. | District Police. | Magistracy. |
| Bellary | 7,599 | 3,116 | 1,530 | 2,945 | 1,170 | 5,127 | 1,302 |
| Calicut | 9,660 | 3,868 | 3,546 | 2,169 | 1,083 | 8,216 | 284 |
| Chicacole | 14,153 | 4,419 | 7,018 | 2,703 | 1,172 | 12,849 | 128 |
| Chingleput | 9,161 | 2,500 | 3,941 | 2,620 | 552 | 7,479 | 1,045 |
| Chittoor | 13,232 | 5,509 | 2,624 | 4,968 | 273 | 12,567 | 392 |
| Coimbatore | 13,977 | 4,352 | 2,781 | 6,818 | 2,403 | 11,271 | 303 |
| Cuddalore | 10,406 | 3,478 | 2,649 | 4,279 | 482 | 9,345 | 579 |
| Cuddapah | 3,513 | 1,133 | 802 | 1,261 | 17 | 2,970 | 526 |
| Guntoor | 12,937 | 3,957 | 5,478 | 3,446 | 1,640 | 11,098 | 199 |
| Honore | 4,113 | 1,169 | 1,486 | 1,382 | 249 | 3,723 | 141 |

Petty Offences—*continued.*

| Zillahs and Agencies. | Pending and summoned. | Released. | Discharged on Razeenamah. | Punished. | Dealt with by | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Village Police. | District Police. | Magistracy. |
| Madura | 11,853 | 6,031 | 2,325 | 3,497 | 1,566 | 9,464 | 823 |
| Mangalore | 4,870 | 1,224 | 2,909 | 621 | 415 | 4,298 | 157 |
| Masulipatam | 7,573 | 2,131 | 2,195 | 3,205 | 401 | 6,922 | 238 |
| Negapatam | 1,651 | 756 | 482 | 345 | 93 | 1,504 | 54 |
| Nellore | 11,870 | 5,188 | 3,997 | 2,685 | 274 | 11,324 | 272 |
| Nundial | 4,549 | 1,648 | 1,176 | 1,675 | 291 | 3,992 | 216 |
| Rajahmundry | 13,904 | 5,328 | 6,337 | 2,175 | 1,639 | 11,987 | 278 |
| Salem | 11,742 | 4,729 | 3,332 | 3,309 | 945 | 9,733 | 692 |
| Tanjore | 13,125 | 6,308 | 3,654 | 3,111 | 355 | 12,448 | 322 |
| Tellicherry | 4,648 | 1,976 | 1,391 | 1,219 | 613 | 3,767 | 206 |
| Tinnevelly | 8,173 | 3,864 | 1,751 | 2,553 | 1,068 | 6,866 | 239 |
| Trichinopoly | 6,907 | 3,297 | 1,394 | 2,126 | 666 | 5,851 | 390 |
| Agent, Ganjam | 5,637 | 1,830 | 2,188 | 1,587 | 332 | 5,030 | 275 |
| Agent, Vizagapatam | 24,614 | 8,046 | 14,904 | 1,664 | 28 | 24,580 | 6 |
| Total of 1860 | 2,29,867 | 85,857 | 79,890 | 62,363 | 17,727 | 2,02,411 | 9,067 |
| „ 1859 | 2,30,551 | 84,986 | 83,597 | 61,019 | 18,846 | 2,04,773 | 6,691 |
| Inrease | — | 871 | — | 1,344 | — | — | 2,376 |
| Derease | 684 | — | 3,707 | — | 1,119 | 2,362 | — |

APPENDIX I.—TABLE D.—CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

| Zillahs and Agencies. | Total number of Cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police Magistracy and the Courts including those pending at the commencement of the year, &c. | | Released by the District Police and Magistracy. | Dealt with by the Magistracy under Act VII. of 1843. | | | By the Subordinate Criminal Courts. | | | By the Session Courts. | | | By the Sudder Court. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Convicted and punished. | Acquitted and released. | Held to security. | Convicted and punished. | Acquitted and released. | Held to security. | Convicted and punished. | Acquitted and released. | Held to security. | Convicted and punished. | Acquitted and released. | Held to security. |
| | Cases. | Persons. | Persons. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | 687 | 1,694 | 985 | 45 | 93 | 5 | 81 | 173 | 5 | 50 | 188 | — | 7 | 12 | — |
| Calicut | 532 | 1,274 | 705 | 55 | 36 | 2 | 222 | 159 | 4 | 85 | 66 | 4 | 19 | 14 | — |
| Chicacole | 208 | 526 | 330 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 62 | 40 | 2 | 12 | 18 | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| Chingleput | 223 | 612 | 281 | 24 | 5 | 4 | 47 | 128 | 5 | 16 | 52 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Chittoor | 552 | 1,817 | 885 | 36 | 2 | — | 252 | 259 | 6 | 138 | 100 | 5 | 35 | 21 | — |
| Coimbatore | 606 | 1,496 | 957 | 93 | 35 | 8 | 114 | 174 | 29 | 32 | 46 | — | 7 | 11 | — |
| Cuddalore | 588 | 1,564 | 1,206 | 42 | 25 | — | 123 | 137 | 5 | 83 | 95 | — | 2 | 6 | — |
| Cuddapah | 485 | 1,736 | 1,233 | 14 | 5 | — | 39 | 164 | 35 | 62 | 121 | 6 | 5 | — | — |
| Guntoor | 142 | 364 | 222 | 5 | — | — | 25 | 61 | 4 | 11 | 23 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Honore | 252 | 514 | 280 | 12 | 2 | — | 72 | 43 | — | 29 | 36 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Madura | 458 | 1,463 | 904 | 83 | 52 | 31 | 106 | 198 | 3 | 25 | 40 | 9 | 8 | 2 | — |
| Mangalore | 257 | 680 | 460 | 5 | 3 | — | 48 | 70 | 7 | 17 | 33 | — | 12 | 2 | — |
| Masulipatam | 198 | 393 | 185 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 49 | 37 | — | 26 | 39 | 12 | 3 | — | — |
| Negapatam | 63 | 185 | 99 | 11 | 13 | — | 6 | 4 | — | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Nellore | 860 | 1,171 | 679 | 15 | 17 | 26 | 86 | 183 | 15 | 56 | 121 | — | — | — | — |
| Nundial | 432 | 926 | 644 | 26 | 20 | 2 | 60 | 81 | — | 15 | 29 | 1 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Rajahmundry | 353 | 764 | 430 | 21 | 7 | — | 126 | 87 | 6 | 20 | 32 | 1 | 9 | 14 | — |
| Salem | 850 | 2,205 | 1,374 | 118 | 51 | 6 | 137 | 199 | 15 | 55 | 172 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Tanjore | 420 | 1,059 | 750 | 93 | 20 | — | 48 | 51 | — | 40 | 40 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Tellicherry | 397 | 870 | 507 | 119 | 16 | 3 | 64 | 72 | 5 | 35 | 25 | 5 | 7 | — | — |
| Tinnevelly | 605 | 1,525 | 1,070 | 11 | 5 | — | 80 | 217 | 1 | 25 | 86 | — | 2 | 18 | 1 |
| Trichinopoly | 265 | 691 | 394 | — | — | — | 78 | 105 | 1 | 21 | 77 | 5 | — | — | 2 |
| Agent, Ganjam | 202 | 504 | 308 | — | — | — | 78 | 56 | 7 | 22 | 12 | 8 | 9 | — | — |
| Agent, Vizagapatam | 182 | 697 | 513 | — | — | — | 73 | 46 | 25 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 | — | — |
| Total of 1860 | 9,817 | 24,730 | 15,401 | 881 | 417 | 90 | 1,976 | 2,738 | 179 | 889 | 1,459 | 66 | 157 | 113 | 7 |
| „ of 1859 | 9,565 | 24,660 | 15,790 | 491 | 235 | 37 | 1,948 | 2,631 | 213 | 1,027 | 1,523 | 118 | 173 | 123 | 4 |
| Increase | 252 | 70 | — | 390 | 182 | 53 | 28 | 107 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Decrease | — | — | 389 | — | — | — | — | — | 34 | 138 | 64 | 52 | 16 | 10 | — |

(Signed) JOHN WILKINS,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

Sudder Court, Registrar's Office,
1st June 1861.

APPENDIX II.—No. 1. A.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court during the Year 1860.

| OFFENCES. | 1 Number of cases. | 2 Total Number of persons. | 3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labour. | 4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment. | 5 Number of persons sentenced to be flogged. | 6 Number of persons fined. | 7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | 8 Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Larceny above 50 rupees, under the provision of Section XXXII., Act No. XIII. of 1856. | 2 | 16 | 13 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Larceny | 479 | 584 | 170 | 5 | 242 | — | 167 | — |
| Receiving stolen goods | 52 | 61 | 14 | 1 | 5 | — | 41 | — |
| Embezzlement and breach of trust | 62 | 65 | 48 | 1 | — | — | 16 | — |
| Obtaining property by false pretences | 16 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | — |
| Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same. | 173 | 206 | 60 | — | 6 | 56 | 84 | — |
| Stealing growing plants and vegetables | 18 | 23 | 2 | — | 6 | 12 | 3 | — |
| Wrongful appropriation of property found | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years. | 6 | 7 | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | — |
| Reputed thieves | 40 | 51 | 27 | 1 | — | — | 23 | — |
| Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops. | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | — |
| Unlawful or malicious destruction of property. | 10 | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child. | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 2 |
| Police Officers taking bribes | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Violation of duty by Police Officers | 6 | 7 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 2 | — |
| Crimping | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Assaults | 1,931 | 1,343 | 25 | 2 | — | 464 | 852 | 1,060 |
| Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty. | 75 | 103 | 7 | — | — | 62 | 34 | — |
| Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c. | 1,522 | 2,798 | 14 | 3 | — | 2,002 | 779 | 46 |
| Disturbing religious worship, &c. | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — |
| Trespass into dwelling-houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse. | 42 | 47 | — | — | — | 33 | 14 | 12 |
| Cruelty to animals | 38 | 38 | — | — | — | 29 | 9 | — |
| Drunk and incapable | 238 | 238 | 6 | 1 | — | 198 | 33 | — |
| Riding or driving furiously | 68 | 69 | — | — | — | 49 | 20 | — |
| Driving without lights | 83 | 83 | — | — | — | 65 | 18 | — |
| Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles. | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Indecent exposure in the street | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Obstructing the public roads | 342 | 349 | — | — | — | 200 | 149 | — |
| Conducting processions, &c., &c., without licence. | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | 6 | 7 | — |
| Sounding metal instruments in the streets without licence. | 11 | 11 | — | — | — | 2 | 9 | — |
| Begging in the public roads | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets. | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — |
| Keeping gaming-houses | 5 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| Gambling in the street | 99 | 348 | 25 | — | — | 243 | 80 | — |
| Nuisance | 2,403 | 2,403 | — | — | — | 1,953 | 450 | — |
| Breaches of licence by hotel keepers, &c. | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons. | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Taking spirits into Fort St. George, the House of Correction, &c., without due permission. | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Keeping taverns, &c. without licence from the Commissioner of Police. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Refusing to maintain wives and children | 349 | 223 | — | — | — | 139 | 84 | 126 |
| Escaping from a place of legal confinement | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Breaches of Abkarry Act, No. XIX. of 1852. | 8 | 9 | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | — |
| Ditto Post Office Act, No. XVII. of 1854. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Ditto Railway Act, No. XVIII. of 1854. | 6 | 8 | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | — |
| Ditto Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856. | 404 | 406 | — | — | — | 109 | 297 | — |

CHAP. X. Madras

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court during the Year 1860—*continued.*

| OFFENCES. | 1 Number of cases. | 2 Total Number of persons. | 3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labour. | 4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment. | 5 Number of persons sentenced to be flogged. | 6 Number of persons fined. | 7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | 8 Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breaches of Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Ditto Arms Act, Nos. XXVIII. of 1857, and XXXI. of 1860. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Ditto Marine Police Act. No. XXVIII. of 1858. | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| Ditto Contract Act. No. XIII. of 1859. | 71 | *35 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 17 | 41 |
| Preferring charges without sufficient grounds. | 16 | 16 | — | — | — | 16 | — | — |
| Failing to prosecute after making a charge | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Withdrawing himself from the Police Force without leave or notice. | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Obstructing the Collectors' Officers in the execution of their duty. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Total - - | 8,646 | 9,643 | 429 | 19 | 261 | 5,677 | 3,241 | 1,300 |

* Of these, 16 persons were required to fulfil the conditions of their contract; 11 persons were bound over to keep the peace in 4 separate cases; 2 paupers and 1 insane person were sent to the Monegar Choultry, and 1 child to the house of industry.

Madras, Town Police Court,
1st January 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

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APPENDIX II.—No. 2 B.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES committed from the Town Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the Year 1860.

| OFFENCES. | Number of Cases. | Number of Prisoners. | Number of Prisoners convicted. | Number of Prisoners acquitted. | NATURE OF SENTENCE. | Amount or Value of Property alleged to have been stolen. R. A. P. | Amount or Value of Property recovered. R. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manslaughter - - | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | | | |
| Kidnapping - - | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | | |
| Larceny - - | 14 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 1 to be transported for 10 years.<br>3 to be transported for 4 years each.<br>3 to be imprisoned for 2 years each with hard labour.<br>4 to be imprisoned for 18 months each with hard labour.<br>1 to be imprisoned for 15 months with hard labour.<br>4 to be imprisoned for 12 months each with hard labour.<br>1 to be imprisoned for 9 months with hard labour. | 4,306 15 9 | 3,171 14 3 |
| Stealing from the person. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | - - - - - - - | 147 8 0 | 100 0 0 |
| Receiving stolen property. | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor.<br>1 to be imprisoned for 1 year with hard labour. | | |
| Burglary - - - | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 to be transported for 4 years.<br>1 to be imprisoned for 2½ years with hard labour. | 700 0 0 | — |
| Breaking into a Pagoda and stealing therefrom. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labour. | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Perjury - - - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 to be transported for 7 years | | |
| Forgery - - - | 2 | *1 | 1 | — | 1 to be imprisoned for 3 years with hard labour. | | |

* Two cases against one man.

Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Town Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the Year 1860—*continued*.

| OFFENCES. | Number of Cases. | Number of Prisoners. | Number of Prisoners convicted. | Number of Prisoners acquitted. | NATURE OF SENTENCE. | Amount or Value of Property alleged to have been stolen. | Amount or Value of Property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breach of trust - - | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labour.<br>2 to be imprisoned for 18 months each with hard labour.<br>2 to be imprisoned for 12 months each with hard labour | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Embezzlement - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 to be imprisoned for 3 years with hard labour. | 512 2 1 | 105 0 0 |
| Conspiracy - - | *2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 to be imprisoned for 2 years each with hard labour. | | |
| Obtaining by false pretences. | 5 | †6 | 3 | 3 | 2 to be imprisoned for 18 months each with hard labour.<br>1 to be imprisoned for 15 months with hard labour. | | |
| | 36 | 54 | 36 | 18 | | 5,696 9 10 | 3,406 14 3 |

* Veerapermal Pillay, who was committed for perjury, was included in one of these, but acquitted.
† Two cases against one man.

Madras, Town Police Court,
1st January 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—No. 3 C.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of COMMITTABLE CASES investigated at the Town Police Court during the Year 1860 in which the Prisoners were discharged.

| OFFENCES. | 1. Number of Cases. | 2. Number of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Uttering counterfeit coin - - - - - - | 2 | 3 |
| Forging and uttering - - - - - - | 5 | 7 |
| Breach of trust - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Embezzlement - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Receiving stolen property - - - - - | 5 | 6 |
| Rape - - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Arson - - - - - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Larceny - - - - - - - - | 3 | 3 |
| Attempting to bribe a public officer to act contrary to his duty - | 1 | 4 |
| Total - | 20 | 27 |

Madras, Town Police Court,
1st January 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX II.—No. 4 D.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act I. of 1859, during the Year 1860.

| OFFENCES. | 1. Number of Cases. | 2. Number of Defendants. | 3. Number convicted and sentenced to Hard Labour. | 4. Number convicted and sentenced to simple Imprisonment. | 5. Number sent on Board. | 6. Compromised. | 7. Number acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Desertion - - - - | 9 | 18 | 8 | — | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands. | 7 | 49 | 36 | — | — | 8 | 5 |
| Do. do. neglect of duty - | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Wilful disobedience to lawful commands, and refusal of duty. | 5 | 7 | 5 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Embezzling cargo - - - | 4 | 16 | 3 | — | — | — | 13 |
| Assault - - - - | 4 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Surreptitiously obtaining a passage - | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Absenting themselves from the ship without permission. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Refusing to pay wages - - | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total - | 35 | 101 | 58 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 31 |

Madras, Town Police Court,
1st January 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX II.—No. 5 E.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act IV. of 1842, during the Year 1860.

| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OFFENCES | Number of Cases. | Number of Defendants. | Number convicted and flogged. | Number fined. | Number acquitted. | Compromised. |
| Desertion | 20 | 24 | 5 | — | 16 | 3 |
| Wilful neglect of duty | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Landing goods beyond the prescribed limits. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Using unlicensed catamarans | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total | 23 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 3 |

Madras, Town Police Court, 1st January 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON, Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX II.—No. 6 A.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court during the Year 1860.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OFFENCES. | Number of cases. | Total Number of persons. | Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labour. | Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment. | Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged. | Number of persons fined. | Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of cases compromised or dismissed for default. |
| Larceny | 205 | 239 | 81 | 9 | 67 | — | 82 | — |
| Receiving stolen goods | 17 | 25 | 9 | — | — | — | 16 | — |
| Embezzlement and breach of trust | 27 | 25 | 13 | 1 | — | — | 11 | 3 |
| Obtaining property by false pretences | 14 | 17 | 10 | — | — | — | 7 | — |
| Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same. | 28 | 39 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 19 | — |
| Stealing growing plants and vegetables | 12 | 16 | 2 | — | 6 | 3 | 5 | — |
| Wrongful appropriation of property found | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years. | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Reputed thieves | 8 | 10 | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| Having possession of false weights, &c. at their shops. | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Unlawful or malicious destruction of property. | 44 | 24 | — | — | — | 4 | 20 | 22 |
| Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child. | 16 | 19 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 11 | 4 |
| Police officers taking bribes | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Violation of duty by police officers | 15 | 20 | 8 | 4 | — | 5 | 3 | — |
| Desertion from service by troopers of the mounted police | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Crimping | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Assaults | 1,535 | 830 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 260 | 537 | 889 |
| Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty. | 36 | 66 | 7 | 2 | — | 28 | 29 | — |
| Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c. | 846 | 1,608 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 1,209 | 373 | 20 |
| Trespass into dwelling-houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse. | 105 | 154 | — | — | — | 66 | 88 | 17 |
| Cruelty to animals | 132 | 132 | — | — | — | 110 | 22 | — |
| Drunk and incapable | 196 | 210 | 1 | — | — | 189 | 20 | — |
| Riding or driving furiously | 158 | 174 | — | — | — | 123 | 51 | — |
| Driving without lights | 139 | 139 | — | — | — | 104 | 35 | — |
| Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles. | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 |

Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court during the Year 1860— *continued.*

| OFFENCES. | 1 Number of cases. | 2 Total Number of persons. | 3 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labour. | 4 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment. | 5 Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged. | 6 Number of persons fined. | 7 Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | 8 Number of cases compromised or dismissed for default. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indecent exposure in the street - - | 261 | 261 | — | — | — | 229 | 32 | — |
| Obstructing the public roads - - | 226 | 300 | — | — | — | 183 | 117 | — |
| Conducting processions, &c., without licence | 7 | 17 | — | — | — | 4 | 13 | — |
| Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Keeping gaming-houses - - - | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Gambling in the street - - - | 23 | 56 | 2 | — | — | 32 | 22 | — |
| Nuisance - - - - - | 2,517 | 2,517 | — | — | — | 2,398 | 119 | — |
| Singing obscene songs in the public street, &c. | 3 | 8 | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | — |
| Taking spirits or intoxicating drugs into the house of correction without due permission. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Refusing to maintain wives and children - | 298 | 207 | 18 | 4 | — | 61 | 124 | 91 |
| Breach of Act XIX. of 1850 by apprentices | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto Abkarry Act XIX. of 1852 - | 12 | 14 | — | — | — | 12 | 2 | — |
| Ditto Railway Act XVIII. of 1854 - | 14 | 18 | 1 | — | — | 13 | 4 | — |
| Ditto Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856 - | 89 | 115 | — | — | — | 33 | 82 | — |
| Ditto Wheel Tax Act XXVI. of 1856 - | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Ditto Arms Act XXVIII of 1857 and XXX of 1860. | 5 | 8 | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | — |
| Ditto Contract Act XIII. of 1859 - | 103 | *60 | 8 | — | — | — | 42 | 58 |
| Referring charges without sufficient grounds | 18 | 18 | — | — | — | 18 | — | — |
| Total - - | 7,130 | 7,366 | 225 | 40 | †77 | 5,106 | 1,908 | 1,106 |

* Of these 10 persons were bound over to fulfil the conditions of their contract; 2 persons were bound over to keep the peace in two cases; one of whom was committed to gaol, having failed to produce satisfactory or sufficient sureties; 3 paupers and 2 insane persons were sent the Monegar Choultry; 1 case of a Police Officer referred to the Commissioner of Police.

† Of these 77 flogged, 24 were juvenile offenders.

Madras, Vepery Police Court,
30th January 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX II. — No. 7 B. — ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the Year 1860.

| OFFENCES. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Prisoners convicted. | Number of Prisoners acquitted. | NATURE OF SENTENCE. | Amount or Value of Property alleged to have been stolen. | Amount or Value of Property recovered. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| Murder - - - | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | | | |
| Attempting to administer poison. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 to be transported for 7 years. | | | |
| Carnally abusing a girl aged about 9 years. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 to be imprisoned for 12 calendar months with hard labour. | | | |
| Feloniously assaulting a married woman. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | | | |
| Surbornation of perjury. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labour. | | | |
| Perjury - - - | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 to be imprisoned for 18 calendar months each with hard labour. | | | |

Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the Year 1860—*continued*.

| OFFENCES. | Number of Cases. | Number of persons. | Number of Prisoners convicted. | Number of Prisoners acquitted. | NATURE OF SENTENCE. | Amount or Value of Property alleged to have been stolen. R. A. P. | Amount or Value of Property recovered. R. A. P. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kidknapping - - | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 to be imprisoned for 6 months each with hard labour. | | | |
| Receiving and harbouring the child. | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 to be imprisoned for 6 months with hard labour. | | | |
| Larceny - - - | 9 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 to be transported for 7 years. | 1,540 0 0 | 400 0 0 | Two cases against one man. |
| | | | | | | 1,501 0 0 | 134 0 0 | |
| | | | | | 1 to be imprisoned for 3 years with hard labour. | 250 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| | | | | | 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labour. | 79 0 0 | 79 0 0 | Three cases against one man |
| | | | | | 2 to be imprisoned for 18 months each with hard labour. | 379 14 10 | 349 9 11 | |
| | | | | | 1 to be imprisoned for 4 years with hard labour. | 250 0 0 | 250 0 0 | |
| Receiving stolen property. | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labour. | | | |
| | | | | | 2 to be imprisoned for 9 calendar months each with hard labour. | — | — | Two cases against one man. |
| Accessories - - | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labour. | | | |
| Breach of trust - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 to be imprisoned for 18 months with hard labour. | 481 0 0 | | |
| Obtaining money by false pretences. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | - - - - - - - | 80 0 0 | 5 2 6 | |
| Endangering the safety of the passengers in the railway train, being asleep on his post as pointsman, while the train was coming in. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 to be imprisoned for 12 calendar months with hard labour. | | | |
| Escape of convicts from a place of legal confinement. | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | 3 to be transported for 1 year each after the expiration of their former sentence. | | | |
| | 24 | 29 | 23 | 6 | | 4,560 14 10 | 1,417 12 5 | |

Madras, Vepery Police Court, 30th January 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE, Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX II.—No. 8 C.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of COMMITTABLE CASES investigated at the Vepery Police Court during the Year 1860, in which the Prisoners were discharged.

| OFFENCES. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Bigamy - - - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Poisoning poultry - - - - | 2 | 2 |
| Concealing the birth of a child - - | 1 | 1 |
| Uttering counterfeit coin - - - | 2 | 2 |
| Larceny - - - - - | 2 | 2 |
| Receiving stolen property - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Obtaining money under false pretences | 1 | 1 |
| Total - - | 10 | 10 |

Madras, Vepery Police Court, 30th January 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE, Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX II.—No. 9 A.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of at the Royapet Police Court during the Year 1860.

| OFFENCES. | 1. No. of Cases. | 2. Total No. of Persons. | 3. No. of Persons convicted and sentenced to Hard Labour. | 4. No. of Persons convicted and sentenced to Simple Imprisonment. | 5. No. of Persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged. | 6. No. of Persons fined. | 7. No. of Persons acquitted or discharged. | 8. No. of Cases compromised or dismissed for default. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Larceny | 197 | 216 | 130 | — | 36 | — | 50 | — |
| Receiving stolen goods | 25 | 30 | 13 | — | 1 | 3 | 13 | — |
| Embezzlement and breach of trust. | 23 | 25 | 16 | — | — | — | 9 | — |
| Obtaining property by false pretences. | 8 | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | 8 | 1 |
| Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same. | 21 | 30 | 13 | — | — | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| Stealing growing plants and vegetables. | 5 | 8 | — | — | — | 8 | — | — |
| Wrongful appropriation of property found. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Reputed thieves | 19 | 24 | 17 | — | 3 | — | 4 | — |
| Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child. | 14 | 24 | — | — | — | — | 24 | — |
| Police officers taking bribes | 7 | 10 | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| Violation of duty by police officers. | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| Crimping | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Assaults | 643 | 1,176 | 2 | — | 2 | 305 | 867 | 884 |
| Assaulting or resisting police officers in the execution of their duty. | 85 | 117 | 1 | — | 2 | 96 | 18 | — |
| Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c. | 816 | 1,642 | — | — | 3 | 1,412 | 227 | 131 |
| Disturbing religious worship, &c. | 3 | 11 | — | — | — | 11 | — | — |
| Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse. | 71 | 168 | — | — | — | 79 | 89 | 11 |
| Cruelty to animals | 195 | 195 | — | — | — | 191 | 4 | — |
| Drunk and incapable | 105 | 107 | 1 | — | 1 | 104 | 1 | — |
| Riding or driving furiously or negligently. | 362 | 371 | — | — | — | 338 | 33 | — |
| Driving without lights | 118 | 118 | — | — | — | 113 | 5 | — |
| Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Obstructing public roads | 137 | 137 | — | — | — | 119 | 18 | — |
| Conducting processions, &c., without licence. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Obtaining alms by means of false pretences. | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Keeping gaming houses | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — |
| Gambling in streets, &c. | 64 | 139 | — | — | 3 | 129 | 7 | — |
| Nuisance | 896 | 896 | — | — | 2 | 871 | 23 | 4 |
| Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Refusing to maintain wives and children. | 118 | 118 | — | — | — | 49 | 69 | 39 |
| Leaving carts, &c. without control. | 53 | 53 | — | — | — | 40 | 13 | — |
| Indecent behaviour in the police court. | 11 | 11 | 1 | — | 1 | 9 | — | — |
| Affixing placard against a wall | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Obstructing persons at bathing place. | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Breach of the Commissioner's licence | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Do. Abkarry Act, No. XIV. of 1852. | 15 | 17 | — | — | — | 11 | 6 | — |
| Do. Small Cause Court Act, No. IX. of 1850. | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Do. Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856. | 31 | 38 | — | — | — | 17 | 21 | — |
| Do. Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856. | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Do. Arms Act, No. XXVIII. of 1857. | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Do. Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859. | 35 | 43 | 4 | — | — | — | 39 | 45 |
| Preferring false charges | 66 | 66 | — | — | — | 63 | 3 | — |
| Total | 4,165 | 5,832 | 210 | — | 55 | 3,996 | 1,571 | 1,116 |

Six persons were bound over to keep the peace in six separate cases.

Madras Royapet Police Court,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX II.—No. 10 B.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of CASES committed from the Royapet Police Court to the Criminal Sessions during the Year 1860.

| OFFENCES. | Number of Cases. | Number of Prisoners. | Number of Prisoners convicted. | Number of Prisoners acquitted. | Nature of Sentence. | Amount or Value of Property alleged to have been stolen. | Amount or Value of Property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. R. A. P. | 7. R. A. P. |
| Manslaughter - | 1 | 1 | - - | 1 | — | — | — |
| Larceny - - | 10 | 18 | 4 | 14 | *Two to be imprisoned for 2 years each, with hard labour. Two to be imprisoned for 18 months each, with do. | 6,398 3 3 | 1,412 9 6 |
| Receiving stolen property. | 4 | 9 | 1† | 8 | To be transported for 7 years. | 439 0 0 | 439 0 0 |
| Breach of trust - | 1 | 1 | - - | 1 | - - - - | 350 0 0 | 350 0 0 |
| Conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | To be imprisoned for 2 years each, with hard labour. | 112 0 0 | 70 0 0 |
| Bribery - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - - | To be imprisoned for 2 years | — | — |
| Stealing children - | 5 | 3 | 3‡ | - - | To be imprisoned for 6 months each. | — | — |
| Receiving and harbouring children. | 5 | 3 | 1§ | 2 | To be imprisoned for 3 months each. | — | — |
| Total - - | 29 | 40 | 12 | 28 | | 7,299 3 3 | 2,271 9 6 |

* "No Bill" was found against one prisoner. † Two cases against one man. ‡ Three cases against one prisoner.
§ Four cases against one prisoner.

Madras Royapet Police Court,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX II.—No. 11 C.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of COMMITTABLE CASES investigated at the Royapet Police Court in the Year 1860, in which the Prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate.

| OFFENCES. | Number of Cases. | Number of Prisoners discharged by the Magistrate. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. | 2. |
| Burglary and receiving - - | 1 | 5 |
| Larceny - - - - - | 1 | 2 |
| Breach of trust - - - | 1 | 1 |
| Total - - | 3 | 8 |

Madras Royapet Police Court,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX II.—No. 12.—STATEMENT of CHARGES against POLICE OFFICERS tried and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies during the Year 1860.

| CHARGES. | Number of Cases. | Total Number of Persons. | Number of Persons dismissed from the Service. | Number of Persons reduced. | Number of Persons suspended. | Number of Persons fined. | Number of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neglect of duty and lesser breaches of discipline. | 1,953 | 2,192 | 10 | 10 | 29 | 1,962 | 181 |
| Violation of duty and serious breaches of discipline. | 95 | 141 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 97 | 20 |
| Drunkenness - - - - | 16 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| Assaults and disorderly conduct | 8 | 13 | — | — | 3 | 10 | — |
| Misdemeanors - - - | 11 | 16 | 1 | — | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Corruption - - - - | 7 | 9 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Grand Total - - | 2,090 | 2,389 | 13 | 16 | 62 | 2,090 | 208 |

Madras Police Commissioner's Office,
28th March 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX II.—No. 13.—GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CASES summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, and those committed for Trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Vepery Police Courts, during the Years 1859–60.

| CHARGES. | 1859. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1860. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Number of Cases. | Total Number of Persons. | Number of Persons sentenced to Death. | Number of Persons transported. | Number of Persons sentenced to Hard Labour. | Number of Persons sentenced to simple Imprisonment. | Number of Persons flogged. | Number of Persons fined. | Number of Persons dismissed from the Service. | Number of Persons acquitted or dismissed. | Number of Persons sent on board Ship. | Number of Persons reduced. | Number of Persons suspended. | Number of Cases. | Total Number of Persons. | Number of Persons sentenced to Death. | Number of Persons transported. | Number of Persons sentenced to Hard Labour. | Number of Persons sentenced to simple Imprisonment. | Number of Persons flogged. | Number of Persons fined. | Number of Persons dismissed from the Service. | Number of Persons acquitted or dismissed. | Number of Persons sent on board Ship. | Number of Persons reduced. | Number of Persons suspended. |
| Murder | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Infanticide | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manslaughter | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Cutting and wounding with intent to murder. | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Carnally abusing a girl aged about 9 years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feloniously assaulting a married woman. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Assault with intent to commit rape | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. with intent to commit sodomy | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attempting to administer poison | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Arson | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggravated assault and robbery | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggravated assault | 25 | 37 | | | 17 | | | 14 | | 6 | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poisoning poultry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poisoning cattle | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Concealing the birth of a child | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Bigamy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kidnapping | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 6 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Receiving and harbouring children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Burglary | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Breaking and entering houses with intent to steal. | 6 | 5 | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breaking and entering into a pagoda and stealing therefrom. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Forging and uttering | 4 | 7 | | | 1 | | | | | 6 | | | | 7 | 8 | | | 1 | | | | | 7 | | | |
| Counterfeiting coin | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uttering counterfeit coin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | 5 | | | |
| Larceny | 52 | 82 | | 6 | 32 | | | | | 44 | | | | 39 | 55 | | 5 | 22 | | | | | 28 | | | |
| Stealing from the person | 8 | 14 | | | 11 | | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Receiving stolen property | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 24 | | 1 | 5 | | | | | 18 | | | |
| Accessories | | 11 | | 1 | 3 | | | | | 7 | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Perjury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Subornation of perjury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Conspiracy | 3 | 7 | | | 5 | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 4 | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Obtaining money, &c., by false pretences. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 8 | | | 3 | | | | | 5 | | | |
| Embezzlement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Breach of trust | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 10 | | | 6 | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Bribery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Attempting to bribe a police officer to act contrary to his duty. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Endangering the safety of the passengers in the railway train, being asleep on his post as pointsman while the train was coming on. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Endangering the safety of the passengers in the railway train, being in a state of intoxication while driving the engine. | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicts escaping from a place of legal confinement. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Larceny above 50 rupees | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 16 | | | 13 | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Larceny | 1,004 | 1,159 | | | 408 | 382 | 6 | | | 363 | | | | 881 | 1,039 | | | 381 | 14 | 345 | | | 299 | | | |
| Attempting to steal | 5 | 5 | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aiding and abetting in stealing goods, &c. | 11 | 14 | | | 7 | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Receiving stolen goods | 131 | 182 | | | 52 | | 6 | 11 | | 113 | | | | 94 | 116 | | | 36 | 1 | 6 | 3 | | 70 | | | |
| Stealing animals | 11 | 12 | | | 1 | | 5 | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Embezzlement and breach of trust | 99 | 102 | | | 65 | | 1 | | | 36 | | | | 112 | 115 | | | 77 | 2 | | | | 36 | | | |
| Obtaining property by false pretences. | 69 | 70 | | 2 | 31 | | 1 | | | 36 | | | | 38 | 45 | | | 19 | 1 | 1 | | | 24 | | | |
| Attempting to obtain property by false pretences. | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attempting to defraud | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same. | 180 | 229 | | | 54 | | 1 | 46 | | 128 | | | | 222 | 275 | | | 82 | 1 | 7 | 70 | | 115 | | | |
| Stealing growing plants and vegetables. | 56 | 75 | | | 5 | | 19 | 32 | | 19 | | | | 35 | 47 | | | 4 | | 12 | 23 | | 8 | | | |
| Wrongful appropriation of property found. | 3 | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | 5 | 6 | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Purchasing property from children under the age of 14 years. | 12 | 16 | | | | | | 14 | | 2 | | | | 7 | 9 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | 4 | | | |
| Purchasing clothing, &c., from soldiers. | 3 | 3 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reputed thieves | 26 | 31 | | | 27 | | | | | 4 | | | | 67 | 85 | | | 49 | 1 | 3 | | | 32 | | | |
| Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops. | 28 | 28 | | | 2 | | | 22 | | 4 | | | | 12 | 12 | | | 1 | | | 7 | | 4 | | | |
| Unlawful or malicious destruction of property. | 35 | 40 | | | | | | 15 | | 25 | | | | 54 | 28 | | | | | | 5 | | 23 | | | |
| Taking forcible possession of property. | 14 | 18 | | | | | | | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child. | 41 | 37 | | | 1 | | | | | 36 | | | | 40 | 53 | | | 4 | | | 4 | | 45 | | | |
| Police officers taking bribes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 12 | | | 5 | 2 | | | | 5 | | | |
| Violation of duty by police officers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 31 | | | 10 | 4 | | 11 | | 6 | | | |
| Desertion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Crimping | 6 | 16 | | | 15 | | | | | 1 | | | | 4 | 7 | | | 4 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Assaults | 3,995 | 3,358 | | | 70 | | 3 | 949 | | 2,335 | | 1 | | 4,109 | 3,349 | | | 52 | 9 | 3 | 1,029 | | 2,256 | | | |
| Assaulting or resisting public officers in the execution of their duty. | 206 | 305 | | | 29 | | | 168 | | 108 | | | | 196 | 286 | | | 15 | 2 | 2 | 186 | | 81 | | | |

General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, &c.—*cont.*

| CHARGES. | 1859. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1860. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Number of Cases. | Total Number of Persons. | Number of Persons sentenced to Death. | Number of Persons transported. | Number of Persons sentenced to Hard Labour. | Number of Persons sentenced to simple Imprisonment. | Number of Persons flogged. | Number of Persons fined. | Number of Persons dismissed from the Service. | Number of Persons acquitted or dismissed. | Number of Persons sent on board Ship. | Number of Persons reduced. | Number of Persons suspended. | Number of Cases. | Total Number of Persons. | Number of Persons sentenced to Death. | Number of Persons transported. | Number of Persons sentenced to Hard Labour. | Number of Persons sentenced to simple Imprisonment. | Number of Persons flogged. | Number of Persons fined. | Number of Persons dismissed from the Service. | Number of Persons acquitted or dismissed. | Number of Persons sent on board Ship. | Number of Persons reduced. | Number of Persons suspended. |
| Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c. | 3,067 | 5,785 | – | – | 48 | – | 1 | 4,350 | – | 1,385 | – | 1 | – | 3,184 | 6,048 | – | – | 30 | 11 | 5 | 4,623 | – | 1,379 | – | – | – |
| Using indecent or threatening language in the public streets. | 67 | 70 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 29 | – | 39 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Disturbing religious worship, &c. | 3 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Trespass into dwelling houses and on public grounds without satisfactory excuse. | 212 | 238 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 115 | – | 120 | – | – | – | 218 | 369 | – | – | – | – | – | 178 | – | 191 | – | – | – |
| Cruelty to animals | 336 | 336 | – | – | – | – | – | 304 | – | 32 | – | – | – | 365 | 365 | – | – | – | – | – | 330 | – | 35 | – | – | – |
| Drunk and incapable | 610 | 632 | – | – | 7 | – | – | 572 | 4 | 42 | – | 2 | 5 | 539 | 555 | – | – | 8 | 1 | 1 | 491 | – | 54 | – | – | – |
| Riding or driving furiously | 927 | 936 | – | – | – | – | – | 740 | – | 196 | – | – | – | 588 | 614 | – | – | – | – | – | 510 | – | 104 | – | – | – |
| Driving without lights | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 340 | 340 | – | – | – | – | – | 282 | – | 58 | – | – | – |
| Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles. | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 9 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| Indecent exposure in the streets | 201 | 204 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 194 | – | 9 | – | – | – | 265 | 263 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 229 | – | 33 | – | – | – |
| Obstructing the public roads | 393 | 445 | – | – | – | – | – | 267 | – | 178 | – | – | – | 705 | 786 | – | – | – | – | – | 502 | – | 284 | – | – | – |
| Conducting processions, &c., without licence. | 49 | 67 | – | – | – | – | – | 30 | – | 37 | – | – | – | 22 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | – | 20 | – | – | – |
| Sounding metal instruments in the streets without licence. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 9 | – | – | – |
| Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets. | 22 | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | – | 8 | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Begging in the public roads | 7 | 7 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining alms by means of false pretences. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Keeping gaming houses | 7 | 19 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 11 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gambling in the streets | 157 | 424 | – | – | 21 | – | 4 | 301 | – | 98 | – | – | – | 186 | 543 | – | – | 27 | – | 3 | 404 | – | 109 | – | – | – |
| Singing obscene songs in the public streets, &c. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| Leaving carts, &c., &c., without control. | 66 | 66 | – | – | – | – | – | 49 | – | 17 | – | – | – | 53 | 53 | – | – | – | – | – | 40 | – | 13 | – | – | – |
| Affixing placards against walls, &c. | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obstructing persons at bathing place | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bathing in a prohibited tank | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Nuisance | 7,158 | 7,170 | – | – | 5 | – | 2 | 6,554 | – | 602 | – | – | – | 5,816 | 5,816 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5,222 | – | 592 | – | – | – |
| Keeping brothels | 16 | 35 | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | 27 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Keeping taverns, &c., without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breaches of licence by hotel keepers, &c. | 5 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Aiding and abetting the escape of a convict. | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Taking spirits into Fort St. George, the House of Correction, &c., without permission. | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Escaping from a place of legal confinement. | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Refusing to maintain wives and children. | 595 | 438 | – | – | 10 | – | – | 154 | – | 274 | – | – | – | 765 | 548 | – | – | 18 | 4 | – | 249 | – | 277 | – | – | – |
| Indecent behaviour in police courts, &c. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 11 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Contempt in the public courts | 6 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obstructing the collector's officers in the execution of their duty. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of Small Cause Court Act IX. of 1850. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of Apprentice Act XIX. of 1850. | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of Abkarry Act XIX. of 1852 | 36 | 42 | – | – | – | – | – | 25 | – | 17 | – | – | – | 35 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | 28 | – | 12 | – | – | – |
| Breach of Post Office Act XVII. of 1854. | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of Railway Act XVIII. of 1854 | 8 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 20 | 26 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 18 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| Breach of Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856. | 438 | 444 | – | – | – | – | – | 265 | – | 179 | – | – | – | 524 | 559 | – | – | – | – | – | 159 | – | 400 | – | – | – |
| Breach of Wheel Tax Act XXVI. of 1856. | 22 | 22 | – | – | – | – | – | 19 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Breach of Arms Acts XXVIII. of 1857 and XXXI. of 1860. | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 7 | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Breach of Marine Police Act XXVIII. of 1858. | 8 | 51 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 47 | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Breach of Contract Act XIII. of 1859 | 44 | 46 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | 39 | – | – | – | 209 | 138 | – | – | 13 | – | – | 1 | – | 98 | – | – | – |
| Preferring charges without sufficient grounds. | 46 | 46 | – | – | – | – | – | 45 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | – | – | 97 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Failing to prosecute after making a charge. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| OFFENCES AGAINST THE BOAT ACT IV. OF 1842, AND MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS OF 1854 AND 1859. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Desertion | 44 | 114 | – | – | 75 | – | 20 | – | – | 6 | 13 | – | – | 29 | 42 | – | – | 8 | – | 5 | – | – | 27 | 2 | – | – |
| Wilful neglect of duty | 4 | 37 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 1 | – | 28 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Landing goods beyond the prescribed limits. | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Using unlicensed catamarans | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Overloading | 6 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands. | 16 | 70 | – | – | 51 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 18 | – | – | 7 | 49 | – | – | 36 | – | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – |
| Continued wilful neglect of duty | 17 | 56 | – | – | 53 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty. | 15 | 75 | – | – | 44 | – | – | 1 | – | 22 | 8 | – | – | 5 | 7 | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Embezzling cargo | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 16 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – |
| Assault | 9 | 11 | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Surreptitiously obtaining a passage | 1 | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Absenting themselves from the ship without permission. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Refusing to pay wages | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |

General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, &c.—*cont.*

| CHARGES | 1859. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1860. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Number of Cases. | Total Number of Persons. | Number of Persons sentenced to Death. | Number of Persons transported. | Number of Persons sentenced to Hard Labour. | Number of Persons sentenced to simple Imprisonment. | Number of Persons flogged. | Number of Persons fined. | Number of Persons dismissed from the Service. | Number of Persons acquitted or dismissed. | Number of Persons sent on board Ship. | Number of Persons reduced. | Number of Persons suspended. | Number of Cases. | Total Number of Persons. | Number of Persons sentenced to Death. | Number of Persons transported. | Number of Persons sentenced to Hard Labour. | Number of Persons sentenced to simple Imprisonment. | Number of Persons flogged. | Number of Persons fined. | Number of Persons dismissed from the Service. | Number of Persons acquitted or dismissed. | Number of Persons sent on board Ship. | Number of Persons reduced. | Number of Persons suspended. |
| OFFENCES BY POLICE OFFICERS DISPOSED OF BY THE COMMISSIONER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neglect of duty and lesser breaches of discipline. | 2,218 | 2,218 | – | – | – | – | – | 2,047 | 14 | 116 | – | 12 | 29 | 1,953 | 2,192 | – | – | | | – | 1,962 | 10 | 181 | – | 10 | 29 |
| Violation of duty and serious breaches of discipline. | 21 | 38 | – | – | 10 | – | – | 18 | – | 10 | – | – | – | 95 | 141 | – | – | | | – | 97 | 1 | 20 | | 3 | 20 |
| Drunkenness | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 18 | – | – | | | – | 9 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 4 |
| Assaults and disorderly conduct | 52 | 52 | – | – | – | – | – | 29 | 2 | 17 | – | 1 | 3 | 8 | 13 | – | – | | | – | 10 | – | – | | – | 3 |
| Misdemeanors | 108 | 108 | – | – | – | – | – | 73 | 8 | 24 | – | 1 | 2 | 11 | 16 | – | – | | | – | 10 | 1 | 1 | | – | 4 |
| Corruption | 18 | 21 | – | – | 6 | – | – | 6 | – | 7 | – | – | 2 | 7 | 9 | – | – | | | – | 2 | – | 4 | | 1 | 2 |
| Grand Total | 23,123 | 26,318 | 1 | 10 | 1,206 | – | 464 | 17,555 | 28 | 6,956 | 39 | 18 | 41 | 22,211 | 25,526* | – | 12 | 980 | 61 | 339 | 16,870 | 13 | 7,085 | 2 | 16 | 62 |

* Of these, 26 persons were required to fulfil the conditions of their contract under Act XIII. of 1859.

Madras Police Commissioner's Office,
28th March 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

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APPENDIX II.—No. 14.—STATEMENT showing the Sum realized during the Year 1860 by the Levy of Fines, &c., by Magistrates, Sale Proceeds of unclaimed Property, Fees on Licences, Rent of Government Grazing Grounds collected by the Commissioner of Police, and Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling Places.

| MONTHS. | Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court. | Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Vepery Police Court. | Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Royapet Police Court. | Sale Proceeds of unclaimed Property. | Fees on Licences. | Rent of Government Grazing Grounds. | Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling Places. | Total Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| January | 347 9 0 | 304 4 6 | 343 0 0 | – – – | 9 0 0 | – – – | 20 14 11 | 1,024 12 5 |
| February | 441 9 6 | 395 6 2 | 395 7 0 | – – – | 4 0 0 | – – – | 1 1 5 | 1,237 7 7 |
| March | 450 8 0 | 418 8 0 | 755 3 0 | – – – | 14 0 0 | – – – | – – – | 1,638 3 0 |
| April | 1,408 4 8 | 512 8 7 | 517 12 0 | – – – | 2 0 0 | – – – | 0 1 10 | 2,440 11 1 |
| May | 638 10 8 | 648 2 1 | 436 8 0 | – – – | 9 0 0 | – – – | 18 6 4 | 1,750 11 1 |
| June | 368 10 4 | 574 4 0 | 467 0 0 | – – – | 5 0 0 | – – – | 0 4 4 | 1,415 2 8 |
| July | 1,161 10 6 | 280 11 6 | 579 8 0 | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 2,021 14 0 |
| August | 509 9 8 | 494 0 0 | 440 4 0 | – – – | 46 0 0 | – – – | 0 5 1 | 1,490 2 9 |
| September | 338 12 9 | 320 7 11 | 476 12 0 | 588 8 0 | 329 0 0 | 88 7 1 | 0 3 1 | 2,142 2 10 |
| October | 284 4 4 | 364 0 3 | 481 8 0 | – – – | 104 0 0 | – – – | 0 3 4 | 1,233 15 11 |
| November | 269 8 5 | 275 7 0 | 514 12 0 | – – – | 8 0 0 | 135 10 0 | 1 12 9 | 1,205 2 2 |
| December | 288 5 3 | 251 12 10 | 459 4 6 | 657 5 8 | 15 0 0 | – – – | 0 5 11 | 1,672 2 2 |
| Total | 6,507 6 7 | 4,839 8 10 | 5,866 14 6 | 1,245 13 8 | 545 0 0 | 224 1 1 | 43 11 0 | 19,272 7 8 |

Madras Police Commissioner's Office,
28th March 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

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APPENDIX II.—No. 15.—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the MADRAS PENITENTIARY from 1st January to 31st December 1860, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

| | Europeans. | | East Indians. | | Natives. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| Remaining on the 31st December 1859 | 30 | — | 2 | — | 295 | 7 | 334 |
| Admitted during the last 12 months | 97 | 5 | 19 | 3 | 1,008 | 177 | 1,309 |
| Discharged do. do. | 99 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 1,072 | 155 | 1,354 |
| Died do. do. | 1 | — | 1 | — | 19 | 1 | 22 |
| Remaining on the 31st December 1860 | 27 | — | — | — | 212 | 28 | 267 |
| Total | | | | | | | 3,286 |
| Average number of prisoners per month | | | | | | | 273 |

APPENDIX II.—No. 16.—PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Remaining on the 31st December 1859 | 18 |
| Admitted during the last 12 months | 306 |
| | 324 |
| Discharged, being cured, during the last 12 months | 285 |
| Died during the last 12 months | 22 |
| Remaining on the 31st December 1860 | 17 |
| Total | 324 |

| DISEASES. | Admissions. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Fevers | 53 | 2 |
| Eruptive fevers | 3 | — |
| Diseases of the lungs | 6 | — |
| Do. of the liver | 1 | — |
| Do. of the stomach and bowels | 66 | 4 |
| Do. of the brain | 7 | 2 |
| Epidemic cholera | 37 | 13 |
| Dropsies | 1 | — |
| Rheumatic affections | 17 | — |
| Venereal affections | 39 | 1 |
| Abscesses and ulcers | 23 | — |
| Wounds and injuries | 12 | — |
| Diseases of the eye | 3 | — |
| Do. of the skin | 9 | — |
| Other diseases | 29 | — |
| Total | 306 | 22 |

APPENDIX II.—No. 17.—STATEMENT showing PROFIT by SALE of WORK and VALUE of WORK executed by Prisoners employed on Public Works in 1860.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profit by sale of works executed by prisoners | 218 | 13 | 10 |
| Estimated value of work executed by do. | 888 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. do. by convicts employed on public works | 3,303 | 12 | 0 |
| Total | 4,410 | 10 | 10 |

H. M.'s Madras Penitentiary,
28th February 1861.

(Signed) E. OWEN,
Supt. H.M.'s Penitentiary.

## CORONER'S INQUESTS.

APPENDIX II.—No. 18.—A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of CORONER'S INQUESTS held in Madras during the Years 1859 and 1860.

| VERDICTS AND CAUSES OF DEATH. | | 1859. | 1860. | In-crease. | De-crease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide. | Murders | 5 | 2 | — | 3 |
| | Manslaughters | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Felo-de-se. | Drowning | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| | Cutting the throat | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| | Hanging | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Suicide while temporarily insane. | Drowning | 1 | 12 | 11 | — |
| | Pistol shot | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| | Hanging | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Accidental deaths. | Drowning | 51 | 34 | — | 17 |
| | Burning | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| | Fall from a horse | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Surf forcing deceased against bale of cotton in a boat | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Boat forced against deceased | — | 11 | 11 | — |
| | Fall of a tree | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Fall of a pole | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| | Fall of a building | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| | Fall of a bag of rice | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Passage of carriage wheel | 9 | 4 | — | 5 |
| | Passage of railway carriage wheel | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Shaft of a carriage | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| | Nave of a carriage | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Fall from a height | 4 | 1 | — | 3 |
| | Boat oar striking forehead | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| | Blow on head from axe | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| | Fall from ship's yard | — | 3 | 3 | — |

A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras during the Years 1859-60.—*cont.*

| | Verdicts and Causes of Death. | 1859. | 1860. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accidental deaths. | Knocked down by horse | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| | Overturning of a carriage | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| | Wooden roller falling on foot | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Fall of box on head | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Lock-jaw from wound | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Deaths from natural causes: | Disease of the heart | 8 | 4 | — | 4 |
| | Diarrhœa | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| | Small-pox | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Apoplexy | 2 | 8 | 6 | — |
| | Inflammation of bowels | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| | Hæmorrhage from bowels | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Cholera | 4 | 14 | 10 | — |
| | Atrophy | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Epilepsy | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| | Abscess of the liver | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| | Fever | 1 | 3 | 2 | — |
| | Dropsy | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| | Disease of the kidney | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| | Disease of the lungs | 14 | — | — | 14 |
| | Bursting of a blood-vessel | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| | Dysentery | 8 | 2 | — | 6 |
| | Still-born | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Unknown | 4 | — | — | 4 |
| Deaths from violence, causes unknown. | Fractured ribs | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | Injuries to brain | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| | Inflammation of womb | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| | Rupture of womb | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Miscellaneous. | From poison | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| | Shark bite | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| | Snake bite | 3 | 4 | 1 | — |
| | Excessive drinking | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Causes unknown. | Found drowned | 17 | 14 | — | 3 |
| | Found dead | 10 | 10 | — | — |
| | Total | 196 | 163 | 53 | 86 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total inquests in 1859 | 196 |
| Do. in 1860 | 163 |
| Decrease in 1860 | 33 |

Madras Coroner's Office,
31st January 1861.

(Signed) R. S. MAIR,
Acting Coroner.

APPENDIX II.—No. 19.—MONTHLY NUMBER of DEATHS within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1860.

| Months. | Males. | Females. | Children under 12 Years of Age. | Total. | Cholera. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 290 | 303 | 288 | 881 | 2 |
| February | 260 | 225 | 254 | 739 | 2 |
| March | 233 | 259 | 305 | 797 | 2 |
| April | 240 | 229 | 305 | 774 | 6 |
| May | 265 | 261 | 426 | 952 | 20 |
| June | 270 | 269 | 427 | 966 | 87 |
| July | 626 | 692 | 852 | 2,170 | 1,219 |
| August | 492 | 484 | 647 | 1,623 | 635 |
| September | 346 | 373 | 526 | 1,245 | 275 |
| October | 320 | 365 | 494 | 1,179 | 162 |
| November | 315 | 346 | 467 | 1,128 | 91 |
| December | 301 | 322 | 421 | 1,044 | 75 |
| Grand Total | 3,958 | 4,128 | 5,412 | 13,498 | 2,576 |

Office of Principal Inspector-General,
Medical Department,
Fort St. George, 13th March 1861.

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,
Secretary, Principal Inspector-General,
Medical Department.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) B. CARDOZO,
S. KRISHNAMACHARY,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX III.—SUMMARY of RETURNS received from the several GAOLS under the PRESIDENCY of FORT SAINT GEORGE, for the Official Year 1860–61.

| Gaols. | No. in prison on the 30th April 1861. | | | | | | | No. of Convicts now in Gaol who can read and write. | Artificers in Prison. | | Deaths during the Year. | | Escapes and Re-apprehensions. | | Average No. of Prisoners in Gaol during the Year. | Cost of fixed Establishment. | Cost of extra Establishment. | Cost of Diet. | Cost of Clothing and Bedding. | Cost of Buildings and Sundries. | Total Expenses for the Year. | Average Cost of each Prisoner for Diet for the Year. | Average Cost of each Prisoner for Clothing and Bedding for the Year. | Average Cost of each Prisoner on total Expenses for the Year. | Cost of Police guarding the Gaols as furnished by the Inspector-General Mofussil Police. | Period. | Monthly Average Cost of Guarding. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Convicts. | Or Security. | Committed and under Trial. | State Prisoners. | Debtors. | Insane. | Total. | | Smiths or Carpenters. | Weavers. | In first Year of Imprisonment. | After first Year of Imprisonment. | Escapes. | Re-apprehensions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. |
| Itchapore | 49 | 15 | 1 | — | † | — | 65 | 6 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 63 | 864 0 0 | 701 9 7 | 1,172 4 8 | 122 2 11 | 162 8 4 | 3,022 9 6 | 18 9 8 | 1 15 0 | 47 15 7 | | | |
| Chicacole | 150 | 6 | 3 | 3 | † | — | 162 | 36 | † | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | 139 | 5,518 10 5 | 2,107 0 10 | 2,982 6 5 | 211 8 1 | 325 2 5 | 11,144 13 2 | 21 7 3 | 1 8 4 | 80 2 10 | | | |
| Vizagapatam | 136 | 8 | — | — | † | — | 144 | 6 | 1 | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | 141 | 2,389 6 0 | 2,196 14 10 | 3,204 10 5 | 275 14 2 | 638 4 3 | 8,705 1 8 | 22 11 7 | 1 15 3 | 61 11 7 | | | |
| Rajahmundry | 136 | 4 | 22 | 2 | † | 2 | 166 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 16 | † | — | 141 | 2,252 10 2 | 2,099 9 6 | 3,153 4 1 | 211 8 5 | 139 8 7 | 7,856 8 9 | 22 5 9 | 1 8 0 | 55 11 6 | | | |
| Do. magistrate | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | 176 2 1 | 224 13 0 | 22 2 4 | 36 4 5 | 459 5 10 | 22 7 8 | 2 3 5 | 45 14 12 | | | |
| Masulipatam | 65 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 | — | 84 | 26 | 1 | — | 9 | 6 | † | — | 93 | 2,658 5 10 | 1,285 0 4 | 2,708 13 0 | 90 10 4 | 1,065 12 10 | 7,808 10 4 | 29 2 0 | 0 15 7 | 83 15 5 | | | |
| Guntoor | 122 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 137 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 137 | 2,052 0 0 | 2,224 0 0 | 3,067 15 6 | 214 13 7 | 520 14 6 | 8,079 11 7 | 22 6 3 | 1 9 1 | 58 15 7 | | | |
| Nellore | 230 | 9 | 11 | 6 | † | — | 256 | 20 | † | 16 | 14 | 38 | — | — | 281 | 2,321 8 9 | 96 0 0 | 6,822 5 6 | 775 10 6 | 825 1 10 | 10,840 10 7 | 24 4 5 | 2 12 1 | 38 9 3 | 4,740 0 0 | From May 1860 to 30th Apr. 1861 | 395 0 0 |
| Kurnool | 100 | 6 | 11 | — | 5 | — | 122 | 15 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 127 | 1,438 6 0 | 241 0 1 | 2,865 5 1 | 384 14 2 | 417 15 9 | 5,347 9 1 | 22 8 11 | 3 0 5 | 42 1 8 | 2,092 12 6 | „ July do. do. | 209 4 5 |
| Cuddapah | 265 | 22 | 44 | 2 | 10 | — | 343 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 15 | — | — | 308 | 8,048 4 5 | 1,040 14 4 | 7,462 13 11 | 421 10 8 | 928 12 4 | 12,902 7 8 | 24 3 8 | 1 5 10 | 41 14 3 | 3,425 11 9 | „ 7th Aug. do. do. | 773 8 9 |
| Bellary | 359 | 5 | 55 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 431 | 19 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 1 | — | 403 | 3,230 9 3 | 2,034 11 2 | 10,117 15 6 | 554 14 0 | 521 11 0 | 16,459 12 11 | 25 1 2 | 64 2 0 | 40 13 5 | 6,295 7 3 | „ Sept. do. do. | 786 14 10 |
| Chittoor | 422 | 19 | 73 | — | 11 | — | 525 | 36 | 2 | — | 12 | 8 | † | — | 492 | 2,531 8 10 | — | 12,073 14 6 | 897 4 0 | 985 15 9 | 16,488 11 1 | 24 8 7 | 1 13 2 | 33 8 2 | 7,422 0 0 | For the official year 1860–61 | 618 8 0 |
| Vellore | 179 | — | — | — | † | — | 179 | 29 | 2 | — | — | 4 | — | — | 180 | 1,382 8 4 | — | 5,008 2 1 | 439 9 5 | 285 11 9 | 7,125 15 7 | 27 13 2 | 2 7 0 | 39 9 5 | 2,934 0 0 | Do. do. | 244 8 0 |
| Chingleput | 273 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 4 | — | 290 | 34 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 13 | † | — | 290 | 2,570 0 0 | 10 12 7 | 10,421 11 4 | 1,137 11 9 | 1,402 5 1 | 15,542 8 9 | 35 14 11 | 3 14 9 | 53 9 6 | | | |
| Guindy | 96 | — | — | — | † | — | 96 | 13 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 60 | 574 6 0 | 472 15 0 | 2,931 10 11 | 169 6 0 | 330 12 3 | 4,479 2 2 | 48 13 9 | 2 13 2 | 74 10 5 | | | |
| Cuddalore | 347 | 20 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 396 | 17 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 31 | — | — | 357 | 2,535 13 0 | — | 8,673 14 8 | 96 4 0 | 547 1 1 | 11,853 0 9 | 24 4 8 | 0 4 3 | 33 3 2 | 7,272 0 0 | Do. do. | 606 0 0 |
| Combaconum | 74 | 13 | 4 | — | 9 | — | 100 | 25 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 114 | 2,109 15 4 | — | 2,897 4 8 | 375 15 4 | 377 4 1 | 5,760 7 5 | 25 6 7 | 3 4 9 | 50 8 4 | | | |
| Tanjore magistrate | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | 90 | 12 | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | 1 | 75 | — | 645 1 7 | 2,416 0 6 | 113 0 5 | 470 10 3 | 3,644 12 9 | 32 2 6 | 1 8 1 | 48 9 6 | | | |
| Tranquebar | 71 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 13 | — | 93 | 22 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 127 | 1,168 10 5 | — | 1,078 7 6 | 82 11 2 | 749 0 9 | *3,078 13 10 | 8 7 10 | 0 10 5 | 24 3 10 | | | |
| Trichinopoly | 333 | 40 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | 382 | 56 | 4 | — | 7 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 397 | 2,124 0 0 | 2,689 0 0 | 10,785 9 3 | 498 0 8 | 587 2 0 | 16,683 11 11 | 27 2 8 | 1 4 0 | 42 0 4 | 8,148 0 0 | From May 1860 to 30th Apr. 1861 | 679 0 0 |
| Madura | 138 | 24 | 27 | — | 10 | 4 | 203 | 35 | 3 | — | 23 | 2 | — | — | 190 | 2,426 12 0 | 402 0 4 | 5,161 14 6 | 572 13 0 | 436 3 2 | 8,999 11 0 | 27 2 8 | 3 0 2 | 47 5 10 | | | |
| Paumben | 147 | — | — | — | — | — | 147 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 2 | — | 172 | 1,552 8 10 | 3,317 10 6 | 5,653 2 4 | 490 11 0 | 1,078 4 3 | 12,092 4 11 | 32 13 10 | 2 13 7 | 70 4 10 | | | |
| Tinnevelly | 128 | 2 | 28 | — | 1 | — | 159 | 30 | 2 | — | 3 | 8 | — | — | 147 | 2,272 5 0 | 1,830 6 2 | 3,731 5 6 | 209 3 1 | 447 9 9 | 8,490 13 6 | 25 6 1 | 1 6 9 | 57 12 2 | | | |
| Do. magistrate | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | — | 378 0 0 | 602 2 4 | 12 12 2 | 43 11 7 | 1,036 10 1 | 25 1 5 | 0 8 6 | 43 3 11 | | | |
| Salem | 204 | 16 | 35 | — | 12 | 3 | 270 | 42 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 238 | 2,166 7 2 | 604 1 5 | 5,994 15 9 | 346 1 4 | 885 7 6 | 9,997 1 2 | 25 3 0 | 1 7 3 | 42 0 0 | 1,493 11 0 | From July 1860 to April 1861 | 149 5 10 |
| Coimbatore | 308 | 15 | 18 | — | 10 | 4 | 355 | 58 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 1 | — | 280 | 2,352 0 0 | — | 11,406 6 5 | 537 13 0 | 476 4 5 | 14,772 7 10 | 40 11 9 | 1 14 8 | 52 6 5 | 5,214 0 0 | „ April do. do. | 401 1 2 |
| Ootacamund | 144 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 150 | 22 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 113 | 1,684 7 8 | 406 14 11 | 5,298 12 1 | 652 8 0 | 1,939 5 6 | 9,982 0 2 | 46 14 3 | 5 12 4 | 88 5 4 | 1,957 8 0 | „ Aug. do. do. | 217 8 0 |
| Cochin | 47 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 50 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | 354 0 0 | 139 0 0 | 1,172 0 0 | 65 3 1 | 138 15 7 | 1,769 2 8 | 43 6 6 | 2 6 7 | 65 8 4 | | | |
| Calicut | 360 | 13 | 15 | — | 7 | — | 395 | 45 | 8 | — | 13 | 14 | — | — | 352 | 2,907 7 0 | 4,703 6 9 | 12,589 0 0 | 435 0 9 | 883 9 6 | 21,518 8 0 | 35 12 2 | 1 3 9 | 61 2 1 | | | |
| Tellicherry | 87 | 18 | 2 | — | 13 | 4 | 124 | 27 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 2 | — | — | 101 | 1,794 14 10 | 669 11 8 | 4,015 7 10 | 108 15 1 | 524 11 8 | 7,113 13 1 | 39 12 1 | 1 1 3 | 70 6 11 | 978 9 3 | From May 1860 to 30th Apr. 1861 | 81 8 9 |
| Cannanore | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | 80 | 7 | 2 | 6 | — | 3 | — | — | 78 | 588 11 5 | — | 2,545 4 8 | 212 12 10 | 247 15 6 | 3,594 12 5 | 22 10 1 | 2 11 7 | 46 1 4 | 797 10 5 | „ Aug. do. do. | 88 10 0 |
| Mangalore | 197 | 7 | 6 | — | 16 | — | 226 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 219 | 2,501 11 4 | 1,029 10 2 | 6,297 4 8 | 417 6 3 | 921 8 10 | 11,158 9 3 | 28 12 0 | 1 14 5 | 50 15 2 | | | |
| Honore | 142 | 12 | 3 | — | 5 | 3 | 165 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 173 | 1,558 9 4 | 867 6 8 | 5,001 8 5 | 277 0 7 | 810 6 2 | 8,514 15 2 | 28 14 6 | 1 9 7 | 49 3 5 | 2,320 8 0 | „ Sept. do. do. | 290 1 0 |
| Grand Total | 5,513 | 296 | 414 | 29 | 139 | 28 | 6,419 | 717 | 76 | 139 | 142 | 258 | 15 | 11 | 5,955 | 62,940 9 4 | 32,260 9 6 | 1,69,538 11 0 | 11,434 0 1 | 20,152 0 8 | 2,96,325 5 7 | 942 7 4 | 66 1 0 | 1,742 7 8 | 55,091 14 2 | | 5,540 14 9 |

* From 1st October 1860 to 30th April 1861.

† Discontinued from the 1st August 1860, when the new police assumed charge.

(Signed) J. ROHDE, Inspector General of Gaols.

APPENDIX IV.—A.—STATEMENT showing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1860-61.

| DISTRICTS. | Wet. | | Dry. | | Garden. | | Total 1860-61. | | 1859-60. | | Comparison. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
| | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. | Extent. | Assessment. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. |
| 1. Ganjam - | 1,62,363 | 4,55,871 | 85,931 | 1,05,959 | 2,030 | 6,959 | 2,50,324 | 5,68,789 | 2,44,157 | 5,56,193 | 6,167 | 12,596 | — | — |
| 2. Vizagapatam - | 13,829 | 1,17,571 | 11,577 | 48,292 | 40 | 114 | 25,446 | 1,65,977 | 25,561 | 1,64,414 | — | 1,563 | 115 | — |
| 3. Godavery - | 1,23,042 | 6,47,010 | 2,48,538 | 10,14,879 | 2,734 | 15,959 | 3,74,314 | 16,77,848 | 3,90,151 | 16,69,420 | — | 8,428 | 15,837 | — |
| 4. Kistna Dist. - | 1,33,489 | 5,62,241 | 13,22,718 | 19,08,258 | 10,366 | 47,106 | 14,66,573 | 25,17,605 | 14,57,373 | 25,36,244 | 9,200 | — | — | 18,639 |
| 5. Nellore - - | 98,941 | 5,24,300 | 3,88,973 | 5,42,897 | 20,855 | 1,23,047 | 5,08,769 | 11,90,244 | 5,02,593 | 12,87,719 | 6,176 | — | — | 97,475 |
| 6. Cuddapah - | 90,945 | 7,36,777 | 9,64,334 | 7,51,717 | 45,325 | 2,87,685 | 11,00,604 | 17,76,179 | 9,50,782 | 16,53,726 | 1,49,822 | 1,22,453 | — | — |
| 7. Bellary - - | 1,52,380 | 8,43,956 | 19,68,199 | 12,63,287 | — | — | 21,20,579 | 21,07,243 | 19,86,121 | 20,11,038 | 1,34,458 | 96,205 | — | — |
| 8. Kurnool - | 19,267 | 1,98,491 | 10,11,486 | 11,04,220 | 13,581 | 87,783 | 10,44,334 | 13,90,494 | 10,32,059 | 14,16,069 | 12,275 | — | — | 25,575 |
| 9. Madras - - | 1,89,890 | 8,93,551 | 91,990 | 1,50,367 | 1,690 | 7,372 | 2,83,570 | 10,51,290 | 2,82,245 | 10,47,336 | 1,325 | 3,954 | — | — |
| 10. North Arcot - | 1,75,025 | 10,64,111 | 3,54,065 | 5,30,553 | — | — | 5,29,090 | 15,94,664 | 5,37,747 | 16,70,821 | — | — | 8,657 | 76,157 |
| 11. South Arcot - | 2,35,346 | 14,20,746 | 7,18,443 | 14,93,381 | 4,138 | 23,971 | 9,57,927 | 29,38,098 | 9,84,424 | 31,11,077 | — | — | 26,497 | 1,72,979 |
| 12. Tanjore - | 6,98,595 | 35,19,955 | 1,48,404 | 1,94,291 | 34,229 | 1,20,368 | 8,81,228 | 38,34,614 | 8,44,091 | 37,20,675 | 37,137 | 1,13,939 | — | — |
| 13. Trichinopoly - | 1,40,151 | 7,50,891 | 4,26,741 | 5,75,496 | 38,513 | 1,19,159 | 6,05,405 | 14,45,546 | 5,91,791 | 14,24,362 | 13,614 | 21,184 | — | — |
| 14. Madura - - | 1,18,476 | 5,19,664 | 4,40,889 | 5,92,685 | 26,651 | 83,946 | 5,86,016 | 11,96,295 | 5,94,060 | 12,37,896 | — | — | 8,044 | 41,601 |
| 15. Tinnevelly - | 1,79,662 | 13,38,826 | 6,61,588 | 5,31,846 | 16,800 | 39,810 | 8,58,050 | 19,10,482 | 8,98,737 | 21,13,879 | — | — | 40,687 | 2,03,397 |
| 16. Coimbatore - | 68,761 | 4,81,919 | 12,47,440 | 11,19,181 | 1,52,700 | 4,60,106 | 14,68,901 | 20,61,206 | 14,43,782 | 20,46,770 | 25,119 | 14,436 | — | — |
| 17. Salem - - | 58,002 | 4,40,240 | 8,83,721 | 12,61,922 | 14,730 | 78,375 | 9,56,453 | 17,80,537 | 9,08,297 | 17,31,112 | 48,156 | 49,425 | — | — |
| 18. North Canara. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19. South Canara. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20. Malabar - | — | 11,82,144 | — | 63,499 | — | 4,63,139 | — | 17,08,782 | — | 16,55,836 | — | 52,946 | — | — |
| Total - | 26,58,164 | 1,56,98,264 | 1,09,75,037 | 1,32,52,730 | 3,84,382 | 19,64,899 | 1,40,17,583 | 3,09,15,893 | 1,36,73,971 | 3,10,54,587 | 4,43,449 | 4,97,129 | 99,837 | 6,35,823 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Net - | 3,43,612 | | Net - | 1,38,694 |

APPENDIX IV.—B.—STATEMENT showing the Prices of GRAIN and other Chief ARTICLES of PRODUCE in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the Official Year 1860-61, compared with 1859-60.

| DISTRICTS. | Rice 1st Sort per Garce. | | Rice 2nd Sort. | | Paddy 1st Sort. | | Paddy 2nd Sort. | | Cholum. | | Cumbu. | | Raggi. | | Varagu. | | Horse Gram. | | Ulundu. | | Wheat. | | Gingely Oil Seed. | | Lamp Oil Seed. | | Salt. | | Cotton per Candy. | | Indigo per Candy. | | Sugar per Candy. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. | 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. | 35. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs, | Rs. |
| Ganjam | 215 | 239 | 200 | 217 | 86 | 89 | 79 | 83 | 132 | 130 | 137 | 102 | 105 | 115 | — | — | 148 | 135 | 226 | 250 | 248 | 264 | 264 | 298 | 279 | 240 | 208 | 208 | 80 | 59 | 840 | 700 | 64 | 65 |
| Vizagapatam | 239 | 257 | 217 | 235 | 99 | 105 | 91 | 96 | 109 | 110 | 103 | 107 | 110 | 111 | 83 | 69 | 131 | 126 | 210 | 266 | 216 | 327 | 242 | 291 | 231 | 232 | 190 | 191 | 60 | 60 | 800 | 800 | 65 | 80 |
| Godavery | 204 | 211 | 192 | 201 | 92 | 95 | 87 | 90 | 99 | 101 | 88 | 87 | 100 | 96 | 89 | 94 | 140 | 136 | 260 | 309 | 276 | 342 | 255 | 290 | 227 | 224 | 161 | 181 | 80 | 60 | 640 | 780 | 90 | 90 |
| Kistna District | 278 | 285 | 261 | 266 | 118 | 122 | 111 | 114 | 153 | 129 | 122 | 128 | 128 | 110 | 116 | 86 | 150 | 165 | 262 | 284 | 338 | 372 | 222 | 261 | 224 | 182 | 184 | 195 | 69 | 50 | 910 | 800 | 36 | 35 |
| Nellore | 287 | 280 | 249 | 250 | 138 | 134 | 119 | 119 | 161 | 163 | 141 | 138 | 135 | 138 | 87 | 89 | 172 | 193 | 318 | 332 | 362 | 424 | 297 | 327 | 222 | 239 | 167 | 178 | 79 | 61 | 800 | 728 | 65 | 83 |
| Cuddapah | 381 | 399 | 334 | 356 | 168 | 177 | 149 | 162 | 195 | 215 | 189 | 207 | 184 | 204 | 154 | 175 | 212 | 225 | 309 | 450 | 323 | 417 | — | — | 267 | 267 | 237 | 258 | 81 | 67 | 835 | 891 | 70 | 70 |
| Bellary | 337 | 356 | 310 | 326 | 152 | 160 | 139 | 147 | 193 | 167 | 184 | 174 | 167 | 164 | 152 | 151 | 186 | 178 | 314 | 320 | 265 | 326 | — | — | 206 | 255 | 307 | 344 | 72 | 65 | 926 | 910 | 70 | 62 |
| Kurnool | 385 | 393 | 341 | 345 | 162 | 168 | 148 | 150 | 171 | 176 | 180 | 190 | 154 | 165 | — | — | 191 | 208 | 290 | 332 | 269 | 387 | 289 | 291 | 238 | 240 | 231 | 283 | 23 | 18 | 813 | 875 | 81 | 78 |
| Madras | 320 | 349 | 295 | 324 | 130 | 148 | 120 | 137 | 183 | 176 | 163 | 177 | 170 | 192 | 88 | 90 | 223 | 244 | 345 | 342 | 386 | 460 | — | — | — | — | 159 | 160 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Northern Divison of Arcot | 271 | 341 | 256 | 303 | 117 | 153 | 107 | 144 | 116 | 158 | 120 | 160 | 155 | 184 | 84 | 106 | 192 | 223 | 310 | 339 | 363 | 510 | 258 | 372 | 240 | 216 | 176 | 187 | 80 | 90 | 660 | 720 | 80 | 90 |
| Southern Division of Arcot | 301 | 291 | 264 | 267 | 137 | 130 | 121 | 122 | 161 | 172 | 155 | 156 | 151 | 151 | 88 | 143 | 200 | 237 | 343 | 350 | 553 | 563 | 308 | 414 | 282 | 261 | 196 | 182 | 26 | 86 | 560 | 500 | 65 | 35 |
| Tanjore | 301 | 292 | 269 | 263 | 137 | 133 | 123 | 123 | 156 | 168 | 137 | 137 | 136 | 134 | 84 | 86 | 210 | 231 | 300 | 290 | 518 | 538 | 402 | 491 | 247 | 278 | 164 | 168 | 31 | 22 | 115 | 284 | 42 | 35 |
| Trichinopoly | 332 | 348 | 354 | 335 | 160 | 148 | 154 | 142 | 194 | 186 | 186 | 171 | 184 | 165 | 90 | 97 | 220 | 219 | 339 | 328 | 532 | 555 | 390 | 565 | 299 | 276 | 253 | 253 | 120 | 40 | 840 | 780 | 40 | 40 |
| Madura | 325 | 357 | 285 | 336 | 152 | 164 | 136 | 154 | 113 | 103 | 121 | 143 | 142 | 166 | 92 | 107 | 166 | 166 | 255 | 242 | 520 | 518 | 257 | 594 | 241 | 287 | 178 | 193 | — | — | 70 | 68 | 40 | 38 |
| Tinnevelly | 347 | 421 | 302 | 384 | 136 | 188 | 129 | 185 | 162 | 186 | 144 | 191 | 139 | 171 | 122 | 124 | 201 | 210 | 385 | 312 | 703 | 546 | 419 | 596 | 290 | 302 | 181 | 183 | 22 | 25 | 60 | 60 | 80 | 80 |
| Coimbatore | 400 | 439 | 364 | 396 | 180 | 198 | 165 | 182 | 167 | 189 | 141 | 146 | 154 | 158 | 132 | 131 | 151 | 181 | 329 | 338 | 455 | 483 | 397 | 502 | 188 | 220 | 315 | 300 | 19 | 22 | 852 | 869 | 33 | 37 |
| Salem | 347 | 376 | 309 | 343 | 161 | 172 | 142 | 156 | 178 | 200 | 160 | 181 | 168 | 190 | 109 | 107 | 169 | 201 | 283 | 292 | 431 | 467 | 320 | — | 270 | — | 267 | 224 | 80 | 100 | 700 | — | 100 | — |
| North Canara | 348 | 358 | 293 | 314 | 110 | 151 | 122 | 133 | 142 | 170 | — | — | 142 | 165 | — | — | 168 | 209 | 220 | 265 | 215 | 255 | — | — | — | — | 185 | 190 | 90 | 73 | — | — | 80 | 90 |
| South Canara | 390 | 357 | 350 | 322 | — | — | 150 | 140 | — | — | — | — | 180 | 212 | — | — | 191 | 242 | 260 | 283 | 252 | 365 | — | — | — | — | 174 | 184 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malabar | 471 | 404 | 431 | 365 | 224 | 186 | 205 | 170 | 190 | 224 | 239 | 247 | 216 | 200 | — | — | 381 | 407 | 342 | 339 | 365 | 383 | 373 | 429 | 300 | 415 | 210 | 259 | 105 | 102 | 780 | 806 | 125 | 112 |
| Average | 326 | 338 | 294 | 307 | 140 | 148 | 130 | 138 | 156 | 164 | 150 | 158 | 151 | 160 | 105 | 110 | 190 | 207 | 299 | 313 | 380 | 425 | 313 | 381 | 250 | 258 | 207 | 216 | 66 | 59 | 659 | 622 | 68 | 66 |

APPENDIX IV.—C.—STATEMENT showing the COLLECTIONS of all SOURCES of REVENUE in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1860–61, compared with 1859–60.

| DISTRICTS. | Land Revenue. | | | | Abkarry. | | Salt. | | Sea Customs. | | Moturpha. | | Stamps. | | Frontier Duty. | | Total Sundry Sources. | | | | Extra Revenue and Interest Account. | | Grand Total. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ganjam | 9,79,419 | 10,64,370 | 84,951 | — | 73,022 | 65,565 | 7,21,990 | 8,22,721 | 83,457 | 1,08,151 | 16,610 | 15,940 | 17,938 | 28,908 | — | — | 9,13,017 | 10,41,285 | 1,28,268 | — | 11,226 | 15,933 | 19,03,662 | 21,21,588 | 2,17,926 | — |
| Vizagapatam | 12,75,944 | 12,63,504 | — | 12,440 | 68,466 | 66,517 | 2,01,568 | 2,14,826 | 31,135 | 24,848 | 29,023 | 29,189 | 22,856 | 26,068 | — | — | 3,53,048 | 3,61,448 | 8,400 | — | 2,370 | 2,982 | 16,31,362 | 16,27,934 | — | 3,428 |
| Godavery | 26,68,240 | 33,94,620 | 7,26,380 | — | 1,31,203 | 1,32,930 | 2,80,469 | 3,08,431 | 81,848 | 1,25,891 | 60,283 | 61,230 | 33,372 | 64,020 | 12,609 | 20,282 | 5,99,784 | 7,12,784 | 1,13,000 | — | 15,172 | 34,335 | 32,83,196 | 41,41,739 | 8,58,543 | — |
| Kistna District | 27,42,681 | 27,67,389 | 24,708 | — | 88,635 | 1,04,530 | 7,07,346 | 6,70,517 | 9,348 | 6,232 | 51,109 | 49,023 | 29,433 | 36,776 | — | — | 8,35,871 | 8,67,078 | — | 18,793 | 13,801 | 16,987 | 36,42,353 | 36,51,454 | 9,101 | — |
| Nellore | 19,46,335 | 18,25,625 | — | 1,20,710 | 36,289 | 34,170 | 6,10,331 | 8,65,727 | 334 | 2 | 16,871 | 14,870 | 26,455 | 32,873 | — | — | 6,90,280 | 9,47,642 | 2,57,362 | — | 7,403 | 7,249 | 26,44,018 | 27,80,516 | 1,36,498 | — |
| Cuddapah | 17,57,792 | 17,35,080 | — | 22,712 | 1,04,116 | 1,00,254 | — | — | — | — | 1,05,473 | 88,797 | 32,949 | 34,138 | — | — | 2,42,538 | 2,23,189 | — | 19,349 | 15,304 | 18,509 | 20,15,634 | 19,76,778 | — | 38,856 |
| Bellary | 18,81,246 | 19,30,456 | 49,210 | — | 2,66,096 | 2,63,703 | — | — | — | — | 1,90,392 | 1,38,484 | 36,734 | 46,954 | — | — | 4,93,222 | 4,49,141 | — | 44,081 | 36,345 | 36,199 | 24,10,813 | 24,15,796 | 4,983 | — |
| Kurnool | 14,43,173 | 13,51,498 | — | 91,675 | 1,21,649 | 1,19,205 | — | — | — | — | 1,00,384 | 92,519 | 16,821 | 18,742 | — | — | 2,38,854 | 2,30,466 | — | 8,388 | 17,748 | 28,132 | 16,99,775 | 16,10,096 | — | 89,679 |
| Madras | 14,15,072 | 13,35,246 | — | 79,826 | 9,65,008 | 10,61,276 | 10,53,755 | 10,62,653 | — | — | 30,494 | 32,404 | 35,535 | 90,025 | — | — | 20,84,792 | 22,46,358 | 1,61,566 | — | 40,006 | 21,251 | 35,39,870 | 36,02,855 | 62,985 | — |
| Northern Div. of Arcot | 21,72,361 | 19,52,712 | — | 2,19,649 | 1,35,017 | 1,77,175 | — | — | — | — | 40,206 | 37,230 | 38,062 | 66,113 | — | — | 2,13,285 | 2,80,518 | 67,233 | — | 11,415 | 20,869 | 23,97,061 | 22,54,099 | — | 1,42,962 |
| Southern Div. of Arcot | 27,14,865 | 24,70,002 | — | 2,44,863 | 1,34,750 | 1,33,622 | 1,78,323 | 3,92,837 | 34,012 | 42,465 | 43,537 | 41,634 | 31,392 | 74,177 | 63,799 | 69,758 | 4,85,813 | 7,54,493 | 2,68,680 | — | 18,936 | 18,493 | 32,19,614 | 32,42,988 | 23,374 | — |
| Tanjore | 45,34,472 | 44,69,713 | — | 64,759 | 2,20,883 | 2,17,261 | 6,24,770 | 7,09,612 | 2,76,067 | 5,25,191 | 43,591 | 41,156 | 95,844 | 2,15,120 | 43,236 | 83,507 | 13,04,391 | 17,91,847 | 4,87,456 | — | 32,370 | 3,05,770 | 58,71,233 | 65,67,330 | 6,96,097 | — |
| Trichinopoly | 14,74,909 | 15,16,572 | 41,663 | — | 27,183 | 23,078 | — | — | — | — | 6,910 | 7,632 | 34,131 | 50,342 | — | — | 68,224 | 81,052 | 12,828 | — | 9,260 | 7,760 | 15,52,393 | 16,05,384 | 52,991 | — |
| Madura | 21,58,657 | 20,00,405 | — | 1,58,252 | 80,406 | 85,785 | 4,37,082 | 4,10,742 | 34,413 | 27,750 | — | 262 | 60,210 | 91,445 | 329 | 235 | 6,12,440 | 6,16,219 | 3,779 | — | 8,283 | 9,765 | 27,79,380 | 26,26,389 | — | 1,52,991 |
| Tinnevelly | 27,44,764 | 23,29,620 | — | 4,15,144 | 40,350 | 38,706 | 4,16,006 | 4,59,496 | 27,749 | 41,499 | 94,442 | 93,435 | 51,254 | 90,383 | 56,073 | 48,768 | 6,85,874 | 7,72,287 | 86,413 | — | 15,495 | 2,66,538 | 34,46,133 | 33,68,445 | — | 77,688 |
| Coimbatore | 26,29,762 | 23,93,137 | — | 2,36,625 | 1,23,956 | 1,33,799 | — | — | — | — | 57,530 | 61,683 | 32,343 | 44,736 | — | — | 2,13,329 | 2,40,218 | 26,389 | — | 6,217 | 7,656 | 28,49,808 | 26,41,011 | — | 2,08,797 |
| Salem | 22,40,217 | 20,01,515 | — | 2,38,702 | 1,33,759 | 1,39,142 | — | — | — | — | 78,884 | 71,249 | 30,489 | 54,869 | — | — | 2,43,132 | 2,65,260 | 22,128 | — | 10,599 | 7,665 | 24,93,948 | 22,74,440 | — | 2,19,508 |
| North Canara | 11,79,206 | 10,96,126 | — | 83,080 | 56,973 | 45,775 | 3,17,575 | 2,87,762 | 23,527 | 19,491 | 8,829 | 7,199 | 38,839 | 37,556 | 63,287 | 64,506 | 5,09,030 | 4,62,289 | — | 46,741 | 9,001 | 15,923 | 16,97,237 | 15,74,338 | — | 1,22,899 |
| South Canara | 11,57,509 | 10,82,751 | — | 74,758 | 37,746 | 40,164 | 2,82,188 | 2,89,927 | 35,501 | 45,052 | 7,860 | 8,516 | 61,576 | 77,447 | — | — | 4,24,871 | 4,61,106 | 36,235 | — | 3,964 | 8,066 | 15,86,344 | 15,51,923 | — | 34,421 |
| Malabar | 16,98,176 | 17,32,715 | 34,539 | — | 82,733 | 86,823 | 6,27,360 | 5,61,923 | 73,447 | 1,37,749 | 1,12,306 | 1,15,563 | 1,31,775 | 2,07,046 | 304 | 306 | 10,27,925 | 11,09,410 | 81,485 | — | 3,078 | 2,242 | 27,29,179 | 28,44,367 | 1,15,18 | — |
| Sea Customs, Madras | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16,44,801 | 15,96,541 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16,44,801 | 15,96,541 | — | 48,260 | — | — | 16,44,801 | 15,96,541 | — | 48,260 |
| Total | 4,08,14,800 | 3,97,13,056 | 9,61,451 | 20,63,195 | 29,28,240 | 30,69,480 | 64,58,763 | 70,57,174 | 23,55,639 | 27,00,862 | 10,94,734 | 10,08,015 | 8,53,008 | 13,87,738 | 2,39,637 | 2,87,362 | 1,39,35,021 | 1,55,10,631 | 17,61,222 | 1,85,612 | 2,87,993 | 8,52,324 | 5,50,37,814 | 5,60,76,011 | 21,77,686 | 11,39,489 |

NOTE.—The amount of total revenue for 1859–60, according to the return of that year, is rupees 5,49,51,764, and the difference between this and the amount in column 24 arises from the following reasons:—

Collections of 8 months of 1859–60 erroneously omitted in the accounts of the Godavery district for that year, but now included - - - Rs. 66,152
Do. from Cochrane's canal in Madras, also omitted in 1859–60, but now brought to the credit of that year - - - - - „ 31,771
Do. of villages transferred from Madura to Tinnevelly, excluded - - - - - - - - - - „ 11,873

Revenue Board Office, Chepauk,
18th June 1861.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX V.—A.—STATEMENT showing the Operation of the Income Tax Act up to 30th April 1861, in the Town of Madras.

| 1. Number of Special Notices issued. | 2. Number of Schedules returned filled up. | 3. Number of Returns disposed of. | 4. Number of Returns assessed. | 5. Amount Assessed. | 6. Amount Collected and brought to Account. | 7. Balance due on the Demand of Rupees 1,10,248 3 6 for the 1st and 2nd Quarters. | 8. Assessment by Composition. No. of Cases. | 8. Assessment by Composition. Amount Assessed. | 9. Total Number of Cases of Surcharge made under all the Heads. | 10. Total Number of Cases of Surcharge disposed of. | 11. Number of Appeals. | 12. Number of Appeals successful. | 13. Number of Complaints against the Officers of the Department. | 14. Number of Cases in which the Charge was Established. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | | | | | |
| 23,286 | 18,927 | 10,574 | 6,410 | 2,20,428 7 0 | 1,03,046 1 8 | 7,168 1 10 | 18 | 16,267 12 0 | 3,960 | 3,510 | 1,299 | 144 | — | — |

APPENDIX V.—B.—STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE of the INCOME TAX COMMISSIONERS' and SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE up to 30th April 1861.

| | Amount. R. A. P. |
|---|---|
| Establishment - - - | 38,664 9 5 |
| Contingent and printing charges - | 9,397 8 7 |
| Honorarium fees - - - | 3,104 0 0 |
| House rent - - - - | 1,400 0 0 |
| Total - | 52,566 1 11 |

Office of the Income Tax Commissioner,
Madras, 15th June 1861.

(Signed) F. WALTHEW,
Secretary.

APPENDIX VI.—A.—STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, and BALANCES connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, from 1st of May 1860 to 30th of April 1861, published in accordance with the 44th Section of the above Act.

| NAMES OF PORTS. | Receipts. R. A. P. | Disbursements. R. A. P. | Excess for this Year. R. A. P. | Deficient for this Year. R. A. P. | Total Balance to Credit of the Port. R. A. P. | Total deficient against the Port. R. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bimlipatam - - | 1,516 10 6 | 317 12 0 | 1,198 14 6 | - - - | 3,893 8 9 | — |
| Vizagapatam - - | 881 6 7 | 2,020 9 0 | - - - | 1,139 2 5 | - - - | 2,091 9 11 |
| Cocanada - - | 7,572 12 2 | 7,988 10 10 | - - - | 415 14 8 | 2,374 15 2 | — |
| Masulipatam - - | *4,237 2 0 | 4,262 15 8 | - - - | 25 13 8 | - - - | 6,538 10 7 |
| Madras - - - | 38,392 6 8 | 31,760 10 0 | 6,631 12 8 | - - - | 57,091 6 10 | — |
| Cuddalore - - | 514 13 0 | 164 8 8 | 350 4 4 | - - - | 865 1 3 | — |
| Tranquebar - - | 901 12 6 | 64 0 0 | 837 12 6 | - - - | 2,467 11 8 | — |
| Negapatam - - | 2,464 14 5 | 1,703 11 6 | 761 2 11 | - - - | 5,223 8 7 | — |
| Tuticorin - - | 4,109 13 0 | 2,864 0 4 | 1,245 12 8 | - - - | 3,122 9 0 | — |
| Cochin - - - | 5,021 9 7 | 3,950 15 11 | 1,070 9 8 | - - - | 500 8 7 | — |
| Calicut - - - | 3,228 10 4 | 1,980 10 6 | 1,247 15 10 | - - - | 4,044 4 9 | — |
| Tellicherry - - | 1,007 10 5 | 554 3 7 | 453 6 10 | - - - | 1,264 14 5 | — |
| Cannanore - - | 2,063 8 2 | - - - | 2,063 8 2 | - - - | 5,368 2 4 | — |
| Mangalore - - | 2,642 0 8 | 634 0 5 | 2,008 0 3 | - - - | 4,272 12 2 | — |
| Total - - | 74,555 2 0 | 58,266 12 5 | 17,869 4 4 | 1,580 14 9 | 90,429 7 6 | 80,630 4 6 |

* Including 3,070 2 0 refunded on account of Point Devi Light.

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX VI.—B.—STATEMENT showing the WRECKS and ACCIDENTS which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency during the Year 1860–61.

| NAME OF SHIP. | Nation. | Date of Wreck or Accident. | At what Port. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Angela Burdett Coutts." | British | 13th June 1860. | Point Gordeware. | Grounded at the place named while on the passage from Madras to Cocanada. By the rise of tide and a land wind the vessel was shortly afterwards floated again, and on reaching the roads was reported to be not making much water. |
| "Tullochgorum" | British | 17th June 1860. | Vizagapatam | Left Cocanada bound to Mauritius on June 13th, but meeting with heavy weather on the 14th and 15th, in which she sprung a leak, and the pumps became choked, it became necessary to run for the nearest port. She arrived at Vizagapatam on the evening of the 15th, and part of her cargo was landed on the 16th and 17th; but, as it was found the vessel could not be kept longer afloat, she was run on shore at 10 p.m. on the 17th, and by 5 the following morning had entirely broken up. No lives were lost. |
| "Turgot" | French | 18th September 1860. | Bank off Colerdon River. | Was on her passage from Bourbon to Pondicherry when she grounded as mentioned, all endeavours to get the vessel afloat again were fruitless, and she was finally abandoned as a wreck. |
| "Marie Aline" | French | 9th December 1860. | Poodemarka, not far from Vizagapatam | This vessel was on her voyage from Columbo to Cocanada. During the passage heavy weather was experienced, and on making the land it is stated that nothing was discernible. She struck at Poodemarka on the night of December 9th; every effort was made to get her off again, but without success, and she became a total wreck. No lives lost. |
| "Manapany" | Native owners. | 27th December 1860. | Mouth of Coleroon River. | Left Covelong, salt laden for Mangalore, but becoming very leaky was run ashore on the night of date named, and became a total wreck. |
| "Chatsworth" | British | 19th February 1861. | Narsipore Point. | From England to Calcutta with soldiers' families, grounded near Narsipore Point. The families, &c., were all safely landed, and despatched to Calcutta by the steamer "Arracan," which was sent from Madras for that purpose. After lightening the "Chatsworth" was got off, and she proceeded on to Calcutta. |
| "Etheldreda" | British | April 17th, 1861. | Point Calimere. | When on her voyage from England to Negapatam, got aground during the night near Calimere Point. After lightening she was hove off again, and proceeded on to Negapatam. |

Marine Superintendent's Office,
Madras, 5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
Assistant Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX VI.—C.—STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of COALS at MADRAS and the OUTPORTS during the Official Year 1860–61.

| | Tons. | Cwt. | Qrs. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MADRAS.** | | | | |
| Balance on hand 30th April 1860 | 1,125 | 16 | 3 | 13 |
| Received from England on contract | 8,574 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchases here | 326 | 18 | 3 | 22 |
| | 10,026 | 16 | 3 | 7 |
| Expended | 4,186 | 2 | 3 | 22 |
| Balance on hand 30th April 1861 | 5,840 | 13 | 3 | 13 |
| **COCANADA.** | | | | |
| Balance on hand 30th April 1860 | 84 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Receipts | 477 | 13 | 2 | 27 |
| | 561 | 17 | 0 | 4 |
| Expended | 480 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Balance on hand 30th April 1861 | 80 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| **BIMLIPATAM.** | | | | |
| Balance on hand 30th April 1860 | 102 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Expended | 71 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance on hand 30th April 1861 | 30 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| **MONSOORCOTTAH.** | | | | |
| Balance on hand 30th April 1860 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Expended. | | | | |
| Remaining on hand 30th April 1861 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **COCHIN.** | | | | |
| No remains 30th April 1860. | | | | |
| Receipts | 401 | 14 | 2 | 0 |
| Expended | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance on hand 30th April 1861 | 266 | 14 | 2 | 0 |

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX VI.—D.—PARTICULARS of the Trade of the Ports in each District, for the Official Year 1860-61.

| — | Names of Ports. | British. | | | Foreign. | | | Country or Native. | | | Total. | | | Value of | | Duty on | | Sea Customs Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Dues. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Dues. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Dues. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Dues. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | |
| | | | | R. A. P. | | | R. A. P. | | | R. A. P. | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Ganjam | Ganjam | 58 | 24,729 | - - | 2 | 1,772 | - - | 29 | 4,176 | - - | 84 | 30,677 | - - | 5,04,952 0 0 | 2,67,022 0 0 | 35,353 1 9 | 20 0 0 | 45,373 1 9 |
| | Munsoorcottah | 32 | 13,517 | 21 4 0 | 8 | 2,824 | - - | 55 | 8,707 | 50 6 0 | 95 | 25,048 | 71 10 0 | 5,32,011 0 0 | 4,91,827 0 0 | 17,197 11 7 | 38 10 0 | 17,236 5 7 |
| | Sonnapore | 2 | 344 | - - | 8 | 3,024 | - - | 14 | 2,165 | - - | 24 | 5,533 | - - | 56,256 0 0 | 93,310 0 0 | 6,017 12 0 | 6 0 0 | 6,023 12 0 |
| | Barwah | 3 | 626 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 29 | 4,010 | - - | 32 | 4,636 | - - | 50,162 0 0 | 20,505 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | Poondy | 2 | 2,034 | - - | 7 | 2,822 | - - | 138 | 18,417 | - - | 147 | 23,273 | - - | 2,97,799 0 0 | 1,93,439 0 0 | 5,540 0 0 | - - | 5,540 0 0 |
| | Calingapatam | 29 | 15,203 | 9 7 0 | 38 | 16,333 | 145 11 0 | 60 | 8,779 | 35 5 9 | 127 | 40,815 | 190 7 6 | 5,94,625 0 0 | 2,09,323 0 0 | 33,939 3 4 | 30 14 7 | 33,970 [illegible] |
| | | 121 | 56,453 | 30 11 0 | 63 | 27,275 | 145 11 0 | 325 | 46,254 | 85 11 9 | 509 | 1,29,982 | 262 1 9 | 20,35,805 0 0 | 12,75,426 0 0 | 1,08,047 12 8 | 95 8 7 | 1,08,143 5 3 |
| Vizagapatam | Vizagapatam | 42 | 20,696 | 367 6 9 | 2 | 1,548 | 93 12 0 | 89 | 8,794 | 420 7 3 | 133 | 31,038 | 884 10 0 | 4,14,648 0 0 | 2,26,938 0 0 | 594 0 0 | 50 0 0 | 644 0 0 |
| | Conadah | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 | 199 | - - | 2 | 199 | - - | - - | 11,350 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | Poodemadka | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 6 | 560 | - - | 6 | 569 | - - | 11,973 0 0 | 562 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | Bimlipatam | 37 | 16,836 | 703 15 6 | 18 | 8,882 | 550 10 9 | 43 | 5,477 | 231 9 0 | 98 | 31,196 | 1,486 3 3 | 16,52,142 0 0 | 5,58,678 0 0 | 20,138 0 0 | 1,228 0 0 | 21,366 0 0 |
| | Pentakottah | 4 | 626 | - - | 3 | 1,994 | - - | 3 | 230 | - - | 10 | 2,851 | - - | 97,344 0 0 | 1,040 0 0 | 2,308 0 0 | - - - | 2,308 0 0 |
| | | 83 | 38,158 | 1,071 6 3 | 23 | 12,424 | 647 6 9 | 143 | 15,260 | 652 0 3 | 249 | 65,842 | 2,370 13 3 | 21,76,107 0 0 | 7,98,568 0 0 | 23,040 0 0 | 1,278 0 0 | 24,318 0 0 |
| Godavery district | Coringa | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| | Cocanada | 91 | 41,172 | 2,219 9 10 | 91 | 38,979 | 3,046 13 4 | 199 | 27,928 | 1,969 10 10 | 199 | 27,928 | 1,969 10 10 | 12,73,075 0 0 | 1,58,639 0 0 | 35,567 13 4 | 107 14 2 | 35675 11 6 |
| | Narsapore | 2 | 1,145 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 182 | 80,151 | 5,266 7 2 | 26,65,451 0 0 | 3,96,370 0 0 | 87,499 12 1 | 2,686 6 6 | 90,186 2 7 |
| | | | | | | | | 150 | 6,422 | - - | 152 | 7,567 | - - | 2,76,219 0 0 | 86,500 0 0 | 141 7 2 | 1 14 3 | 143 5 5 |
| | | 93 | 42,317 | 2,219 9 10 | 91 | 38,979 | 3,046 13 4 | 349 | 34,350 | 1,969 10 10 | 533 | 1,15,646 | 7,236 2 0 | 42,14,745 0 0 | 6,41,509 0 0 | 1,23,209 0 7 | 2,796 2 11 | 1,26,005 3 6 |
| Kistna district | Masulipatam | 35 | 13,047 | 614 4 0 | 5 | 1,687½ | 102 5 6 | 339 | 11,996½ | 450 6 6 | 379 | 26,730½ | 1,167 0 0 | 9,63,563 14 0 | 8,14,800 15 8 | 4,167 0 9 | 1,659 8 5 | 5,826 9 2 |
| South Arcot | Cuddalore | 16 | 3,578 | 220 2 0 | - - | - - | - - | 208 | 11,741½ | 294 11 0 | 224 | 15,319½ | 514 13 0 | 6,039 5 4 | 25,807 2 2 | 18,759 12 4 | 2,580 12 10 | 21,340 9 2 |
| | Porto Novo | 75 | 9,042 | - - | 6 | 860 | - - | 394 | 18,999 | - - | 475 | 28,901 | - - | 2,72,543 11 3 | 49,435 0 6 | 16,176 8 5 | 4,943 12 3 | 21,120 4 8 |
| | | 91 | 12,620 | 220 2 0 | 6 | 860 | - - | 602 | 30,740½ | 294 11 0 | 699 | 44,220½ | 514 13 0 | 2,78,583 0 7 | 75,242 2 8 | 34,936 4 9 | 7,524 9 1 | 42,460 13 10 |
| Tanjore | Nagore | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - |
| | Negapatam | 266 | 23,252 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 266 | 23,252 | - - | 4,75,353 0 0 | 36,901 0 0 | 47,599 1 4 | 2,434 11 5 | 50,033 12 9 |
| | Topetorry | 607 | 53,833 | 2,309 13 5 | 3 | 1,477 | 92 5 0 | 2 | 108 | 3 6 0 | 512 | 55,418 | 2,405 8 5 | 17,00,563 0 0 | 15,73,428 0 0 | 1,69,957 2 1 | 1,03,872 6 3 | 2,76,235 0 9 |
| | Mootoopettah | 894 | 19,550 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 894 | 19,550 | - - | 5,385 0 0 | 81,945 0 0 | 539 10 6 | 8,354 1 11 | 8,893 12 5 |
| | Teroomuliassel | 1,227 | 4,47,771 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 1,227 | 4,47,771 | - - | 41,966 0 0 | 6,68,588 0 0 | 4,195 12 10 | 61,644 11 10 | 65,840 8 8 |
| | Tranquebar | 606 | 39,667 | - - | 17 | 4,347 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 623 | 44,014 | - - | 27,366 0 0 | 4,31,415 0 0 | 2,738 10 8 | 312 2 9 | 42,050 13 5 |
| | | 11 | 3,201 | 200 1 0 | 16 | 5,877 | 367 5 6 | 107 | 8,274 | 258 10 3 | 134 | 17,352 | 826 0 9 | 22,955 0 0 | 6,37,410 0 0 | 2,308 1 10 | 43,392 13 5 | 46,527 0 0 |
| | | 3,511 | 5,87,274 | 2,509 14 5 | 86 | 11,701 | 459 10 6 | 109 | 8,382 | 262 0 3 | 3,656 | 6,07,357 | 3,231 9 2 | 22,73,593 0 0 | 34,29,687 0 0 | 2,27,338 7 3 | 2,59,010 15 7 | 4,89,581 0 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madura | Keelakarry | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 364 | 25,906 | - | - | 364 | 25,996 | - | - | 2,94,859 0 0 | 1,59,715 0 0 | 7,947 9 6 | 10,845 7 2 | 18,793 0 8 |
| | Davepatam | - | - | - | - | - | 84 | 3,724 | - | 475 | 5,252 | - | - | 559 | 8,976 | - | - | 52,838 0 0 | 34,861 0 0 | 1,223 6 3 | 1,278 3 4 | 2,501 9 7 |
| | Paumbem | - | - | 1 | 260 | - | - | - | - | 1,730 | 63,678 | - | - | 1,731 | 63,938 | - | - | 1,32,990 0 0 | 1,09,486 0 0 | 172 10 11 | 1,088 0 11 | 1,260 11 10 |
| | Tondy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 362 | 10,525 | - | - | 362 | 10,525 | - | - | 95,507 0 0 | 15,945 0 0 | 3,712 13 8 | 1,592 0 11 | 5,304 14 7 |
| | | | | 1 | 260 | - | 84 | 3,724 | - | 2,931 | 1,05,451 | - | - | 3,016 | 1,09,435 | - | - | 5,76,194 0 0 | 3,80,007 0 0 | 13,056 8 4 | 14,803 12 4 | 27,860 4 8 |
| Tinnevelley | Vypaur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,481 0 0 | 2,335 0 0 | 103 15 9 | 8 8 0 | 112 7 9 |
| | Tuticorin | - | - | 143 | 18,451 | 3,446 6 8 | 2 | 1,059½ | 198 10 6 | 252 | 4,773 | 434 5 2 | 397 | 24,283½ | 4,079 6 4 | 22,71,541 0 0 | 3,32,240 0 0 | 11,257 13 9 | 23,049 3 2 | 34,307 0 11 |
| | Coilpatam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,930 0 0 | 54,615 0 0 | 94 8 4 | 2,285 5 9 | 2,379 14 1 |
| | Coolasagarapatam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,71,419 0 0 | 1,31,043 0 0 | 2,715 8 5 | 1,983 11 6 | 4,699 3 11 |
| | | | | 143 | 18,451 | 3,446 6 8 | 2 | 1,059½ | 198 10 6 | 252 | 4,773 | 434 5 2 | 397 | 24,283½ | 4,079 6 4 | 24,56,371 0 0 | 5,21,142 0 0 | 14,171 14 3 | 27,326 12 5 | 41,498 10 8 |
| Malabar | Cannanore | - | - | 55 | 22,897 | 1,169 2 0 | 7 | 4,149 | 236 8 0 | 1,459 | 32,611 | 657 2 2 | 1,521 | 59,657 | 2,062 12 2 | 16,66,585 0 0 | 27,63,137 0 0 | 1,672 5 0 | 10,492 13 4 | 12,165 2 4 |
| | Tellicherry | - | - | 18 | 6,601 | 401 7 3 | 5 | 1,926 | 100 8 0 | 1,250 | 24,005 | 495 11 2 | 1,273 | 32,532 | 997 10 5 | 11,06,510 0 0 | 15,77,995 0 0 | 4,263 4 6 | 845 2 0 | 5,108 6 6 |
| | Callay | - | - | 1 | 143 | - | - | - | - | 391 | 7,050 | - | 392 | 7,193 | - | 65,043 0 0 | 1,38,337 0 0 | 158 15 10 | 16 7 3 | 175 7 1 |
| | Baragaree | - | - | 5 | 357 | - | - | - | - | 748 | 19,466 | - | 753 | 19,823 | - | 10,95,974 0 0 | 4,80,052 0 0 | 90 2 5 | 9,860 10 8 | 9,950 13 1 |
| | Quilandy | - | - | 9 | 3,741 | - | 1 | 441 | - | 400 | 6,622 | - | 410 | 10,804 | - | 1,73,641 0 0 | 1,82,462 0 0 | 491 11 8 | 1,090 12 11 | 1,582 8 7 |
| | Calicut | - | - | 58 | 18,245 | 682 14 5 | 6 | 2,799 | 174 15 0 | 2,134 | 76,033 | 2,001 8 5 | 2,198 | 97,077 | 2,859 5 10 | 25,37,060 0 0 | 34,33,708 0 0 | 7,562 4 9 | 13,386 7 1 | 20,948 11 10 |
| | Tanore | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 302 | 8,269 | - | 302 | 8,269 | - | 2,65,770 0 0 | 37,350 0 0 | 11 5 0 | 4,337 4 5 | 4,348 9 5 |
| | Ponany | - | - | 4 | 347 | - | - | - | - | 896 | 31,375 | - | 900 | 31,722 | - | 11,45,668 0 0 | 2,57,391 0 0 | 472 5 7 | 2,581 2 5 | 3,053 8 0 |
| | Choughat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 89 | 4,300 | - | 89 | 4,300 | - | 72,716 0 0 | 33,737 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | Cochin | - | - | 199 | 43,014 | 2,871 4 4 | 22 | 7,014 | 623 1 6 | 1,598 | 44,379 | 1,358 9 5 | 1,819 | 94,407 | 4,852 15 3 | 50,83,452 0 0 | 33,93,346 0 0 | 63,837 10 8 | 16,141 6 8½ | 79,979 1 4 |
| | | | | 349 | 95,345 | 5,124 12 0 | 41 | 16,329 | 1,135 0 6 | 9,267 | 2,54,110 | 4,512 15 2 | 9,657 | 3,65,784 | 10,772 11 8 | 1,32,12,419 0 0 | 1,22,97,515 0 0 | 78,560 1 5 | 58,752 2 9 | 1,37,312 4 2 |
| South Canara | Mangalore | - | - | 39 | 7,615 | 488 7 3 | 364 | 36,833 | 1,770 3 8 | 1,697 | 32,975 | 323 5 1 | 2,100 | 77,423 | 2,582 0 0 | 33,77,356 0 0 | 13,07,761 0 0 | 31,400 5 10 | 4,567 2 7 | 35,967 8 5 |
| | Bekul | - | - | 2 | 273 | - | - | - | - | 551 | 6,924 | - | 553 | 7,197 | - | 1,90,648 0 0 | 34,314 0 0 | 1,123 2 4 | - - | 1,123 2 4 |
| | Oodipy | - | - | - | - | - | 37 | 2,055 | - | 383 | 5,278 | - | 420 | 7,333 | - | 3,06,424 0 0 | 1,45,835 0 0 | 1,728 15 9 | 19 4 0 | 1,748 3 9 |
| | Barcoor | - | - | - | - | - | 99 | 5,870 | - | 542 | 8,261 | - | 641 | 14,131 | - | 6,35,014 0 0 | 90,216 0 0 | 6,125 5 8 | 87 10 7 | 6,213 0 3 |
| | | | | 41 | 7,888 | 488 7 3 | 500 | 44,758 | 1,770 3 8 | 3,173 | 53,438 | 323 5 1 | 3,714 | 1,06,084 | 2,582 0 0 | 45,09,442 0 0 | 15,78,126 0 0 | 40,377 13 7 | 4,674 1 2 | 45,051 14 9 |
| North Canara | Butkul | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 281 | - | 25 | 281 | - | 11,464 0 0 | 19,484 0 0 | — | — | — |
| | Coompta | - | - | 1 | 472 | - | 39 | 3,974 | - | 2,729 | 1,20,998 | - | 2,769 | 1,25,444 | - | 85,59,324 0 0 | 14,40,939 0 0 | 235 0 0 | 4,570 0 0 | — |
| | Tuddry | - | - | 1 | 154 | - | 3 | 379 | - | 331 | 3,079 | - | 335 | 3,603 | - | 62,733 0 0 | 4,166 0 0 | 878 0 0 | 126 0 0 | — |
| | Sedasheghur | - | - | 1 | 98 | - | 3 | 244 | - | 1,048 | 15,400 | - | 1,052 | 15,742 | - | 94,377 0 0 | 17,935 0 0 | 695 0 0 | 319 0 0 | — |
| | Cundapore | - | - | - | - | - | 61 | 6,172 | - | 458 | 13,041 | - | 519 | 19,213 | - | 4,29,106 0 0 | 25,663 0 0 | 12,125 0 0 | 476 0 0 | — |
| | | | | 3 | 724 | - - | 106 | 10,769 | - - | 4,591 | 1,52,790 | - - | 4,700 | 1,64,283 | - - | 91,57,004 0 0 | 15,08,187 0 0 | 13,933 0 0 | 5,491 0 0 | 19,424 0 0 |
| Madras | Madras | - | - | 204 | 1,52,355 | 25,259 0 0 | 41 | 18,786 | 3,218 0 0 | 874 | 89,346 | 6,251 0 0 | 1,119 | 2,60,487 | 34,728 0 0 | 95,24,626 0 0 | 1,74,33,041 0 0 | 145,061 0 0 | 13,78,863 0 0 | 15,23,924 0 0 |

Marine Superintendent's Office, Madras, 5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN, Superintendent of Marine.

CHAP. X. Madras.

APPENDIX VI.—E.—RULES to be observed in SHIPPING GOVERNMENT STORES, sanctioned by Government under Date the 7th August 1860, No. 1,681.

1. The provision of tonnage for stores will, as hitherto, be arranged by the superintendent of marine.

2. Departments requiring freight will submit their requisitions in duplicate to the superintendent of marine in the accompanying form, one being furnished for each port.

Tonnage statement of Stores awaiting despatch to.
date

| No. | Package. | Contents. | Marks. | Consignees. | Dead Weight. | Measurement. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Tons. Cwt. Qrs. lbs. | T. F. I. | |

3. On tonnage being assigned, the superintendent of marine will give notice to the department concerned, forwarding the duplicate statement to the second assistant master attendant through the head of his office, accompanied by a shipping order.

4. The second assistant master attendant will then, in communication with the department forwarding the stores, and with the commander of the vessel, arrange for their shipment, regulating the number of boat loads to be sent off each day.

5. It will be the duty of the department forwarding the stores to bring them to the boats, and to retain charge of them until they have been placed in the boats, affording such assistance in the latter operation as it may be practicable to furnish when the stores are heavy or unwieldy.

6. Boat-notes will be sent off by the second assistant master attendant in each boat, and on a shipment being completed, he will cause to be executed bills of lading in the case of freight engaged, or receipts in triplicate when Government vessels or transports are employed, forwarding them to the department concerned without delay.

7. Military stores are to be shipped from the lighthouse beach.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stationery | do. | do. |
| Mint, Marine, Medical, Clothing | do. | from marine yard. |
| Public works | do. | Abercrombie's battery. |
| Electric telegraph | do. | Electric Telegraph Office. |
| Commissariat | do. | Custom House. |

8. The existing arrangements for shipping military stores will not be disturbed.

By Order.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX VI.—F.—STATEMENT of VESSELS passing through the PAUMBEN CHANNEL from 1849 to 1860 inclusive.

| Calendar Year. | Square-rigged Vessels. | Tonnage. | Dhonies. | Tonnage. | Total Vessels. | Total Tonnage. | Average Size. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Vessels. | Dhonies. |
| | | | | | | | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1849 - - - | 1,003 | 79,234 | 1,114 | 58,700 | 2,117 | 1,37,934 | 79 | 53 |
| 1850 - - - | 1,142 | 90,656 | 1,004 | 60,807 | 2,146 | 1,51,457 | 79½ | 60½ |
| 1851 - - - | 1,092 | 82,697 | 939 | 57,084 | 2,031 | 1,39,781 | 75¾ | 60¾ |
| 1852 - - - | 1,178 | 94,109 | 924 | 59,565 | 2,112 | 1,53,674 | 80 | 64½ |
| 1853 - - - | 1,192 | 98,189 | 920 | 54,264 | 2,122 | 1,52,453 | 82 | 59 |
| 1854 - - - | 1,035 | 78,746 | 879 | 59,140 | 1,914 | 1,39,886 | 76 | 67½ |
| 1855 - - - | 1,220 | 1,09,326 | 947 | 60,771 | 2,169 | 1,70,097 | 89½ | 64⅛ |
| 1856 - - - | 1,353 | 1,21,810 | 990 | 54,867 | 2,343 | 1,76,677 | 90 | 55½ |
| 1857 - - - | 1,506 | 1,38,090 | 1,025 | 57,214 | 2,531 | 1,95,304 | 91¼ | 55¾ |
| 1858 - - - | 1,108 | 1,13,814 | 803 | 43,720 | 1,911 | 1,57,534 | 102¾ | 54½ |
| 1859 - - - | 974 | 88,574 | 742 | 38,414 | 1,716 | 1,26,988 | 91 | 51¾ |
| 1860 - - - | 1,366 | 1,43,082 | 950 | 48,763 | 2,316 | 1,91,845 | 104¾ | 51⅓ |

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX VI.—G.—STATEMENT of PILOTAGE levied at PAUMBEN from 1849 to 1860 inclusive.

| Calendar Years. | Pilotage levied. | | | Pilot Share. | | | Credited to Government. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| 1849 | 7,247 | 2 | 0 | 1,811 | 12 | 6 | 5,435 | 5 | 6 |
| 1850 | 4,684 | 8 | 0 | 1,171 | 2 | 0 | 3,513 | 6 | 0 |
| 1851 | 10,525 | 5 | 0 | 2,628 | 8 | 6 | 7,896 | 12 | 6 |
| 1852 | 11,456 | 12 | 3 | 2,861 | 14 | 9 | 8,594 | 13 | 6 |
| 1853 | 11,569 | 5 | 9 | 2,890 | 1 | 0 | 8,679 | 4 | 9 |
| 1854 | 11,153 | 1 | 9 | 2,786 | 7 | 5 | 8,366 | 10 | 4 |
| 1855 | 12,486 | 8 | 3 | 3,120 | 9 | 8 | 9,365 | 14 | 7 |
| 1856 | 13,168 | 5 | 0 | 3,292 | 1 | 3 | 9,876 | 3 | 9 |
| 1857 | 15,575 | 5 | 6 | 3,891 | 13 | 9 | 11,683 | 7 | 9 |
| 1858 | 12,820 | 8 | 0 | 3,203 | 2 | 0 | 9,617 | 6 | 0 |
| 1859 | 10,647 | 1 | 0 | 2,661 | 0 | 3 | 7,986 | 0 | 9 |
| 1860 | 17,144 | 5 | 0 | 4,286 | 1 | 3 | 12,858 | 3 | 9 |

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office, 5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN, Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX VI.—H.—STATEMENT of VESSELS built at COCHIN, with their estimated Value, during the Year 1860.

| Name of Vessels. | Tonnage of square-rigged Vessels. | Rate of Building. | Estimated Value. | Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts. | Rate of Building. | Estimated Value. | Wood. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. A. P. | | | Rs. | |
| Bagala Patel Kerr | | | | 198 | At Rs. 40 per ton | 7,920 | Teak. |
| Bark Sapoorjee Herjee | 159 | At Rs. 126 per ton | 20,034 0 0 | | | | Angelly and Benteak. |
| Schooner Therezia | 29 | „ „ 138 „ „ | 4,002 0 0 | | | | Do. do. |
| H.M. schooner Emily | 37 | „ „ 264 13 9 per ton | 12,978 1 10 | | | | Teak. |
| H.M. schooner Edith | 12 | | | | | | |
| Bark Patel Moombarruck | 388 | „ „ 103 per ton | 39,964 0 0 | | | | Benteak and teak. |
| Pattimar Krishna Presad | | | | 89 | At Rs. 62 per ton | 5,518 | Benteak. |
| Dhoney Moydin | | | | 23 | „ „ 18 „ „ | 414 | Benteak and angelly. |
| Pattimar Navee | | | | 79 | „ „ 40 „ „ | 3,160 | Benteak. |
| Do Sahdoola Hydross | | | | 101 | „ „ 60 „ „ | 6,060 | Do. |
| Dhoney San Pedro | | | | 27 | „ „ 30 „ „ | 810 | Anjelly. |
| Pattimar Mooydin Raymahuy | | | | 87 | „ „ 46 „ „ | 4,002 | Anjelly and benteak. |
| Buggalow Coolea Najah | | | | 68 | „ „ 30 „ „ | 2,040 | Benteak. |
| Do. Moobarrikee | | | | 191 | „ „ 79 „ „ | 15,089 | Teak. |
| Do. Summa | | | | 82 | „ „ 98 „ „ | 8,036 | Benteak and angelly. |
| Total | 625 | | 76,978 1 10 | 945 | | 53,049 | |

STATEMENT exhibiting the Difference between the Years 1859 and 1860.

| Years. | Amount of annual new Tonnage of square-rigged Vessels. | Difference in Increase. | Value of the new Tonnage. | Difference in Increase. | Amount of annual new Tonnage of Coasting Crafts. | Difference in Increase. | Value of the new Tonnage. | Difference in Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1859 | 179 | | 23,522 0 0 | | 533 | | 23,783 | — |
| 1860 | 625 | | 76,978 1 10 | | 945 | | 53,049 | — |
| | | 446 | | 53,456 1 10 | | 412 | | 29,266 |

Master Attendant's Office, Cochin, 31st December 1860.

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR, Master Attendant.

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER, Assistant Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX VI.—I.—STATEMENT of VESSELS built in MALABAR and TRAVANCORE, but registered at COCHIN, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860.

TRAVANCORE.

| Names of Vessels. | Tonnage of square-rigged Vessels. | Rate of Building. | Estimated Value. | Tonnage of Pattimars and other Coasting Crafts. | Rate of Building. | Estimated Value. | Wood. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | |
| Pattimar Fatah Salam | | | | 86 | At Rs. 64 per ton | 3,504 | Teak | Built at Allippie. |
| Pattimar Fatah Ahmanat Savay | | | | 83 | „ „ 64 „ „ | 5,312 | Do. | Do. do. |
| Brig Pudmanabadass | 181 | At Rs. 50 per ton | 9,050 | | | | Anjelly | Do. Quilon. |
| Pattimar Allowee | | | | 108 | „ „ 56 „ „ | 6,048 | Anjelly and Teak | Do. Allippie. |
| Pattimar Salam Malhey | | | | 45 | „ „ 80 „ „ | 3,600 | Benteak | Do. do. |
| Dhoney Ellamay | | | | 54 | „ „ 32 „ „ | 1,728 | Do. | Do. Quilon. |
| Pattimar Chundra Ban | | | | 77 | „ „ 65 „ „ | 5,005 | Do. | Do. Allippie. |
| Total | 181 | | 9,050 | 453 | | 27,197 | | |

STATEMENT exhibiting the Difference between the Years 1859 and 1860.

| Years. | Amount of annual new Tonnage of square rigged Vessels. | Difference in Increase. | Value of the new Tonnage. | Difference in Increase. | Amount of annual new Tonnage of Coasting Crafts. | Difference in Increase. | Value of the new Tonnage. | Difference in Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1859 | 104 | | 8,008 | | 111 | | 4,995 | — |
| 1860 | 181 | | 9,050 | | 453 | | 27,197 | — |
| | | 77 | | 1,042 | | 342 | | 22,202 |

Master Attendant's Office, Cochin, 31st December 1860.

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR, Master Attendant.

(True copy.)

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER, Assistant Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX VI.—J.—STATEMENT of VESSELS PILOTED in and out of the inner Harbour of COCHIN by the licensed PILOT, and the PILOTAGE FEES paid thereon during the Years 1859–60.

| 1859. | | | | 1860. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Months. | Number of Vessels. | Amount in Tonnage. | Amount of Pilotage. | Months. | Number of Vessels. | Amount in Tonnage. | Amount of Pilotage. |
| | | | R. | | | | R. |
| January - - | 10 | 4,121 | 345 | January - | 6 | 2,119 | 190 |
| February - | 11 | 4,458 | 370 | February - | 16 | 5,773 | 525 |
| March - - | 13 | 5,312 | 455 | March - - | 13 | 4,473 | 425 |
| April - - | 9 | 3,057 | 285 | April - - | 14 | 5,731 | 495 |
| May - - | 7 | 1,498 | 175 | May - - | 6 | 1,544 | 175 |
| June - - | — | — | — | June - - | 1 | 256 | 30 |
| July - - | — | — | — | July - - | — | — | — |
| August - - | 3 | 1,209 | 100 | August - - | 2 | 831 | 70 |
| September - | 9 | 2,578 | 250 | September - | 6 | 2,435 | 220 |
| October - - | 14 | 4,083 | 405 | October - | 13 | 4,490 | 430 |
| November - | 13 | 4,191 | 400 | November - | 15 | 4,885 | 480 |
| December - | 13 | 4,521 | 430 | December - | 12 | 3,591 | 360 |
| Total - | 102 | 35,028 | 3,215 | Total - | 104 | 36,128 | 3,400 |

Memorandum showing the number of vessels which have loaded partly in the inner harbour and partly in the roadstead of Cochin, during the years 1859–60, including also the smaller class of square-rigged vessels which were able to load entirely in the inner harbour.

1859, number of vessels, 164; aggregate tonnage, 27,408.

1860, do. do. 144; do. do. 24,930, besides which, there were 119 vessels amounting in tonnage to 34,331, that only visited the port during 1860.

(By order.)

Madras, Marine Superintendent's Office, 5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER, Assistant Superintendent of Marine.

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APPENDIX VII.—No. 1.—FINANCE STATEMENT for the MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

| | Actual of 1857–58. | Actual of 1858–59. | Actual of 1859–60. |
|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE. | | | |
| ORDINARY. | | | |
| Land revenue, current and arrears - | 3,67,02,140 3 1 | 4,16,93,548 4 8 | 4,08,45,319 8 7 |
| Salt - - - - - | 57,25,972 14 8 | 60,19,344 9 6 | 64,71,146 1 8 |
| Tribute - - - - | 34,46,430 8 5 | 34,46,430 8 5 | 34,46,430 8 5 |
| Abkarry - - - - | 27,52,068 10 2 | 28,44,135 8 4 | 29,26,473 10 0 |
| Land and sea customs - - | 14,15,752 8 3 | 15,28,640 4 3 | 25,37,385 10 2 |
| Muhtarafa - - - - | 10,60,468 12 11 | 10,78,371 0 2 | 10,63,160 6 2 |
| Stamps - - - - | 6,64,337 1 6 | 7,22,334 13 6 | 8,49,258 6 0 |
| Postal collections - - - | 7,61,199 15 4 | 8,63,872 0 1 | 9,31,485 15 5 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 12,51,738 2 11 | 13,30,757 2 3 | 14,34,846 15 7 |
| Total Ordinary - | 5,37,80,108 13 3 | 5,95,27,434 3 2 | 6,05,05,507 2 0 |
| EXTRAORDINARY. | | | |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 21,47,171 5 5 | 24,16,701 2 0 | 38,98,686 4 6 |
| PROFIT AND LOSS. | | | |
| Miscellaneous - - - | 6,93,086 1 7 | 5,14,248 3 3 | 9,38,476 6 6 |
| Grand Total rupees - | 5,66,20,366 4 3 | 6,24,58,383 8 5 | 6,53,42,669 13 0 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
| ORDINARY. | | | |
| Political disbursements, chargeable on the revenues - - - | 60,90,652 1 7 | 43,08,600 5 11 | 44,41,413 13 1 |
| General department - - | 56,81,614 15 5 | 58,71,827 11 2 | 64,87,622 4 11 |
| Public instruction - - - | 4,43,494 11 10 | 5,37,831 7 6 | 5,23,254 11 6 |
| Total, General - | 1,22,15,761 12 10 | 1,07,18,259 8 7 | 1,14,52,290 13 6 |
| Judicial department - - - | 42,67,675 9 4 | 45,87,224 15 4 | 47,27,387 6 1 |
| Revenual department - - | 42,60,152 12 9 | 46,46,561 0 2 | 46,30,878 0 1 |
| Land and sea customs - - | 2,03,388 15 1 | 2,20,126 15 6 | 2,08,781 3 7 |
| Salt - - - - - | 10,89,160 1 11 | 9,66,454 4 0 | 9,01,166 7 2 |
| Total Revenual - - - | 55,52,701 13 9 | 58,33,142 3 8 | 57,40,825 10 10 |

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency—*continued.*

| | Actual of 1857-58. | Actual of 1858-59. | Actual of 1859-60. |
|---|---|---|---|
| EXPENDITURE—*cont.* | | | |
| Marine | 5,37,266 13 7 | 3,31,737 6 7 | 1,93,659 5 0 |
| Military | 3,65,08,384 6 5 | 4,62,80,808 9 5 | 4,93,87,909 4 10 |
| | 5,90,81,790 7 11 | 6,77,51,172 11 7 | 7,15,02,072 8 3 |
| Repairs of roads, bridges, &c. | 7,68,651 4 8 | 9,03,685 13 3 | 12,65,054 15 3 |
| Do. of buildings | 1,86,637 11 4 | 2,82,866 15 0 | 2,69,539 15 1 |
| Do. of revenual irrigation canals, &c. | 13,28,553 15 6 | 19,14,577 10 5 | 17,11,045 0 4 |
| Local Funds | 24,916 7 10 | 10,758 11 7 | 20,478 5 3 |
| Salaries, establishment and contingencies | 18,52,304 1 7 | 16,75,574 13 3 | 16,57,859 2 7 |
| Railway and irrigation and canal companies (supervision charges) | 38,953 10 9 | 38,995 11 3 | 48,466 10 8 |
| Total, Public Works | 42,00,017 3 8 | 48,26,459 10 9 | 49,72,444 1 2 |
| Total, Ordinary | 6,32,81,807 11 7 | 7,25,77,632 6 4 | 7,64,74,516 9 5 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
| EXTRAORDINARY. | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 3,15,872 12 5 | 3,87,443 10 4 | 2,93,630 14 7 |
| Construction of roads, bridges, &c. | 5,17,161 14 3 | 3,84,006 10 7 | 4,54,853 3 0 |
| Do. of buildings | 12,86,506 13 0 | 10,98,674 15 10 | 18,78,241 7 0 |
| Do. of revenual irrigation canals, &c. | 4,44,886 11 6 | 2,83,568 4 5 | 3,18,677 7 9 |
| Local funds | 1,12,499 10 2 | 1,07,659 14 1 | 1,08,795 9 3 |
| Railway (compensation for land, &c., taken up) | 76,272 12 0 | 89,282 1 0 | 1,15,263 4 5 |
| Total, Public Works | 24,37,327 12 11 | 19,63,191 13 11 | 28,75,830 15 5 |
| Total, Extraordinary | 27,53,200 9 4 | 23,50,635 8 3 | 31,69,461 14 0 |
| PROFIT AND LOSS. | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 66,105 5 7 | 44,210 15 2 | 7,18,027 3 3 |
| Grand Total, rupees | 6,61,01,113 10 6 | 7,49,72,478 13 9 | 8,03,62,005 10 8 |
| Deficit met out of the cash balance .. | 94,80,747 6 3 | 1,25,14,095 5 4 | 1,50,19,335 13 8 |

Fort St. George, Accountant-General's Office, 14th June 1861.

(Signed) R. P. HARRISON, Accountant-General.

APPENDIX VII.—No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the AMOUNT RECEIVED and PAID in CASH, and by TRANSFER, in the GENERAL TREASURY, during the Official Year 1860-61.

| | 1860-61. Amount. R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS. | | | |
| Bills on provincial treasuries, &c. | 1,84,41,817 | 5 | 9 |
| Mofussil remittances | 65,40,777 | 13 | 9 |
| Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature | 3,76,580 | 3 | 6 |
| Supplies between India and London | 2,80,512 | 4 | 7 |
| Mint master | 58,67,723 | 0 | 0 |
| Madras Railway Company | 8,37,134 | 1 | 1 |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company | 2,898 | 5 | 0 |
| Electric telegraph | 48,509 | 2 | 3 |
| Income tax | 2,37,598 | 14 | 2 |
| Subscriptions received on Bengal loans | 4,69,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. on treasury bills | | | |
| Do. on treasury notes | | | |
| Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India | 13,653 | 7 | 6 |
| Collector of Madras | 24,88,238 | 2 | 6 |
| Do. of Government sea customs at Madras | 14,42,302 | 8 | 8 |
| Sundry receipts on different accounts | 41,21,055 | 8 | 0 |
| Civil, military, and medical funds | 7,66,937 | 7 | 8 |
| Superintendent of Stamps | 59,604 | 8 | 4 |
| The late Nabob of the Carnatic | 1,89,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4,21,83,442 | 12 | 9 |

Statement showing the Amount received and paid in Cash, and by Transfer, in the General Treasury during the Official Year 1860–61—*continued.*

| | 1860–61. Amount. R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **DISBURSEMENTS.** | | | |
| Salaries, establishments, contingencies, and pensions | 36,32,072 | 12 | 3 |
| Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India | 50,806 | 3 | 1 |
| Bullion certificates | 45,88,481 | 10 | 2 |
| Drafts drawn by collectors, residents, and paymasters | 38,15,894 | 9 | 9 |
| Do. by residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies | 11,67,628 | 14 | 6 |
| Advances to the paymaster, Presidency, deputy paymaster, Poonamallee, and commissary general | 97,83,338 | 14 | 6 |
| Madras Railway Company | 66,49,835 | 8 | 8 |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company | 1,05,250 | 3 | 8 |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company | 3,74,080 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric telegraph | 3,04,166 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest orders of Bengal notes | 34,45,900 | 10 | 6 |
| Do. of Tanjore do. | 15,153 | 8 | 6 |
| Rémittances despatched | 18,72,000 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Nabob of the Carnatic and stipendiaries | 15,69,388 | 4 | 7 |
| Sundry payments on different accounts | 51,59,480 | 5 | 6 |
| Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature | 3,18,568 | 1 | 9 |
| Government Agency Deposit | 683 | 2 | 8 |
| Civil, military, medical, and apothecaries' funds | 8,22,335 | 11 | 5 |
| Treasury bills | 7,47,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Four per cent. bonds issued on account of Tanjore debt | 3,35,911 | 13 | 7 |
| Income tax | 60,447 | 12 | 11 |
| Total | 4,48,18,724 | 4 | 0 |

| | Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras. | | Specie. | | Transfer. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on the 30th April 1860 | 5,51,437 | 3 8 | 47,53,847 | 15 8 | - | - | 53,05,285 | 3 | 4 |
| Receipts during the official year 1860–61 | 2,21,95,430 | 3 10 | 1,79,93,262 | 8 11 | 19,94,750 | 0 0 | 4,21,83,442 | 12 | 9 |
| | 2,27,46,867 | 7 6 | 2,27,47,110 | 8 7 | 19,94,750 | 0 0 | 4,74,88,728 | 0 | 1 |
| Payments during the official year 1860–61 | 2,19,14,005 | 3 6 | 2,09,09,969 | 0 6 | 19,94,750 | 0 0 | 4,48,18,724 | 4 | 0 |
| Balance on the 30th April 1861 | 8,32,862 | 4 0 | 18,37,141 | 8 1 | - | - | 26,70,003 | 12 | 1 |

APPENDIX VII.—No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the AMOUNT RECEIVED and PAID, in CASH and by TRANSFER, in the GENERAL TREASURY, from May 1858 to April 1861.

| | 1858–59. Amount. R. | A. | P. | 1859–60. Amount. R. | A. | P. | 1860–61. Amount. R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RECEIPTS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills on Provincial treasuries, &c. | 1,40,04,443 | 6 | 11 | 1,50,99,885 | 5 | 6 | 1,84,41,817 | 5 | 9 |
| Mofussil remittances | 95,45,317 | 15 | 2 | 1,12,02,187 | 11 | 11 | 65,40,777 | 13 | 9 |
| Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature | 2,54,181 | 1 | 4 | 6,53,134 | 5 | 9 | 3,76,580 | 3 | 6 |
| Supplies between India and London | 17,12,066 | 4 | 11 | 20,32,215 | 0 | 6 | 2,80,512 | 4 | 7 |
| Mint master | 55,88,024 | 4 | 3 | 65,64,614 | 11 | 6 | 58,67,723 | 0 | 0 |
| Madras Railway Company | 4,70,814 | 14 | 0 | 6,72,616 | 14 | 2 | 8,37,134 | 1 | 1 |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company | - | - | - | 13,319 | 10 | 0 | 2,898 | 5 | 0 |
| Electric telegraph | 18,814 | 3 | 6 | 40,203 | 14 | 3 | 48,509 | 2 | 3 |
| Income tax | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,37,598 | 14 | 2 |
| Subscriptions received on Bengal loans | 62,66,558 | 7 | 0 | 85,16,585 | 0 | 0 | 4,69,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. on treasury bills | - | - | - | 24,68,400 | 0 | 0 | —— | | |
| Do. on treasury notes | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 9,500 | 0 | 0 | —— | | |
| Bills payable by the Honourable Court of Directors | 48,122 | 4 | 2 | —— | | | —— | | |

Statement showing the Amount received and paid, in Cash and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, from May 1858 to April 1861—*continued.*

| | 1858-59. Amount. | | | 1859-60. Amount. | | | 1860-61. Amount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India | 14,715 | 15 | 7 | 1,59,051 | 12 | 5 | 13,653 | 7 | 6 |
| Collector of Madras | 12,07,220 | 0 | 0 | 15,99,448 | 0 | 0 | 24,88,238 | 2 | 6 |
| Do. of Government Sea Customs at Madras | 7,99,400 | 0 | 0 | 14,82,201 | 13 | 7 | 14,42,302 | 8 | 8 |
| Sundry receipts on different accounts | 12,94,437 | 2 | 5 | 22,61,037 | 4 | 10 | 41,21,055 | 8 | 0 |
| Civil, military, and medical funds | 12,69,327 | 8 | 11 | 7,94,771 | 7 | 1 | 7,66,937 | 7 | 8 |
| Superintendent of stamps | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59,604 | 8 | 4 |
| The late Nabob of the Carnatic | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,89,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4,24,96,943 | 8 | 2 | 5,35,69,172 | 15 | 6 | 4,21,83,442 | 12 | 9 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries, establishments, contingencies, and pensions | 39,27,244 | 9 | 7 | 35,09,531 | 12 | 1 | 36,32,072 | 12 | 3 |
| Bills drawn by the Honourable Court of Directors | 40,476 | 3 | 0 | — | | | — | | |
| Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India | 37,919 | 8 | 5 | 37,689 | 5 | 9 | 50,806 | 3 | 1 |
| Bullion certificates | 46,48,008 | 9 | 7 | 50,71,062 | 13 | 6 | 45,88,481 | 10 | 2 |
| Drafts drawn by collectors, residents, and paymasters | 39,59,649 | 4 | 7 | 35,06,085 | 0 | 10 | 38,15,894 | 9 | 9 |
| Drafts drawn by residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies | 13,86,579 | 6 | 8 | 15,89,183 | 5 | 8 | 11,67,628 | 14 | 6 |
| Advances to the paymaster, Presidency, deputy paymaster, Poonamallee, and commissary general | 87,72,850 | 0 | 0 | 93,70,890 | 3 | 0 | 97,83,338 | 14 | 6 |
| Madras Railway Company | 59,94,245 | 1 | 11 | 70,87,645 | 5 | 11 | 66,49,835 | 8 | 8 |
| Great Southern of India Railway Company | - | - | - | 2,10,382 | 0 | 6 | 1,05,250 | 3 | 8 |
| Cuddapah railway charges | 9,219 | 9 | 7 | — | | | — | | |
| Madras Irrigation and Canal Company | - | - | - | 3,10,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,74,080 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric telegraph | 1,49,751 | 7 | 8 | 3,05,992 | 2 | 9 | 3,04,166 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest orders of Bengal notes | 32,84,942 | 2 | 9 | 36,42,724 | 1 | 11 | 34,45,900 | 10 | 6 |
| Do. of Tanjore notes | 1,96,252 | 3 | 2 | 2,75,550 | 1 | 8 | 15,153 | 8 | 6 |
| Remittances despatched | 35,97,405 | 3 | 2 | 23,34,700 | 0 | 0 | 18,72,000 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Nabob of the Carnatic, and stipendiaries | 11,88,164 | 0 | 7 | 35,38,601 | 9 | 2 | 15,69,388 | 4 | 7 |
| Sundry payments on different accounts | 31,12,894 | 12 | 11 | 33,62,484 | 6 | 0 | 51,59,480 | 5 | 6 |
| Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature | 2,61,505 | 13 | 4 | 5,83,074 | 3 | 3 | 3,18,568 | 1 | 9 |
| Government agency deposits | 918 | 10 | 2 | 685 | 8 | 10 | 683 | 2 | 8 |
| Civil, military, medical, and apothecaries' funds | 25,18,193 | 2 | 6 | 25,82,420 | 7 | 0 | 8,22,335 | 11 | 5 |
| Treasury bills | - | - | - | 17,53,000 | 0 | 0 | 7,47,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Four per cent. bonds issued on account of Tanjore debt | - | - | - | 48,63,168 | 11 | 0 | 3,35,911 | 13 | 7 |
| Income tax | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60,447 | 12 | 11 |
| Total | 4,30,86,219 | 13 | 7 | 5,39,34,871 | 2 | 10 | 4,48,18,724 | 4 | 0 |

APPENDIX No. VII.—No. 2.—ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS.

| Official Year. | RECEIPTS. Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras. | Specie. | Transfer. | Total. | DISBURSEMENTS. Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras. | Specie. | Transfer. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1858-59 | 2,03,62,957 6 9 | 1,92,77,913 14 10 | 28,56,072 2 7 | 4,24,96,943 8 2 | 2,00,69,965 0 9 | 2,01,60,182 10 3 | 28,56,072 2 7 | 4,30,86,219 13 7 |
| 1859-60 | 2,67,40,762 9 11 | 2,65,55,102 7 11 | 2,73,307 13 8 | 5,35,69,172 15 6 | 2,67,31,079 5 9 | 2,69,30,483 15 5 | 2,73,307 13 8 | 5,39,34,871 2 10 |
| 1860-61 | 2,21,95,430 3 10 | 1,79,93,262 8 11 | 19,94,750 0 0 | 4,21,83,442 12 9 | 2,19,14,005 3 6 | 2,09,09,969 0 6 | 19,94,750 0 0 | 4,48,18,724 4 0 |

Fort Saint George, General Treasury,
14th June 1861.

(Signed) W. BALMAIN,
Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX VII.—No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the INCREASE and DECREASE in the CIVIL DEPARTMENT of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Official Year 1860–61.

| No: | Date of Order. | Office. | Monthly. Increase. R. A. P. | Monthly. Decrease. R. A. P. | Annual Amount of Increase. R. A. P. | Annual Amount of Decrease. R. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | GENERAL DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 5,326 | June 15 | Government Gardens, Ootacamund | 55 0 0 | | | |
| 300 | „ 23 | Sub-Treasurer's office, remodelled | - - - | 1 8 0 | | |
| 1,161 | July 13 | Conservator of Forests' establishment, 1 peon @ rupees 5, and 1 forester @ 35 rupees. | 40 0 0 | | | |
| 1,289 | August 2 | Ditto, 1 overseer @ rupees 60 | 60 0 0 | | | |
| 1,374 | Sept. 16 | Secretariat establishment, remodelled | - - - | 286 12 0 | | |
| 9,407 | „ 13 | | | | | |
| 1,408 | „ 22 | Conservator of Forests' establishment, 6 peons, from rupees 5 each to 7 each. | 12 0 0 | | | |
| 1,641 | „ 18 | Ditto, 1 2nd class assistant @ rupees 300, ($\frac{1}{3}$ by M. G.) | 100 0 0 | | | |
| 1,764 | October 2 | Ditto, 2 peons @ rupees 6 each | 12 0 0 | | | |
| 768 | May 26 | Mr. J. T. Wheeler for arranging old records of Public Office for 12 months. | 120 0 0 | | | |
| 1,703 | Nov. 24 | | | | | |
| 401 | July 11 | Malabar railway, 2 gumastahs, temporary. | 27 0 0 | | | |
| 1,382 | August 17 | Forest department, 1 3rd class assistant @ rupees 200, and 1 2nd class to 1st class assistant. | 300 0 0 | | | |
| 848 | May 25 | Ditto, 1 overseer | 80 0 0 | | | |
| 835 | April 15 | Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah | 110 0 0 | | | |
| 970 | „ 30 | Ditto ditto Salem | 105 0 0 | | | |
| 10,483 | October 15 | Irrigation and Canal Company, Moochee, @ 10-8-0. | 10 8 0 | | | |
| 735 | Jan. 18 | Governor's private office | - - - | 6 8 0 | | |
| 1,731 | Dec. 3 | | | | | |
| 1,864 | „ 22 | Temporary establishment for the Commissioner to simplify routine business, rupees 22 a month. | 22 0 0 | | | |
| 797 | Jan. 18 | | | | | |
| 35 | „ 8 | Conservator of Forests' establishment, 1 writer 35, 1 duffadar 10, 14 peons 84, 129, $\frac{3}{4}$ chargeable to Mysore. | 43 0 0 | | | |
| 119 | „ 17 | Ditto, Madura establishment | 100 0 0 | | | |
| 162 | February 2 | Chief Secretary's establishment | - - - | 49 0 0 | | |
| „ | „ 2 | Government Press | 49 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 1,223 8 0 | 343 12 0 | 14,682 0 0 | 4,125 0 0 |
| | | ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 4,871 | January 4 | Church at Trivandrum | 21 12 0 | | | |
| 190 | „ 29 | Church of Scotland at Secunderabad, establishment, and Trimulgherry. | 29 8 0 | | | |
| 7,045 | August 9 | | | | | |
| 7,072 | „ 9 | New cemetery at Trimulgherry and Secunderabad, 1 sexton @ 10½, and 2 lascars @ 7. | 24 8 0 | | | |
| 1,344 | February 1 | Church at Chicacole, 1 lascar @ 5¼ | 63 0 0 | | | |
| 117 | April 22 | Resident Clergyman | 100 0 0 | | | |
| 690 | „ 3 | 3 Roman Catholic priests at Secunderabad. | 300 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 538 12 0 | — | 6,465 0 0 | — |
| | | POSTAL DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 4,887 | June 4 | Line between Canutpaudy and Palmanair, newly opened. | 95 0 0 | | | |
| 5,003 | „ 4 | Line between Cannanore and Mangalore, 4 runners @ rupees 4, and 2 overseers @ rupees 10. | 36 0 0 | | | |
| 5,043 | „ 7 | Ditto, Bangalore and Mysore, rupees 370, from which to Ootacamund 229, to Cannanore 16. | 615 0 0 | | | |
| 5,409 | „ 20 | Sedashapettah post office | 7 0 0 | | | |
| 9,081 | August 31 | Line from Mysore to Manantoddy, rupees 54½, from which to Calicut, rupees 72. | 226 8 0 | | | |
| 5,304 | June 13 | Conselooga and Narasingapatam receiving houses at rupees 10 each, 6 months. | 20 0 0 | | | |
| 5,385 | „ 25 | 1 letter box peon @ rupees 5 for 6 months | 5 0 0 | | | |
| 10,385 | October 6 | Madras post office accelerator's establishment, from 288 to 477. | 189 0 0 | | | |
| 10,237 | „ 1 | Vaniampaddy post office, experimental for 6 months, @ 22 rupees. | 22 0 0 | | | |
| 11,601 | Nov. 16 | Cuddapah post office division | 12 12 0 | | | |

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1860-61—*continued.*

| No. | Date of Order. | Office. | Monthly. Increase. | Monthly. Decrease. | Annual Amount of Increase. | Annual Amount of Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 11,609 | Nov. 16 - | Ootacamund division - - | 13 0 0 | | | |
| 11,603 | „ 16 - | Bangalore ditto - - | 14 0 0 | | | |
| 11,605 | „ 16 - | Tinnevelly ditto - - | 4 12 0 | | | |
| 11,599 | „ 16 - | Bellary ditto - - | 24 0 0 | | | |
| 11,607 | „ 16 - | Trichinopoly ditto - - | 69 0 0 | | | |
| 11,611 | „ 16 - | Hyderabad ditto - - | 50 0 0 | | | |
| 11,597 | „ 16 - | Northern ditto - - | 185 8 0 | | | |
| 659 | January 12 | Extra establishment for collecting information about franking system. | 815 10 3 | | | |
| 3,231 | March 14 - | Bezwarah post office from 49 to 61 | 12 0 0 | | | |
| 3,240 | „ 14 - | Palaveram post office from 44 to 48 | 4 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 2,420 2 3 | — | 29,041 11 0 | — |
| | | MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 543 | May 1 - | Surgeon J. A. Foy for the medical charge of Ganjam and Orissa Sibundy. | 165 0 0 | | | |
| 799 | January 18 | Hospital at Dowlaishwaram, 1 toty, rupees 5, waterman, rupees 3¾, sweeper, 2. | 10 12 0 | | | |
| 4,879 | „ 4 | Civil hospital and dispensary, Cochin | 1 0 0 | | | |
| 1,291<br>490 | October 30<br>February 6 | 2 2d apothecaries at rs. 95-14 each, with staff allowance when on field. | 191 12 0 | | | |
| 101 | „ 16 - | 3 vaccinators at Ganjam @ 10 rupees each. | 30 0 0 | | | |
| 404<br>4,708 | March 19 -<br>April 12 - | Civil dispensary at Tranquebar; 2nd dresser, rs. 24½; cooly, 4; scavenger, 4; nurse, 3-8; medical officer, 50. | 86 0 0 | | | |
| 4,930 | „ 17 - | Bezwarah hospital scavenger - | 4 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 488 8 0 | — | 5,862 0 0 | — |
| | | EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 19<br>1,980<br>1,466 | August 9 -<br>Sept. 12 -<br>October 8 | Anglo-vernacular school, Vizagapatam. | 200 0 0 | | | |
| 215 | February 11 | Professorship of medical jurisprudence, discontinued from 1st March. | - - - | 150 0 0 | | |
| 416 | March 21 - | Medical college, a lascar - - | 5 0 0 | | | |
| 448 | April 8 - | Government normal school at Vizagapatam. | 350 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 555 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 6,660 0 0 | 1,800 0 0 |
| | | PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 1,122<br>9,196 | May 29 -<br>Sept. 1 - | Central office, lithographic department. | - - - | 80 0 0 | | |
| 1,603 | July 26 - | Public Works ranges of North Arcot district. | 5 0 0 | | | |
| 1,729 | August 15 - | Chief engineer's establishment, 2 maistries @ rupees 17½ each, and 2 peons @ rupees 7 each, abolished | - - - | 49 0 0 | | |
| 1,760 | „ 18 - | Ditto, draftsman apprentice, abolished. | - - - | 70 0 0 | | |
| 1,869 | Sept. 4 - | Upper Godavery district engineer's draftsman; salary increased from rupees 20 to 40. | 20 0 0 | | | |
| 1,949 | „ 19 - | Bezwarah workshop, reduced from rupees 69 to 42. | - - - | 27 0 0 | | |
| 2,029 | „ 29 - | Dowlaishwaram workshop, house rent. | 15 0 0 | | | |
| 907 | May 2 - | District engineer of Nellore, to bring up arrears of establishment for 3 months. | 65 0 0 | | | |
| 1,059 | „ 22 - | Upper Godavery, temporary establishment, increased from rupees 69 to 129. | 60 0 0 | | | |
| 1,180 | June 6 - | Tanjore district engineer, 3 gumashtahs for 3 months. | 42 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 6 - | Ditto, 5 ditto, until the re-constitution of ranges, @ rupees 14 each per month. | 14 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 6 - | Trichinopoly ditto, 3 clerks @ 15 rupees each per month for 2 months. | 45 0 0 | | | |

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1860-61—*continued.*

| No. | Date of Order. | Office. | Monthly. Increase. | Monthly. Decrease. | Annual Amount of Increase. | Annual Amount of Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1,641 | August 1 | Upper Godavery, district establishment, for the survey of the canal, for 3 months. | 163 12 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 1 | Ditto, for taking care of buildings, &c., at Dowlaishwaram, 7 months. | 30 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 1 | Ditto, ditto, Dumagudiem | 72 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 1 | Ditto, ditto, Nagadicoopum | 40 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 1 | Ditto, for working the locks at Dumagudiem. | 36 0 0 | | | |
| 1,778 | „ 1 | Godavery district, 1 temporary draftsman for 3 months @ 20 rupees a month. | 20 0 0 | | | |
| 2,109 | „ 1 | North Arcot, 3 lascars at 4½ rupees each per mensem, 2 lascars at 4 rupees each for 2 months in each year, 6 lascars at 4 rupees each for 3 months in each year. | 20 13 4 | | | |
| 2,363 | Nov. 14 | Reviser of the Code of Regulations, Public Works department, for 6 months, @ rupees 150. | 150 0 0 | | | |
| 10,000 | Sept. 28 | Upper Godavery, district engineer's establishment for the river, as follows:—Dowlaishwaram, rupees 30, Dumagudiem, 72, Mhadipur, 40, for 7 months. | 142 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 28 | Permanent establishment, 1 maistry @ 12, 4 lascars @ 6. | 36 0 0 | | | |
| 10,198 | „ 29 | Madras district engineer, 1 maniyagar @ rupees 7, 1 peon 3½. | 10 8 0 | | | |
| 4,873 | June 4 | Consulting engineer for irrigation company. | 534 0 0 | | | |
| 353 | February 21 | Tanjore ranges from 5 to 6 | 105 0 0 | | | |
| 419 | March 2 | Chief engineer's establishment, from 565 to 540. | - - - | 25 0 0 | | |
| 555 | „ 19 | Lithographic press of the chief engineer. | - - - | 33 0 0 | | |
| 478 | April 8 | Vizagapatam district engineer's establishment, 1 writer. | 30 0 0 | | | |
| 867 | „ 30<br>„ 4 | District engineer's establishment, Upper Godavery, 6 lascars. | 36 0 0 | | | |
| 666 | „ 10 | District engineer, Trichinopoly, 2 gumastahs at 15 rupees, for 3 months. | 30 0 0 | | | |
| 727 | „ 10 | Ditto, ditto, 3 clerks @ 15 rupees | 45 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 10 | Tanjore, 14 gumastahs @ rupees 14 | 196 0 0 | | | |
| 693 | „ 8 | Additional lascars on account of stores. | 196 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 2,159 1 4 | 284 0 0 | 25,909 0 0 | 3,408 0 0 |
| | | JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 6,879<br>809 | August 1<br>June 29 | Additional munsiff and establishments at Mundial @ rupees 100, and 60, 5 months 10 days. | 160 0 0 | | | |
| 5,530 | „ 21 | Civil and session court at Negapatam | 4,495 5 4 | | | |
| „ | „ 21 | Principal Sudder Amin's Court, Madura, temporary. | 659 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 21 | 2 Principal Sudder Amin's Court at Combaconum. | - - - | 1,346 0 0 | | |
| 1,182 | July 18 | 9 taluq magistrates for South Arcot | 613 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 18 | 10 ditto North Arcot | 1,065 0 0 | | | |
| 6,035 | „ 11 | Paupums gaol, 1 writer @ rupees 15 | 15 0 0 | | | |
| 1,293 | August 4 | 6 taluq magistrates for Nellore district. | 684 0 0 | | | |
| 1,299 | „ 4 | 7 ditto, Madras ditto | 558 0 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 4 | 1 joint magistrate at ditto, abolished | - - - | 200 0 0 | | |
| 1,356 | „ 14 | 4 taluq magistrates for Cuddapah district. | 321 0 0 | | | |
| 1,419 | „ 23 | Joint magistrate of St. Thomas's Mount, his establishment, from rupees 38½ to 84. | 45 8 0 | | | |
| 1,115 | „ 31 | 1 naique and 3 peons, temporary | 30 0 0 | | | |
| 1,523 | September 5 | 5 taluq magistrates, rupees 450, and 2 establishments to rupees 128 for Bellary. | 578 0 0 | | | |
| 1,859 | October 13 | 1 joint magistrate's establishment at Wellington. | 64 0 0 | | | |
| 1,867 | „ 15 | 5 sub-taluq magistrates for North Canara. | 450 0 0 | | | |

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1860-61—*continued.*

| No. | Date of Order. | Office. | Monthly. Increase. | Monthly. Decrease. | Annual Amount of Increase. | Annual Amount of Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 10,130 | October 1 - | Sub-Judge's court, Ootacamund, 2 dalayets @ rupees 8, from 7 each, and 4 peons @ rupees 7, from 5¼ each. | 9 0 0 | | | |
| 1,322 | „ 13 | Canarese translator, 1 extra writer for 6 months @ 20 rupees. | 20 0 0 | | | |
| 1,207 | July 21 - | 6 taluq magistrates for Salem - | 474 0 0 | | | |
| 1,363 | October 20 | Establishment of the Principal Suder Amin of Nellore. | - - - | 507 0 0 | | |
| 10,566 | „ 9 | Zillah of Nundial, 1 Suder Amin, rupees 200, and establishment, rupees 45. | 245 0 0 | | | |
| 10,241 | Sept. 29 - | Madras police commissioner's office, establishment of the Mint Guard made permanent. | 147 0 0 | | | |
| 1,376 | October 24 | Sirci Suder Amin, rupees 200, establishment, 158. | - - - | 358 0 0 | | |
| „ | „ 24 | 2nd class district munsiff, to 1st class, and 3rd class ditto to 2nd ditto, from 150 and 115, to 200 and 150. | 85 0 0 | | | |
| 2,038 | Nov. 3 - | Joint magistrate at Cannanore - | 84 0 0 | | | |
| 2,217 | „ 23 - | Taluq magistrate at Malabar - | 987 0 0 | | | |
| 2,149 | „ 15 - | Establishment for Tangacherry and Angurga. | 43 8 0 | | | |
| „ | „ 15 - | 5 ditto, Kurnool - - - | 420 0 0 | | | |
| 2,161 | „ 16 - | Cochin Sarishtadar and fiscal establishments. | - - - | 17 5 6 | | |
| 2,204 | „ 22 - | 5 taluq magistrates at South Canara | 450 0 0 | | | |
| 1,534 | „ 23 - | Commissioners of Police, 1 canaeopillay, rupees 10½, and 2 sweepers, rupees 4-0-8. | - - - | 14 8 8 | | |
| 1,606 | Dec. 6 - | Reductions in Kurnool by introduction of new police without Kurnool horse. | - - - | 5,276 0 0 | | |
| 2,345 | „ 8 - | Taluq magistrates at Tanjore - | 969 0 0 | | | |
| 2,390 | „ 13 - | Ditto at Madura - - - | 862 0 0 | | | |
| 2,427 | „ 17 - | Taluq magistrate at Coimbatore - | 678 0 0 | | | |
| 1,662 | „ 17 - | Extra establishment, Tamil translator, 1 moonshee @ 70, and 1 writer @ 20 for 3 months. | 90 0 0 | | | |
| 1,603 | „ 5 - | 1 Hindustani translator, extra, @ rs. 100, and 1 writer @ 20. | 120 0 0 | | | |
| 1,779 | Feb. 16 - | Gaol establishment: Guindy gaol, 44; Paulghaut, 44; Cannanore and Vellore, 72; and Paumben, 72. | 276 0 0 | | | |
| 6 | Jan. 4 - | | | | | |
| 48 | Jan. 14 - | Modification of the gaol establishment, net saving. | - - - | 21 9 4 | | |
| 1,619 | Feb. 12 - | | | | | |
| 406 | „ 21 - | Sub-magistrate for Nellore, 50, and establishment, 34. | 84 0 0 | | | |
| 174 | „ 11 - | Mufty Suder Amin's Court at Bellary. | - - - | 245 0 0 | | |
| 240 | „ 22 - | Ditto, Amin at Masulipatam - | - - - | 280 0 0 | | |
| 351 | March 14 - | Ditto, establishment abolished, 1 gumashtah, 13; 4, on 8 each, 32. | - - - | 45 0 0 | | |
| 368 | „ 18 - | Kurnool irregular horse - - | - - - | 30,000 0 0 | | |
| 359 | „ 15 - | Arms act writer, discontinued from 1st April. | - - - | 50 0 0 | | |
| 3,396 | „ 16 - | District munsiff's courts at Combaconum, Paupanasem, and Nagore. | 660 0 0 | | | |
| 463 | April 8 - | Additional Principal Suder Amin's Court, Mangalore. | 50 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 16,491 5 4 | 38,360 7 6 | 1,97,986 0 0 | 4,60,325 10 0 |
| | | REVENUE DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 4,875 | June 4 - | Establishment of the Board of Revenue, remodelled. | - - - | 263 8 0 | | |
| | | Treasury at Tellicherry in Malabar, abolished. | - - - | 134 0 0 | | |
| 5,634 | „ 29 - | Arrack and Toddy Superintendent, Abkarry revenue establishment. | 88 0 0 | | | |
| 1,271 | July 30 - | 1 mussaljee at rupees 2, for 4 months | 2 0 0 | | | |
| 1,402 | August 21 - | Neilgherry taluq establishment - | 11 0 0 | | | |
| 954 | June 9 - | Mr Caxton to accompany Mr. Clark, temporary. | 40 0 0 | | | |
| 6,483 | July 21 - | Madras district, late Collectorate of Chingleput. | 1,631 0 0 | | | |
| 1,662 | Sept. 20 - | 2 boat establishments at rs. 101 and 78, in the coast of Tinnevelly. | 179 0 0 | | | |
| 10,487 | October 8 - | South Canara establishment for 3 months, at rupees 152 per month. | 152 0 0 | | | |

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1860-61—*continued*.

| No. | Date of Order. | Office. | Monthly. Increase. R. A. P. | Monthly. Decrease. R. A. P. | Annual Amount of Increase. R. A. P. | Annual Amount of Decrease. R. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,905 | October 8 - | Collector's establishment, Tanjore, 2 English accountants, at rs. 25 and 20. | 45 0 0 | | | |
| | | Ditto Malabar, ditto, ditto, and 2 vernacular, at 15 rupees each. | 75 0 0 | | | |
| | | Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Madura, and Tinnevelly. English accountant, rupees 25, and 1 vernacular, rupees 15 each. | 280 0 0 | | | |
| | | All Collectors' head munshee, from 12 to 15, and 2nd from 10 to 12. | 100 0 0 | | | |
| | | Sub-collector, Tanjore, 1 clerk, rupees, 20, 2 on 15. | 50 0 0 | | | |
| | | Malabar ditto, ditto - - - | 50 0 0 | | | |
| | | All Sub-collectors, 1 attender, rupees 8, and English clerk, from 25 to 35. | 270 0 0 | | | |
| 2,187 | Nov. 20 - | 2 presses and men for 3 months in the Stamp Office. | | | | |
| 2,195 | „ 21 - | Madras district treasury - - | 183 0 0 | | | |
| 2,178 | „ 19 - | Chicacole branch treasury - - | - - - | 90 0 0 | | |
| 2,303 | Dec. 4 - | Salt pan at Vizagapatam - - | 160 0 0 | | | |
| 1,751 | „ 5 - | Taluq Tappal establishment at South Arcot, 4 months. | 166 15 7 | | | |
| 2,371 | „ 11 - | Extra establishment for the Superintendent of Stamps. | 57 0 0 | | | |
| 2,465 | „ 21 - | Salt pans at Mansurcottah - - | 88 0 0 | | | |
| 69 | January 10 | Board of Revenue in the pay of assistant. | - - - | 250 0 0 | | |
| 279 | February 5 | Tahsildar establishment for the Neilgherry taluq. | 508 0 0 | | | |
| 582 | March 13 - | Board of Revenue sarishtadar, from 700 to 800, head accountant, 50 to 200, Mahratta translator, 66 to 70, 3 writers on 25, 1 moochee, 12. | 241 0 0 | | | |
| 607 | „ 15 - | Extra establishment for Fusly, 1270 | 3,279 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 7,655 15 7 | 737 8 0 | 91,871 11 0 | 8,850 0 0 |
| | | REVENUE SURVEY. | | | | |
| 1,682<br>7,503 | Sept. 21 -<br>August 16 | Madras Town Survey Register Department, rupees 182, Field Department, 579, for 3 years. | 761 0 0 | | | |
| 1,535 | Sept. 6 - | South Canara establishment for surveying land under kumari cultivation, 3 months. | 152 0 0 | | | |
| 4,477 | May 19 - | Madras Town Survey, extra establishment for 6 months, at rupees 164 per mensem. | 164 0 0 | | | |
| 2,034 | November 2 | 1 assistant ditto of revenue settlement, at rupees 300. | 300 0 0 | | | |
| 2,288 | December 1 | Revenue survey and settlement, 4 assistants, rupees 1,600, and establishment, rupees 336. | | | | |
| 1,897 | October 17 | 4 2nd assistants, 1,200 and 336 - | | | | |
| 2,289 | Dec. 1 - | 2 probationers, rupees 400, and increase to uncovenanted assistant, from 280 to 500, and decrease manager from 250 to 200, increase assistants from 400 and 300 to 425 and 325. | 4,242 0 0 | | | |
| 2,415 | „ 15 - | | | | | |
| 2,323 | „ 6 - | Madras Town Survey, extra establishment for 7 months, at rupees 164 per month. | 164 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 5,783 0 0 | — | 69,396 0 0 | — |
| | | INAM COMMISSIONER. | | | | |
| 1,851 | Sept. 12 - | 10 peons for each of the 3 deputy collectors, at 6 rupees each. | 180 0 0 | | | |
| 756 | January 17 | Inam Commissioner's establishment | 2,232 4 9 | | | |
| | | | 2,412 4 9 | — | 28,947 9 0 | — |

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1860-61—*continued.*

| No. | Date of Order. | Office. | Monthly. Increase. | Monthly. Decrease. | Annual Amount of Increase. | Annual Amount of Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| | | INCOME TAX. | | | | |
| 1,717 | Sept. 26 - | 1 special commissioner - - - | 2,000 0 0 | | | |
| | | 5 assessors, at rupees 500, 400, 350, and 300. | 1,900 0 0 | | | |
| | | Assessor's establishment - - | 582 8 0 | | | |
| | | Commissioner's ditto - - - | 441 8 0 | | | |
| 1,745 | ,, 29 - | Special Commissioner's ditto - - | 554 0 0 | | | |
| 1,984 | October 29 | Salary of the Secretary to Commissioner, 350 to 400 - 50 0 0<br>1 head clerk - - 100 0 0<br>1 accountant at 50 -<br>1 writer, 40, and 1 copyist, 25. } 115 0 0<br>1 sweeper from 3½ to 4, and 1 sweeper, 4. } 4 8 0 | 269 8 0 | | | |
| 7,618 | August 17 - | Income Tax deputy collectors, their establishment, and collector's establishment. | 9,800 0 0 | | | |
| 2,162 | Nov. 16 - | 6 peons at 7 rupees, commissioner's establishment. | 42 0 0 | | | |
| 2,222 | ,, 23 - | Special Commissioner's office, 2nd clerk. | 60 0 0 | | | |
| | | Collector of Tax, rupees 150, and establishment, 280. | 430 0 0 | | | |
| 240 | January 30 | Modification in the Income Tax office, Commissioner's office establishment. | 173 0 0 | | | |
| | | Special ditto ditto - - - | - - - | 304 0 0 | | |
| | | Collector's office and establishments | 144 0 0 | | | |
| 261 | February 1 | 5 clerks for the 5 assessors, at 25 rupees each. | 125 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 16,521 8 0 | 304 0 0 | 1,98,258 0 0 | 3,648 0 0 |
| | | MARINE DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 9,526 | Sept. 6 - | Establishment of the agent for Government consignment. | 114 0 0 | | | |
| 223 | June 21 - | Marine establishment at Negapatam, from rupees 14 to 41. | 27 0 0 | | | |
| 260 | July 21 - | Madras lighthouse from 133 to 148, and catamaran establishment from 120¾ to 158½. | 37 12 0 | | | |
| 5,151 | January 9 - | Master attendant at Tuticorin, from 200 to 300. | 100 0 0 | | | |
| 374 | October 24 | Pilot at Cochin, tindal and establishment, 25 rupees a month for 9 months in the year. | 18 12 0 | | | |
| 88 | March 6 - | Marine Police establishment, 1 toty and 1 sweeper, at rupee 1 each. | 2 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 299 8 0 | — | 3,594 0 0 | — |
| | | POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| 307 | May 12 - | Establishment of the stipend office at Vellore, from rupees 140 to 100. | - - - | 40 0 0 | | |
| | | The post of Musteddeon, the mahal establishment abolished. | - - - | 17 8 0 | | |
| 427 | July 16 - | Establishment for the agent at Tanjore, from rupees 260 to 423. | 163 0 0 | | | |
| 7,571 | August 18 | Ditto, 3 writers for 3 months at rupees 45 per mensem. | 45 0 0 | | | |
| 587 | Sept. 29 - | 1 sirkele, rupees 95, and establishment, rupees 264. | 369 0 0 | | | |
| | | Apothecary, rupees 35, and establishment, rupees 185. | 220 0 0 | | | |
| | | | 797 0 0 | 57 8 0 | 9,564 0 0 | 690 0 0 |

June 1861.

(Signed) WILLIAM WATERFIELD,
Officiating Civil Auditor.

APPENDIX VII.—No. 4. A.—STATEMENT showing each Description of Coin with its Value stamped in the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury, from May 1847 to April 1861.

| YEARS. | SILVER COINS. | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single Rupees. | Value. | Half Rupees. | Value. | Quarter Rupees. | Value. | Double Annas. | Value. | Silver. | Value of Silver Coins. |
| | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. |
| 1847-48 | 30,06,332 | 30,06,391 14 0 | 415 | 207 10 0 | 9,75,460 | 2,43,873 7 0 | 19,58,950 | 2,44,827 13 0 | 59,41,157 | 34,95,300 12 0 |
| 1848-49 | 11,60,411 | 11,60,441 12 0 | - - | - - | 3,98,484 | 99,624 13 3 | 2,92,869 | 36,609 10 0 | 18,51,764 | 12,96,676 3 0 |
| 1849-50 | 6,87,600 | 6,87,528 3 0 | - - | - - | 4,59,367 | 1,14,876 0 0 | 4,95,709 | 61,967 12 0 | 16,42,676 | 8,64,371 15 0 |
| 1850-51 | 15,37,993 | 15,38,115 5 0 | - - | - - | 8,75,217 | 2,18,836 5 0 | 15,78,963 | 1,97,319 6 0 | 39,92,173 | 19,54,271 0 0 |
| 1851-52 | 33,73,863 | 33,74,085 7 0 | - - | - - | 10,22,791 | 2,55,722 13 0 | 6,17,654 | 77,223 15 0 | 50,14,308 | 37,07,032 3 0 |
| 1852-53 | 39,34,975 | 39,35,171 5 0 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 39,34,975 | 39,35,171 5 0 |
| 1853-54 | 65,49,625 | 65,49,745 4 0 | - - | - - | 3,98,120 | 99,512 6 0 | 8,13,527 | 1,01,744 6 0 | 77,61,272 | 67,51,002 0 0 |
| 1854-55 | 24,57,020 | 24,57,180 3 0 | - - | - - | 7,52,123 | 1,88,023 13 0 | 17,87,027 | 2,23,422 4 0 | 49,96,170 | 28,68,626 4 0 |
| 1855-56 | 44,08,283 | 44,08,115 7 0 | 8,53,480 | 4,26,639 6 0 | 19,22,910 | 4,80,581 8 0 | 10,92,737 | 1,36,713 6 0 | 82,77,360 | 54,52,049 11 0 |
| 1856-57 | 73,15,378 | 73,15,413 15 0 | - - | - - | 30,81,121 | 7,70,293 0 0 | 47,34,527 | 5,92,432 8 0 | 151,31,526 | 86,78,139 7 0 |
| 1857-58 | 80,78,339 | 80,77,655 12 0 | 5,45,257 | 2,72,780 1 0 | 24,55,238 | 6,14,055 5 0 | 52,59,415 | 6,57,461 15 0 | 163,38,249 | 96,21,933 1 0 |
| 1858-59 | 44,10,627 | 44,10,767 15 0 | - - | - - | 11,87,446 | 2,97,012 1 0 | 11,65,449 | 1,45,660 9 0 | 67,63,524 | 48,53,440 9 0 |
| 1859-60 | 44,40,221 | 44,40,055 0 0 | 6,80,118 | 3,40,146 14 0 | 10,92,237 | 2,73,298 0 0 | 48,66,271 | 6,08,573 4 0 | 110,78,847 | 56,62,073 2 0 |
| 1860-61 | 45,64,937 | 45,64,941 7 0 | 3,25,058 | 1,62,606 1 0 | 15,28,938 | 3,82,204 12 0 | 1,99,500 | 24,947 1 0 | 66,18,433 | 51,34,699 5 0 |

(*continued.*)

| YEARS. | COPPER COINS. | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half Annas. | Value. | Quarter Annas. | Value. | One-twelfth Annas. | Value. | Copper. | Value of Copper Coins. |
| | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. |
| 1847-48 | 24,68,848 | 77,151 8 0 | 62,39,300 | 97,489 1 0 | 31,30,680 | 16,305 10 0 | 118,38,828 | 1,90,946 3 0 |
| 1848-49 | 9,59,532 | 29,985 6 0 | 27,33,900 | 42,717 13 0 | 18,73,500 | 9,757 13 0 | 55,66,932 | 82,460 6 0 |
| 1849-50 | 16,55,620 | 51,738 2 0 | 24,86,380 | 38,849 11 0 | 29,51,550 | 15,372 10 6 | 70,93,550 | 1,05,960 7 6 |
| 1850-51 | 16,34,843 | 51,088 13 6 | 32,57,328 | 50,895 12 0 | 28,61,150 | 14,901 13 2 | 77,53,321 | 1,16,886 6 8 |
| 1851-52 | 16,25,152 | 50,786 0 0 | 19,49,446 | 30,460 1 6 | 19,36,112 | 10,083 14 8 | 55,10,710 | 91,330 0 2 |
| 1852-53 | 16,29,200 | 50,912 8 0 | 32,44,650 | 50,697 10 6 | - - | - - - | 48,73,850 | 1,01,610 2 6 |
| 1853-54 | 16,13,444 | 50,420 2 0 | 28,75,150 | 44,924 3 6 | 7,98,300 | 4,157 13 0 | 52,86,894 | 99,502 2 6 |
| 1854-55 | 28,02,434 | 87,576 1 0 | 21,83,450 | 34,116 6 6 | 10,82,400 | 5,637 8 0 | 60,68,284 | 1,27,329 15 6 |
| 1855-56 | 14,30,553 | 44,704 12 6 | 46,17,041 | 72,141 4 3 | 7,35,508 | 3,830 12 4 | 67,83,102 | 1,20,676 13 1 |
| 1856-57 | 38,54,562 | 1,20,455 1 0 | 77,04,472 | 1,20,382 6 0 | 35,70,850 | 18,598 2 10 | 151,29,884 | 2,59,435 9 10 |
| 1857-58 | 105,19,640 | 3,28,738 12 0 | 127,32,140 | 1,98,939 11 0 | 55,06,200 | 28,678 2 0 | 287,57,980 | 5,56,356 9 0 |
| 1858-59 | 90,86,745 | 2,83,960 12 6 | 125,79,092 | 1,96,548 5 0 | 54,41,010 | 28,338 9 6 | 271,06,847 | 5,08,847 11 0 |
| 1859-60 | 107,05,030 | 3,34,532 3 0 | 271,90,202 | 4,24,846 14 6 | 275,73,600 | 1,43,612 8 0 | 654,68,832 | 9,02,991 9 6 |
| 1860-61 | 119,41,440 | 3,73,170 0 0 | 321,23,520 | 5,01,930 0 0 | 282,85,440 | 1,47,320 0 0 | 723,50,400 | 10,22,420 0 0 |

(*continued.*)

| YEARS. | COPPER CENTS. | | | | | | TOTAL. | | Total Silver and Copper Pieces. | Total Value of Silver and Copper Coins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single Cents. | Value. | Half Cents. | Value. | Quarter Cents. | Value. | Copper Cents. | Value of Copper Cents. | | |
| | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. | Pieces. | R. A. P. |
| 1847-48 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 177,79,985 | 26,86,246 15 0 |
| 1848-49 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 74,18,696 | 13,79,136 9 0 |
| 1849-50 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 87,36,226 | 9,70,332 6 6 |
| 1850-51 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 117,45,494 | 20,71,157 6 8 |
| 1851-52 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 105,25,013 | 37,98,362 3 2 |
| 1852-53 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 88,08,825 | 40,36,781 7 6 |
| 1853-54 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 130,48,166 | 68,50,504 2 6 |
| 1854-55 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 110,64,454 | 29,95,956 3 6 |
| 1855-56 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 150,60,462 | 55,72,726 8 1 |
| 1856-57 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 302,61,410 | 89,31,575 0 10 |
| 1857-58 | 28,65,400 | 63,038 12 9 | 24,36,500 | 26,801 7 11 | 8,35,400 | 4,594 11 2 | 61,37,300 | 94,434 15 10 | 512,33,529 | 102,72,724 9 10 |
| 1858-59 | 19,73,700 | 43,421 6 5 | 7,11,400 | 7,825 6 5 | 7,34,000 | 4,037 0 0 | 34,19,100 | 55,283 12 10 | 372,89,471 | 54,17,572 0 10 |
| 1859-60 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 765,47,679 | 65,65,064 11 6 |
| 1860-61 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 789,68,833 | 61,57,119 5 0 |

Fort Saint George, Mint,
7th June 1861.

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR,
Mint Master.

## APPENDIX VIII.—POLITICAL.

### TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

The resident of Travancore and Cochin has the honour to forward the Administration reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin for the year 1035 of the Malabar era, which closed on the 15th of August 1860.

In the following brief remarks the resident notices the more prominent events which have marked the past year. With reference to financial matters, his remarks apply only to the Malabar year above noted; but generally it has been thought desirable to bring down the history of the administration of these States to the same period as is embraced in the reports of other departments, viz. to the 1st May 1861.

The year under report is the third year of the administration of Madava Row in Travancore, and the first year of that of Shungoony Menon in Cochin.

Both of these officers have been unremittingly engaged in the duties of their office.

JUDICIAL.—There is much reason to believe that considerable improvement has taken place in the administration of civil and criminal justice in both states, but especially in Travancore. But the past year has seen no important changes in the tribunals or laws of the country. It has been a year of preparation rather than of action. That the courts neither possess nor deserve the confidence of the people is abundantly apparent, and very considerable changes are called for. The plan of these has been matured during the past year, and the necessary enactments having received the sanction of their highnesses the rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, are now in the press.

To abridge the number of criminal processes, to simplify the form of civil procedure, to raise the salaries of judicial officers to a respectable amount, to ensure accurate reports of the working of the courts, and, it should be added, to give to all classes equal access to the seat of justice, are the objects which have been aimed at. The new regulations embody the Act of the British Indian Legislative for simplifying the forms of civil procedure, and virtually convert the moonsiff courts into small cause courts, or establish such courts where required. These regulations will come into early operation.

POLICE.—The increase of the pay of the Tahsildars in Travancore is an important improvement effected by the dewan of that state in the past year. A steady improvement in the department of police has been in progress since the accession of the present dewan, and it has continued throughout the past year. Unbiassed and undoubted testimony has been borne to the improved demeanour of the native officials towards the people generally, and bears out the remarks made by the dewan in the following report:—

REVENUE CUSTOMS, &c.—The abolition of the pepper monopoly took effect from the 1st January 1861, and is, perhaps, the most important event of the past year, but does not affect the revenues now reported on. The effects of this liberal measure will appear in the next report.

A commission to examine and revise the tariff of Travancore, in comparison with the revised tariff of British India sat for some time during the year, and has made a report which is likely to lead to useful reforms.

EDUCATION.—If to the rajah's free school at Trevandrum the establishments of the church missionary society at Cotyam, and of the London society at Nagercoil be added, there is, perhaps, no tract of equal size in India, beyond the Presidencies, in which so many English gentlemen of high attainments are engaged in the education of the natives. All these institutions were visited by the resident in the past year, and found in active and efficient operation. The spread of knowledge is very striking, and the desire for it has been evinced by more numerous applications for admission to the schools than could be complied with.

Female education has been in progress throughout the year in the rajah's palace, in the rajah's school for females at Trevandrum, and in numerous mission schools.

The rajah's press, and the mission presses at Cotyam and Nagercoil have continued to issue many useful books, both in English and the vernaculars.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The improved state of the finances both in Travancore and Cochin has allowed of the appropriation of considerable sums to works of public utility, and the dewans of both countries have proved themselves fully alive to the value of these undertakings, which have been liberally sanctioned by the rajahs.

The principal works in the two states are in close connexion one with the other.

The northern boundary of the Cochin state is the Ponani river, which separates the Cochin territory from the Madras railway. Over this river, having a breadth of 1,017 feet, his highness the rajah of Cochin has sanctioned the construction of a bridge, to place his territories in easy communication with the railway, and the completion of an existing road to the head of the inland navigation at Trichoor.

This navigation extends, with one interruption only of four miles, to Trevandrum, and Shoranoor or "rajah's bridge" on the Madras railway will thus become the station for Trichoor, Cochin, Alleppy, Cotyam, Quilon, and Trevandrum, and the whole of the south.

The bridge is planned on the railway level, and a branch rail to the head of the navigation will probably eventually be carried over it. The works at the bridge are already in activity.

The works in operation in Travancore are calculated to extend this line of communication to the south of Trevandrum. The "Victoria canal" will add twenty-eight miles of water-carriage from Trevandrum to the rice lands of Nanjinaud: and the southern road by the Arambooly pass to Tinnevelly is being thoroughly re-constructed. The trade by this road, even in its present state, is very large. The carts passing the Arambooly gate in the past season varied from five thousand to ten thousand per month.

Alleppy, the commercial capital of Travancore, is situated in the centre of this line of communication. The town stands on a narrow strip of sand, which separates the sea from the large backwater or estuary. An artificial canal brings the trade through the town to within a furlong

of the sea. A remarkable mud bank renders the Alleppy roads a safe anchorage, and the port is open throughout the year.

Several works for the improvement of this port, proposed by Hugh Crawford, Esq., the commercial agent of his highness the rajah, have been carried on under the supervision of that gentleman.

The canal has been extended so as to afford additional frontage and now passes through the timber depôt.

A lighthouse in the form of a handsome Doric column, of 100 feet, has been carried up to the 84th foot; and a lantern with apparatus for a revolving light of strong power, is under preparation by Messrs. Stevenson and Co. of Edinburgh.

A railway has been constructed along the principal street of the town, passing through the custom-house yard and the Government salt depôt, across the sand bank to the sea side. The railway is about three-quarters of a mile in length. It has been constructed with rails recovered from a wreck, and sold on the coast at about 5*l.* per ton. Owing to this circumstance, and the use of butt ends of timber from the Government yard, the cost was only 8,000 rupees for the three-quarters of a mile.

The locomotive employed is an elephant.

The merchants gladly avail themselves of the railway at a cost of 4 annas per candy (of 600 lbs., being 2 annas below the cooly hire, with a considerable saving of property formerly pilfered.

In the first four months, the returns have been about 1,800 rupees, or more than 100 rupees per week, which on an outlay of only 8,000 rupees promises to be highly remunerative, and offers encouragement to the introduction of cheap street railways.

Port dues at a moderate rate have been levied on the shipping at Alleppy, and will cover the annual expenses of the light, and cover the interest of the money expended on the lighthouse. The receipts up to the end of April have been rupees 3,867.

The work next in importance and connected with the above is a road described in the Dewan Madava Row's report, from the edge of the backwater opposite to Alleppy across the mountains to Madura.

In the days of the Pandiyan dynasty of Madura an extensive trade was carried on over the Ghâts between the two countries, and the traces of the old paved Ghâts are yet visible.

Sufficient trade still struggles over the mountains to prove that if proper roads be constructed it will be extensive and lucrative. The products of the two sides of the mountains are very different, and their interchange is now carried on by circuitous and expensive routes by Palghat and Palamcottah. The ginger, pepper, betelnut, cocoanuts, &c., of Travancore, and the cotton, piece goods, yarn, tobacco, and red chillies, &c., of Madura and Tinnevelly, will be conveyed by the mountain-road as soon as it is made practicable, and when the last remains of the jealous system which led to the discouragement of trade for fear of injuring the monopolies have disappeared. About 14 miles of the road have been completed in the past year.

The above system of works is being steadily pressed forward.

POLITICAL.—On the 18th August 1860, his Highness Martanda Vurmah, rajah of Travancore, died, after a reign of 13 years, and was succeeded by his nephew Ramah Vurmah.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Extensive tracts of forest land both in Travancore and Cochin appear to be well adapted to the cultivation of coffee and of tea. * * * * * *

The opening of the first coffee plantation in the mountains of Cochin by a European settler (Mr. E. Mead), is an occurrence of the past year worthy of note.

FINANCIAL.—The reports of the dewans of Travancore and Cochin show the finances of these kingdoms to be in a satisfactory state.

In Travancore the liquidation of the only debt which the state owes, amounting now to little more than two lacs, has been steadily continued, and, notwithstanding the liberal outlay on public works and other improvements, the cash balance has risen from rupees 5,44,583 to 7,64,698.

In Cochin a further investment of 500,000 rupees in the public funds was effected, raising the funded property of the state to 10½ lacs.

## DEWAN'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE FOR THE YEAR 1035 (1859–60).

JUDICIAL—CIVIL JUSTICE.—There is no doubt that the administration of this branch of justice has been improving. The people are becoming better acquainted with their rights, and the courts in general are impressed with a stronger sense of responsibility.

The following statement shows the amount of work that devolved on the courts in the year under review:—

| Courts. | Civil Suits. | | | | | Re-investigation Suits. | | | | | Amount of Institution and other Fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending on the 1st Chingom 1035 (1859–60). | Filed. | Total. | Disposed of. | Pending Investigation. | Pending on the 1st Chingom 1035 (1859–60). | Filed. | Total. | Disposed of. | Pending Investigation. | Rupees. |
| Appeal Court | 236 | 252 | 488 | 150 | 338 | 52 | 36 | 88 | 27 | 61 | 5,091 |
| Zillah do. | 591 | 1,232 | 1,823 | 1,203 | 620 | — | — | — | — | — | 18,959 |
| Moonsiff do. | 867 | 4,497 | 5,364 | 4,600 | 764 | — | — | — | — | — | 9,058 |
| Total | 1,694 | 5,981 | 7,675 | 5,953 | 1,722 | 52 | 36 | 88 | 27 | 61 | 33,108 |

The following comparison may not be without interest:—

| YEAR. | Remained. | Filed. | Total. | Decided. | Remaining. | Fees collected, Co.'s Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1034—1858–59. | 1,928 | 5,834 | 7,762 | 6,068 | 1,694 | 27,201 |
| 1035—1859–60. | 1,694 | 5,981 | 7,675 | 5,953 | 1,722 | 33,108 |

The administration of civil justice is far from being sufficiently rapid. The existing system is at fault in a great measure, and hence measures are in contemplation, and will be before long carried out to correct the evil of delay.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The improvement in this department of justice has been more marked. The work of the courts is better done both as regards quality and time, though there is yet ample scope for further improvement. The quantity is represented below:—

| | CASES. | | | | | PRISONERS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR. | Remained. | Filed. | Total. | Decided. | Remaining. | Remained and admitted. | Discharged | Remaining | Total Amount of Rations. |
| 1034—1858–59 | 126 | 832 | 958 | 859 | 99 | 2,174 | 1,852 | 322 | 5,091 |
| 1035—1859–60 | 99 | 935 | 1,034 | 998 | 36 | 2,694 | 2,351 | 343 | 7,925 |

The very small number of cases which remained on the file at the end of the year, viz., 36, is certainly satisfactory.

The measures of reform above alluded to will, it is hoped, much improve the administration of criminal justice also.

POLICE.—In the year under review 6,749 cases were taken cognizance of by the police.

At the end of the year, scarcely any arrears of business remained.

Of the above number of cases, about 82 per cent. were petty cases, and only 18 per cent. were of greater gravity.

The responsibility of the detective police has been better defined and more stringently exacted, and the impression has been strengthened that the laws would be enforced impartially against all offenders alike.

In short, in the management of the police as well as other branches of the administration in general, it has always been borne in mind that steadily directed and constantly sustained exertion to ensure the right performance of duties on the part of the numerous servants of the Sirkar, among whom power is distributed, is, not unfrequently, productive of no less public good in the aggregate, though in a silent and unstriking way, than occasional single efforts even though great and remarkable.

An idea of the mass of crime proved against individuals may be formed from the subjoined statement of punishments awarded by the criminal courts of the country in committed cases.

| COURTS. | Number of Persons fined. | Number imprisoned with hard labour. | Number imprisoned without hard labour. | Number flogged. | Number flogged and imprisoned with hard labour. | Number imprisoned and to find security. | Number imprisoned with hard labour and to find security. | Number flogged and imprisoned without hard labour. | Number sentenced to capital punishment. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Courts | 399 | 128 | 217 | 34 | 132 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | 918 |
| Sessions ditto - | 35 | 28 | 25 | — | 52 | — | 1 | — | — | 141 |
| Appeal ditto - | — | 19 | 30 | — | 50 | — | — | — | — | 99 |
| Total - | 434 | 175 | 272 | 34 | 234 | 4 | 2 | 3 | — | 1,158 |

Promptitude in the disposal of police cases is still a want, but to a much less extent than before. To attain that degree of speed, however, which is desirable, the number of police officers and their establishment have to be increased at a considerable additional cost. But this and other improvements may be expected to follow the increased prosperity of the finances of the State.

The great diminution of complaints, the infrequency of robberies attended with violence, the use of the highways at all hours of the night, are some of the facts that bear favourable testimony to the improved efficiency of the police.

GAOL.—At the end of the year there were 578 convicts, of whom four were females. Of the above number—

38 were life prisoners.
36 sentenced to imprisonment for periods from 16 to 28 years.
29 ditto ditto ditto 11 to 15 „
110 ditto ditto ditto 6 to 10 „
The rest ditto ditto ditto less than 5 „

The total number of deaths in the gaol was 56.

There was but one instance of escape from gaol. The fugitive was soon recaptured.

LAND REVENUE.—The year under review cannot be said to have been unfavourable to agricultural prosperity. The land revenue accordingly amounted to upwards of 14½ lacs of rupees.

As the taxes on land are levied generally without reference to the area under cultivation in the particular year, the aggregate revenue fluctuates, but within very narrow limits, unless in seasons of general failure of the periodical rains, in consequence of which extraordinary remissions are granted.

The value of landed property has greatly risen, and the profits of agriculture have been great, owing to the rise of prices, and owing also to the Sirkar limiting its demand to taxes fixed when prices were very low.

Under the powerful stimulus of these high profits, cultivation has been extending.

CUSTOMS.—The customs revenue of the year 1035 amounted to about 2,19,000 rupees, being somewhat less than that of the preceding year. The decline arose chiefly from the smaller imports of cotton, piece goods, copper, and cattle.

The total tariff value of exports was nearly 18 lacs of rupees, and that of imports 12 lacs.

But the tariff value of exported goods is much below the market value, and these estimates do not include the exports and imports of goods constituting Sirkar monopolies, viz., timber, cardamoms, pepper, salt, tobacco, &c. Making allowance for these, and including the value of goods imported duty free, the actual value of exports may be estimated at upwards of rupees 33 lacs, and that of imports at much upwards of 22 lacs, making a total of upwards of 55 lacs.

The following statement shows the quantities and tariff values of the chief exports:—

| ARTICLES. | Quantity. | | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Candies. | lbs. | |
| Coppra | 27,286 | 105 | 6,13,064 |
| Chickney | 2,579 | 225 | 3,13,209 |
| Cocoanut oil | 2,106 | 375 | 1,09,024 |
| Coir | 12,116 | 457¼ | 1,51,763 |
| Dry ginger | 2,444 | 251 | 1,39,682 |
| Molasses | 950 | 773¾ | 32,591 |
| Tamarind | 9,314 | 438¾ | 69,428 |
| Turmeric | 468 | 461¼ | 14,070 |
| Jaggery | 3,277 | 7½ | 23,414 |
| Dry fish | 5,200 | — | 29,715 |
| Pinnaco or laurel nut oil | 1,018 | 187½ | 20,752 |
| Coffee | 97 | 557 | 8,397 |
| Cocoanuts No. | 54,32,547 | — | 58,221 |
| Timber of several descriptions | — | — | 89,123 |
| Total | | | 16,72,453 |

The trade of Travancore will be placed on a sounder footing if the produce of the country sent from its ports to those of British India be admitted duty free. This concession has been solicited by the Sirkar, and the British Government has assented to it in principle, and will, it is hoped, soon give it practical effect.

SALT.—The sales of salt are shown below:—

| YEAR. | Quantity Sold. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| | Parrahs. | Rs. |
| 1034—1858–59 | 13,69,907 | 3,59,088 |
| 1035—1859–60 | 13,13,209 | 3,86,687 |

The aggregate salt revenue of this year shows an increase of about rupees 27,600, which is the result of enhanced sale prices. The prime cost of Bombay and Goa salt rose to the unprecedentedly high figure of 43 rupees per coomb.

TOBACCO.—The revenue under this head has had a considerable increase. The sales of the year under review have yielded the unprecedented amount of 3,42,182 rupees above those of 1034.

In 1034—1858–59 - - - - Rs. 13,69,572
„ 1035—1859–60 - - - - „ 17,11,754

This result is due to increased consumption of Sirkar tobacco, and to enhanced selling prices.

PEPPER.—The revenue derived from pepper was also most satisfactory.

| | Candies. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1034—1858–59 - - | 2,386 5/16 | 1,87,824 |
| „ 1035—1859–60 - - | 559,958⅛ | 4,53,024 |

The quantity sold in this year, viz., about 6,000 candies, was the highest for several years past. The prices realized were from 71 to 79½ rupees per candy.

OTHER ARTICLES.—The revenue derived from cardamoms, ivory, bees-wax, &c., was,

| | Cardamoms. | | | Ivory. | | | Bees-wax. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cds. | lbs. | Rs. | Cds. | lbs. | Rs. | Cds. | lbs. | Rs. |
| In 1034—1858-59 | — 172 | 247¾ | — 1,55,525 | 2 | 108½ | — 3,707 | 10 | 170 | 2,987 |
| „ 1035—1859-60 | — 156 | 473 11/16 | — 1,18,280 | 1 | 214 | — 2,162 | 7 | 45 | 2,376 |

MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head was,

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1034—1858-59 | Rs. 3,18,667 |
| „ 1035—1859-60 | „ 4,35,521 |

MINT.—The profit derived from the mint, was,

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1034—1858-59 | Rs. 3,510 |
| „ 1035—1859-60 | „ 3,136 |

ABKARRI.—The revenue derived under this head, was,

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1034—1858-59 | Rs. 60,952 |
| „ 1035—1859-60 | „ 58,147 |

EDUCATION.—His highness the rajah's school continues its useful career. The thirst for knowledge is sensibly increasing among the people, and the masters are much embarrassed by the numerous pressing applications that pour in for admission.

The energies of the students have been stimulated by rewards, and the most advanced of them have been encouraged to resort to the Presidency College at Madras in search of higher attainments.

The advantages of the institution have since been extended to a larger number of pupils.

The district English and vernacular schools also are getting on tolerably well under the superintendence of the Reverend C. Mead. About 700 scholars are under instruction; and though the knowledge communicated in these schools is, as yet, very elementary, it will, it is hoped, correct many popular errors; as for instance, in regard to geography, and lead to further progress hereafter.

There are two girls' schools also, one for English and the other for the vernacular. These, especially the former, need improvement.

The mission schools are doing their work as usual. The well-conducted seminaries at Nagercoil and Cottyam especially must be the means of diffusing much useful knowledge.

The increasing prevalence of the English language, the amount of general knowledge and intelligence shown by numbers of the people, the growing taste for books and newspapers, are some facts which are indicative of a change, which has yet only commenced, but which, it is hoped, will progress with increasing rapidity every year.

PUBLIC WORKS.—This fine country would benefit much by due attention to public works which it requires. But little could be done in this direction when the finances were in a state of great embarrassment. As soon, however, as they were placed in better order, application was made by the Sirkar to the Madras Government for the occasional services of the engineer of the neighbouring British districts of Tinnevelly and Madura. That Government replied that they were unable to spare the engineer's services, as he already had much to do, but suggested the appointment of a district engineer for Travancore. Considering that great and costly works requiring uninterrupted attention as well as scientific skill were to be undertaken, an arrangement was made with the Cochin Sirkar, and Mr. J. Collins was appointed an engineer for the Travancore and Cochin States, and suitable office and other establishments were also sanctioned.

The following are the chief public works undertaken, and opposite each is given its roughly-estimated cost:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. A canal to extend from Trevandrum to the Nunjinaud or the most southern districts, estimated to cost | 7,00,000 |
| 2. The thorough repair, or more properly, the re-construction of the great southern road from Trevandrum to Palamcottah | 30,000 |
| 3. The construction of several new branch roads | 25,000 |
| 4. A small canal at Alleppy on the sea-beach, to facilitate the carriage of goods to and from the port | 10,000 |
| 5. An iron railway to be worked by animal labour at the same port for the same purpose | 12,000 |
| 6. A good light-house at the same port, with a catadioptric illuminating apparatus sufficiently powerful to mark the port in the periods of the monsoon | 35,000 |
| 7. A tolerably good road, accessible to carts, the greater part of the way leading from Cottyam to the interior, almost at the foot of the Ghâts | 23,000 |

This is quite as much as can at present be done.

Of these works the 4th, 5th, and 7th, may be considered almost completed. The rest are in progress and will be steadily pushed on.

The work first in the list was designated the Victoria Martanda canal by his late Highness Martanda Vurmah Maha Rajah, by whom it was commenced to commemorate the occasion of his Highness' receiving a gracious letter and marks of regard and esteem from Her Majesty the Queen of England.

The work last in the list is intended ultimately to extend to the Dindigul valley of the Madura district, so as to lead to the establishment of a useful trade between the two countries. The District Engineer of Madura has been authorized by the Madras Government to explore the Ghâts, and to make a good trace of a road. If it turn out that a road can be made at a cost not

incommensurate with the value of the traffic which may be expected to spring up, the Travancore Sirkar will gladly undertake the construction of the road, costly as it may be.

Much good to the country in general is anticipated as the result of these important works.

Nothing new has been done in regard to irrigation works. Their preservation has had the usual amount of attention, which, however, it must be confessed, falls short of the requirements of the case. But impressed as the Sirkar is with a full sense of the importance of these works, the Sirkar will gladly extend the operations of the Public Works Department in this direction also as soon as it is able to do so.

The means of keeping public works in good order have been planned, and to a certain extent carried out. Moderate tolls are to be levied at convenient points on the lines of communication, and port dues at Alleppy.

It is but right to add that the remarks made under the head of Public Works apply to progress made up to the present period, while those made under other heads apply only to the year 1035.

MARINE.—Sea-going vessels built and repaired at Alleppy and Quilon, were,—

| | ALLEPPY. | | | | | | | | QUILON. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Built. | | | | | | | | Built. | | | | | Repaired. | | | |
| YEAR. | Brig. | Schooner. | Brigla. | Padow. | Dhoney. | Patemar. | Total. | Repaired. | Brig. | Schooner. | Padow. | Dhoney. | Total. | Schooner. | Padow. | Dhoney. | Total. |
| 1034 - - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 1035 - - | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |

The number of port clearances granted, were.—

| Year. | Alleppy. | Quilon. |
|---|---|---|
| 1034 | 473 | 153 |
| 1035 | 560 | 178 |

MILITARY.—There is nothing new to be reported under this head.

POPULATION.—Is no doubt as rapidly increasing as anywhere. There is stimulus and few checks to its growth.

FORESTS.—Continue to be worked as usual. The work, however, is becoming more and more difficult every year from the exhaustion of the forests favourably situated. There are splendid forests which have not hitherto been touched, and which are sure to yield very valuable timber, but the problem to be solved is, how to get down their timber to the coast. Perhaps it is feasible to blast the rocks in the beds of the rivers that come down from the forests, and make them just fit to bring down timber. The subject is as difficult as it is important, and will have to be carefully considered by the engineers.

The operations of the Sirkar in the forests, in the year under review, were by no means more extended than those of the preceding year. But those of private traders are increasing, and the Sirkar's gains have augmented, as will be seen from the subjoined statement of the Cootaunum timber fees collected by the Sirkar for several years.

| YEAR. | Amount. | Year. | Amount. | Year. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1015 | 413 | 1022 | 4,281 | 1029 | 3,902 |
| 1016 | 2,509 | 1023 | 3,870 | 1030 | 7,126 |
| 1017 | 2,443 | 1024 | 3,127 | 1031 | 7,518 |
| 1018 | 2,137 | 1025 | 2,760 | 1032 | 10,433 |
| 1019 | 1,868 | 1026 | 2,032 | 1033 | 10,869 |
| 1020 | 2,332 | 1027 | 2,300 | 1034 | 11,446 |
| 1021 | 3,334 | 1028 | 2,397 | 1035 | 12,038 |

Cardamoms form the most important yield of the Travancore forests. The crop of the year 1035 was only 84 candies, while that of the previous year was 159 candies. The crop is very variable indeed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The benefits of medical aid have certainly been extended.

The undermentioned statements furnish an idea of the work done in the hospitals.

| Station. | Year. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Cured. | Died. | Remaining. | Comparative number of sick between 1034 and 1035. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Trevandrum - | 1035 | 71 | 371 | 442 | 322 | 43 | 77 | 23 | — |
| Quilon - - | 1035 | 7 | 36 | 43 | 27 | 4 | 12 | — | 13 |
| Alleppy - - | 1035 | 34 | 113 | 147 | 115 | 3 | 29 | 23 | — |

| | |
|---|---|
| Out-patients treated at the Trevandrum Charity Hospital during the year - | 1,351 |
| Do. do. at the Dispensary - - „ - | 1,231 |
| Total - - - | 2,582 |

An inspector of vaccination has been appointed, whose duty is to visit each district at irregular periods, and examine the returns of the vaccination, and see that a proper supply of vaccine lymph is kept up.

The number of vaccine cases were,—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1034 - - - - - | 18,624 |
| In 1035 - - - - - | 12,777 |
| | 5,847 |

This difference, though large, is not in reality so; the number vaccinated in 1035 is more approximate to the truth. Since the appointment of the inspector, the returns have been more correctly kept and checked.

OBSERVATORY.—The Director has been absent in Europe on leave, and the routine work of the Observatory is carried on by his establishment.

The Director states that he is usefully engaged in Europe in connexion with the Observatory here, and the cause of science in general.

With every disposition on the part of the Sirkar to advance science, it can no longer conceal from itself the fact that the Observatory has led to no results commensurate with the outlay made by the State. The Director is undoubtedly a person of very high scientific attainments, and nothing can surpass his zeal. But the instruments are old, and cannot be expected to give striking results attainable only by such as have been brought to the highest state of perfection. Besides this, the sciences forming the subject of inquiry in the Observatory have themselves apparently arrived at a stationary point.

On the return of the Director from Europe, he will probably be glad to give a new and much more useful direction to his labours.

THE MUSEUM continues to be an object of interest to the natives of the country. It has received some useful additions in the way of pumps, water-wheels, and models of such machinery.

THE PRESS.—This is making itself more and more useful in every way.

FINANCIAL.—The finances in this year appeared at one time to approach a position of difficulty. Jaffna tobacco, the monopoly of which is the largest source of revenue to the State, rose enormously in price, owing to partial failure of the crop in Ceylon, and other causes. The Sirkar had to pay very much in excess of the usual rates. Then again, the price of foreign salt also rose unprecedentedly high. Some temporary additional taxation became unavoidable, and the enhancement of the selling prices of tobacco and foreign salt appeared the least objectionable mode. The wealth of the people had much increased under the combined influence of several causes, and wages were higher than ever. It was felt that the increase of indirect taxation on an article of luxury, and on one which, though a necessary, is consumed but in small quantities, would hardly be felt as a pressure under the circumstances. The result was not disappointing, but the contrary. It is remarkable that the tobacco revenue rose in a single year to the extraordinary amount of 17 lacs of rupees, and the people hardly felt it. It is satisfactory to add that the price of Jaffna tobacco has since been lowered to its former level; and the finances have hitherto enabled the State not only to meet its ordinary expenditure, but to liquidate past debts, to make costly reforms in some directions, and to undertake public works on a satisfactory scale.

The total amount of revenue was,—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1034 - - - - | Rs. 42,77,119 |
| In 1035 - - - - | „ 51,41,918 |

And the disbursements,—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1034 - - - - | Rs. 40,03,588 |
| In 1035 - - - - | „ 46,40,784 |

## GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS 1034 (1858-59) AND 1035 (1859-60) M.E.

### JUDICIAL.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The subjoined are statements of civil suits filed and disposed of in the zillah courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor, and in the appeal court in the years under report, and of those remaining on the file.

CIVIL SUITS in the two ZILLAH COURTS.

| Years. | Remaining on the File. | Filed. | Total. | Disposed of. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1034 (1858-59) - - | 530 | 1,024 | 1,554 | 1,033 | 521 |
| 1035 (1859-60) - - | 521 | 1,181 | 1,702 | 1,023 | 679 |

APPEAL SUITS.

| Years. | Remaining on the File. | Filed. | Total. | Disposed of. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1034 (1858-59) - - | 112 | 91 | 203 | 66 | 137 |
| 1035 (1859-60) - - | 137 | 94 | 231 | 87 | 144 |

CIVIL DECREES EXECUTED.

| Years. | Executed. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|
| 1034 (1858-59) - - - | 417 | 3,548 |
| 1035 (1859-60) - - - | 403 | 3,625 |

The subjoined are statements of criminal cases filed and decided in the zillah courts, and of those committed for trial.

CRIMINAL CASES in the ZILLAH COURTS.

| Years. | Remaining on the File. | Filed. | Total. | Disposed of. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1034 (1858-59) - - | 30 | 164 | 194 | 159 | 35 |
| 1035 (1859-60) - - | 35 | 185 | 220 | 196 | 24 |

CRIMINAL CASES COMMITTED FOR TRIAL by the SUBORDINATE COURTS.

| Years. | Remaining on the File. | Filed. | Total. | Disposed of. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1034 (1858-59) - - | 12 | 72 | 84 | 63 | 21 |
| 1035 (1859-60) - - | 21 | 49 | 70 | 60 | 10 |

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of criminal cases remaining undecided in the appeal and zillah courts, and the number of prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor gaols, in the years under report; and also the time the cases were pending before the courts.

| In 1034 (1858-59). | | | In 1035 (1859-60). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Cases. | Number of Prisoners in the Gaol. | Number of Years the Cases were pending. | Number of Cases. | Number of Prisoners in the Gaol. | Number of Years the Cases were pending. |
| 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 |
| 32 | 67 | 1 | 30 | 21 | 1 |

Subjoined is a statement of police cases filed and disposed of by the district police officers, in the year under report.

| Years. | On the File. | Disposed of. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1034 (1858–59) - - - | 887 | 825 | 62 |
| 1035 (1859–60) - - - | — | — | — |

GAOLS.—The same as in the previous reports.

STATEMENT showing the REVENUE COLLECTED in the Years under Report.

| | | | | | | | 1034 (1858–59). | | | 1053 (1859–60). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| Amount of land revenue collected - - - - | | | | | | | 4,60,038 | 9 | 3 | 4,74,147 | 6 | 0 |
| | | Export. | | | Import. | | | | | | | |
| | | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. | | | | | |
| Customs | 1,034 (1858–59) - | 11,642 | 10 | 4 | 19,029 | 13 | 0 | 30,672 | 7 | 4 | | |
| | 1,035 (1859–60) - | 12,193 | 0 | 9 | 27,724 | 8 | 9 | - - | | - | 39,917 | 9 | 6 |
| Excise or Abkarry - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | 6,089 | 13 | 2 | 5,680 | 7 | 4 |
| Stamps - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | 3,633 | 11 | 10 | 2,702 | 2 | 8 |
| Salt - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | 1,71,476 | 7 | 10 | 1,96,100 | 8 | 8 |
| Tobacco - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | 84,086 | 9 | 11 | 73,004 | 5 | 3 |
| Teak and blackwood logs, &c. - - - - | | | | | | | | 44,016 | 7 | 2 | 45,942 | 15 | 4 |
| Pepper - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | 191 | 2 | 6 | 2,285 | 6 | 3 |
| Cardamoms and other forest produce - - - - | | | | | | | | 3,263 | 13 | 5 | 3,071 | 0 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous revenue - - - - - | | | | | | | | 94,200 | 3 | 11 | 84,093 | 12 | 6 |
| Balance in the treasury - - - - - | | | | | | | | 1,12,102 | 2 | 0 | 1,02,205 | 13 | 9 |
| Total - - - - | | | | | | | | 10,18,759 | 15 | 9 | 10,29,151 | 7 | 7 |

MARINE PORTS AND HARBOURS.—The same as in the previous reports.

LIST of VESSELS BUILT and REPAIRED within the COCHIN TERRITORY, during the Years 1034 and 1035, M.E.

| Where built or repaired. | Names of Owners or Agents. | In 1034 (1858–59). | | | | In 1035 (1859–60). | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Newly built. | | Repaired. | | Newly built. | | Repaired. | |
| | | Brigs or Schooners. | | Brigs or Schooners. | | Brigs or Schooners. | | Bagala. | |
| | | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Muttoncherry in Cochin | Ramanen from Jaffna - | 1 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. do. | Koory Coya Kamathy Meeran of Cochin. | 1 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Jews' Town in Cochin - | Cherria Coonhen of Cherloye in Cochin. | 1 | 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. do. - | Ismael Cachicar, Cochin | — | — | 1 | 250 | — | — | — | — |
| Do. do. - | Cherria Hanood - - | — | — | 1 | 250 | — | — | — | — |
| Cochooangady in Cochin | Arab Sheik Dyan - - | — | — | — | — | 1 | 450 | — | — |
| Do. do. - | Do. Do. - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 100 |
| Do. do. - | Do. Do. - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 75 |
| Jews' Town in Cochin - | Arab Hydre Aboushier - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 175 |
| Do. do. - | Arab Shaik of Arabia - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 150 |

FORESTS.—Nothing new under this head.

EDUCATION.—As in the previous reports.

POST OFFICE.—As in the previous reports.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The amount expended in the years under report on the anicut, in the Chittoor district, and on other public works, was as follows:—

In 1034 (1858–59) - - - Rs. 57,845 0 9
„ 1035 (1859–60) - - - „ 51,212 11 10

MILITARY.—As before.

POPULATION.—No new census has been taken.

VACCINATION.—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

| Years. | Vaccinated. | Successful Cases. | Unsuccessful Cases. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1034 (1858–59) - - - | 8,470 | 7,813 | 657 |
| „ 1035 (1859–60) - - - | 9,260 | 8,388 | 872 |

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of in and out-patients in the years under report:—

| Years. | In-Patients. | | | Out-Patients. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Admitted. | Discharged. | Died. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Died. |
| In 1034 (1858–59) - - | 252 | 218 | 1 | 1,486 | 1,480 | — |
| „ 1035 (1859–60) - - | 186 | 182 | 4 | 1,402 | 1,376 | 26 |

FINANCIAL.—Subjoined is a statement showing the receipts and disbursements in the years under report.

| Years. | Receipts. | Disbursements. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1034 (1858–59) - - - | 10,18,759 15 9 | 9,16,554 2 0 |
| „ 1035 (1859–60) - - - | 10,29,151 7 7 | 9,35,360 14 6 |

Ten lacs of rupees are invested in Government securities.

(Signed) T. SHOONGONY MENON,
Dewan.

Cochin, Huzzoor Cutcherry,
31st May 1861.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,
Resident.

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APPENDIX IX.

(Public Department.) A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Submitting report called for in the proceedings of Government under date 19th August last, with reference to the points noticed in Lord Stanley's Educational Despatch of 7th April 1859. } (Here enter 28th January 1860, No. 237.)

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EXTRACT from a MINUTE by the HONOURABLE the PRESIDENT, dated 19th March 1860.

Para. 7. In the last paragraph of his report, Mr. Arbuthnot calls attention to a remarkable fact, that the natives accept instruction in English without hesitation, because it is the language of their governors, and they are able to understand why the Government, as a matter of convenience, are desirous to extend a knowledge of it among their native subjects; and that the opposition of the natives, whenever it has been manifested, has been invariably to the establishment of vernacular schools.

8. This has, I think, been partly caused by a mistaken course of action on our part. Vernacular instruction has been the plan most in vogue of late years among persons interested in native education, and a bounty has been given in several indirect ways for its encouragement in preference to English. The pupils at schools connected with the Government are not permitted to commence English until they have gone through a certain course of vernacular instruction; geography and such like science is taught from vernacular books, and the explanations are ordered to be given in the vernacular language; and a higher fee is charged for learning English than the native language. The natives cannot understand why we go so far out of our way to encourage vernacular at the expense of English education. The charge of an additional fee when a boy begins to learn English is also objectionable, because it opposes an unnecessary obstacle to the boys remaining at school long enough to profit by their education, which, under any circumstance, is so difficult of attainment.

9. The true relations of the English and vernacular languages, in an educational point of view, are, I think, correctly described in the following extract, from an address which I recently deli-

vered on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Salem zillah school:—"I have often "heard the claims of the vernacular and English languages alluded to as if they were antago- "nistic. This is an entire mistake. They have both of them an indispensable part to perform "in the present stage of Indian progress; the one as the language of superior education, the other "as the language of popular education, of business, and of common life. They may be cultivated "in perfect harmony with each other. Nay, they mutually assist each other. As English is a "difficult foreign language, it ought to be taught from early childhood, while the memory is "tenacious and the organs of speech are plastic; and children should be continually exercised in "turning English into the vernacular language, and the vernacular language into English, both "in speaking and writing. Thus, neither of them will be learned in a superficial or smatter- "ing way; and young people will acquire a variety and wealth of thought and expression which "could not be obtained by the study of one language only. The different native dialects will at "the same time be enriched, and a wholesome tendency to assimilation will be established among "them by their drawing their scientific and professional terms, and their habits of abstract thought "from a common centre."

10. Before any steps are taken on this point, we should have the opinion of the acting director of public instruction, to whose exertions during more than 16 years we are in great measure indebted for our present satisfactory position on the subject of native education.

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Order thereon, 26th March 1860, No. 437.

Resolved that a copy of paragraphs 7, 8, 9, and 10 be furnished to the acting director of public instruction, and that he be requested to favour the Government with his opinion on the subject discussed in those paragraphs.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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(Public Department.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again the following papers:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th January 1860, No. 237.
Minute by the Honourable the President, dated 19th March 1860.
Order of Government, dated 26th March 1860, No. 437.

Read also the following letter from E. B. Powell, Esq., Acting Director of Public Instruction to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 10th April 1860, No. 626.

1. I have the honour to submit the following remarks with reference to the Order of Government, No. 437, dated 26th March 1860.

2. The avidity with which the natives seek instruction in English, while displaying a disinclination for the establishment of vernacular schools, appears to me to be the necessary consequence (1) of the Government of the country being in the hands of the British, and (2) of the immense superiority of the ruling nation in arts and sciences. It is to be observed that the partiality for English is not confined to one portion of Hindustan. Mr. Reid, in his last report upon public instruction in the North West Provinces, remarks, that the establishment of an English school, instead of provoking resentment, as suggested by Sir George Clerk, is hailed with acclamation. When Mr. Reid, in the course of his official tour, put the question, "Why do you not send your boys to school?" he often had as a reply, "We will, if you give us an English teacher."

3. Accepting then the fact of the ardent desire of the natives for instruction in English, and their disregard for vernacular education, I believe that for some time to come the chief efforts of Government should be directed to the spread of Anglo-vernacular schools, and that in those schools the vernacular elements hould be altogether subordinate to the English one. In expressing myself thus, however, I by no means advocate leaving the vernaculars in the neglected condition in which they were some years ago; we should keep steadily in view their gradual improvement, but not delude ourselves with the idea that they are capable of a sudden expansion into vehicles of profound thought and instruments of high mental culture. I consider that, so long as India remains in connexion with England, the functions of English and the vernaculars will be precisely those laid down by the honourable the Governor; viz., that English will be the language of superior education, and the vernacular that of popular education and of common life.

4. While the principles above enunciated cannot in my opinion be contested, there may still be some difficulty in their application in the organization of schools. For instance, it may be a question, where popular education ends and superior education begins. Perhaps the most correct answer would be that the line of separation will not be an immoveable one, but that just now it should be drawn very nearly where the natives have fixed the limit of instruction in village schools. The Taluq schools would seem to be intended for the millions; if so, they certainly do not answer their end, as they are resorted to only by lads seeking an English education. In fact they are neither one thing nor the other; they pertain neither to superior nor to popular education. That they do not operate on the masses is evident from the fact that the whole number of students in them at the close of the last official year was only 2,468, and that, since that date, some have had to be closed, owing to a falling off in the attendance, while several others are for the same reason in a very unsatisfactory condition. This statistical evidence is corroborated by opinions with which I have been favoured by native gentlemen of intelligence acquainted with

the subject. I must own I do not see clearly the course that should be pursued in reference to the masses. I believe they hold themselves at present entirely aloof from Government education, and I fear they will continue so to do till they are leavened by the increasing number of those receiving an English education. The only conclusion I have come to with reference to them is, that Government should in some degree bend towards their views, adopting measures to encourage the gradual introduction of improvements into village schools, rewarding efficient masters, and granting annual prizes, rather than attempt to force upon them a superior but totally novel system of education. In this work enlightened natives, who would look at the subject from a Hindu point of view as well as from a European one, are in my opinion the persons to whose judgment most weight should be attached. Native deputy inspectors, familiar with the prejudices of their districts, while relieved from subjection to them by a superior education, are the men from whom might reasonably be expected a gradual conciliatory action on the millions, and an eventual reformation of the schools for popular education.

5. While on this point, I am anxious to represent that I believe it would be highly advantageous for the Taluq schools to be reduced in number and altered in designation. I would not assign schools to taluqs, but to towns possessing population and wealth sufficient to justify their establishment; and I would then make these schools Anglo-vernacular ones, and endeavour to raise them to the rank of what is now denominated a zilla school. I cannot help regarding every feebly conducted school as not merely thrown away, but as productive of positive injury, both in affording a bad model for imitation to the natives, and as bringing discredit on the Government system of education.

6. With reference to the question, whether fees should be uniform throughout a school, or should be graduated according to the standard of studies in the several classes, I have long held that the former is the arrangement which should be followed. There is a plausibility about the chief arguments for a graduated fee, viz., that the demand upon the parents should be proportionate to the value of the instruction received by the children, and that, if a higher education is wished for by a few, it should be charged to them alone, and not to those who do not seek it. If the people who send their children to Government schools really paid for the education received, I would not contest the conclusion arrived at. Since, however, the fee is not to be looked upon as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction, but as a security for regularity of attendance and a means of making the people attach a value to education, the arguments lose all force in my eyes. Moreover, I firmly believe that one well educated native, whose mind and heart have been brought in frequent contact with those of an enlightened European, is a far more efficient lever for raising this country from the depths into which it has sunk, than a hundred others who have acquired a mere smattering of the English language. This view has been taken by others experienced in the work of education in India, and I could name as supporters of it two of the most distinguished missionaries that have ever laboured in this Presidency. It follows then that our great aim should be to encourage the higher grades of education, and not to discourage them, as a graduated scale of fees necessarily does. Before leaving the subject, I would point out a striking inconsistency that attaches to most of those who advocate graduated fees. The majority of these gentlemen think scholarships advisable, and even necessary, to encourage continuance in study, while the measure they recommend in respect of fees is in direct antagonism to such continuance.

7. Having now discussed, I fear at too great a length, the points referred to me for my opinion, I venture to suggest to Government that no change of a radical character in the present educational arrangements be carried out till the return of Mr. Arbuthnot from England.

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ORDER THEREON, 3rd May 1860, No. 655.

The Government are much indebted to Mr. Powell for his clear exposition of his views on the subjects referred to him by their orders of the 26th March last. Much weight is due to his opinion upon those points, but the Government agree with him that the consideration of any radical changes in the present educational arrangements may properly be deferred until Mr. Arbuthnot's return from England.

2. There is, however, one matter on which the Government should not delay to take action, and that is the substitution of a uniform fee for fees graduated according to the standard of studies prosecuted in the several classes. The acting director will be so good as to explain precisely what arrangement he would recommend for carrying out this object.

3. The Government now resolve to forward Mr. Arbuthnot's report of the 28th January last, with the subsequent correspondence to the Government of India, in continuation of their letter to that authority under date 23rd November 1859. A copy of all the papers will also be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

4. With respect to the training schools proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot to be established in the Northern Circars, the ceded districts, and the provinces of Malabar and Canara, the Government quite agree with him that these schools should be set up at the public expense, as soon as funds are available for the purpose. They consider too that advantage should be taken of any opportunities that may offer for promoting the establishment of one or more training schools for females, either by grants-in-aid, or by the establishment of such schools under the direct management and control of the Director of Public Instruction.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

(Public Department.) PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Coonoor, 31st October 1860, No. 2,003.

1. In the proceedings of Government, under date the 30th May last, No. 786, the Governor in Council expressed his approval of certain proposals made by the late acting director of public instruction, with a view to the introduction of a uniform rate of fee into the Government schools, and directed him to issue instructions to the inspectors and deputy inspectors of schools to investigate and report upon the particular fees most suitable for the several schools, in order that the new system might be brought into operation on the re-opening of the schools after the summer vacation.

2. The reports of the inspectors had not been received when I resumed charge of my office at the end of June, and as none of them reached me until after the schools had re-opened, and one of them not until the 10th ultimo, I have deemed it advisable to postpone the introduction of the proposed change until after the Christmas vacation, in order that the Government may have an opportunity of re-considering it, with reference to the objections which have been urged against it by several of the inspectors and masters of schools.

3. In determining the rate of fee that would be most suitable in different localities, the inspectors were directed to have regard to the following principles:—

(1.) That the rate of fee should be adapted to the wealth and enlightenment of the locality.
(2.) That the amount likely to be realized under the new system should not fall below the sum at present received.

4. Before proceeding to review the recommendations of the inspectors, I will briefly notice the arrangements at present in force, and the principles upon which they were settled. The schools supported by Government in the provinces, are divided into three classes; Provincial, Zilla, and Taluq schools. There are a few schools of an intermediate class designated as Anglo-vernacular schools, but at present the course of instruction in them, is very much the same as in the taluq schools, and the only difference is that the masters are more efficient, and more highly paid than the taluq schoolmasters. The course of instruction laid down for the taluq schools rises from the rudiments of the vernacular language of the district (a knowledge of the alphabet being required on admission) and of arithmetic, which form the subjects of instruction in the first or lowest class, to the course noted in the margin, which, if properly gone through, is sufficient to impart a good scholar-like knowledge of the vernacular language of the pupils, a fair acquaintance with the English language, a good knowledge of arithmetic and of the elements of geometry and algebra, a fair knowledge of general geography, and of the leading facts of the histories of England and India, and some acquaintance with the outlines of astronomy, and the rules of political economy. In these schools the study of English is commenced in the second class, and prosecuted in the three higher classes. The rate of fee varies. In many of the schools, including all those in the Northern Circars, in the districts of Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Malabar, and Canara, it is fixed at two annas a month for the first or lowest class, and at four annas for all others. In South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Madura, there are three rates; two annas in the lowest class, four annas in the second and third, and eight annas in the fourth and fifth. In Tanjore, it is fixed at four annas in the three lowest classes, and eight annas in the two highest. These rates were fixed in March 1859, on the revision of the educational establishments pursuant to the orders passed by Government on the scheme of establishments submitted with my letter of the 16th October of the previous year. Up to that time the general scale of fees had been lower, the majority of the pupils in schools of this class paying only two annas a month. It was necessary to raise them in order to provide for the contingent expenses of the schools, which, according to the new scheme, were to be, and are, defrayed entirely out of the school fees.

FIFTH CLASS.

TAMIL.
*Prose.*—Panchatantra.
*Poetry.*—Niti Neri Villakam.
*Grammar.*—Pope's Third Grammar.
OR TELUGU.
*Prose.*—Niti Chandrica.
*Poetry.*—Niti Sangraham.
*Grammar.*—Andra Vyakaranam.
ENGLISH.
*Prose.*—Supplement to the 4th Book of Lessons, Irish Series.
*Poetry.*—Selections in English Poetry, No. 1.
*Grammar.*—Elements of English Grammar published at Madras.
MATHEMATICS.
*Arithmetic.*—Colenso's, Parts I. and II. to be revised.
*Algebra.* — Colenso's Elementary Algebra in Tamil. The English work to be used as a text book by the masters of the Telugu schools, until a Telugu version is prepared.
*Geometry.*—Translation of Lund's Geometry.
HISTORY.
*England.*—Tamil translation of Morris History of England. Morris History of England to be read in English in Telugu schools until a Telugu version is ready.
GEOGRAPHY.—Manual of Geography published by the South India Christian School Book Society to be used as a text book.
ASTRONOMY.—Hall's Outlines of Astronomy.
POLITICAL ECONOMY. — Adaptation of Whateley's Easy Lessons on Money matters, by A. Govinda Rau.

5. In the zilla schools at Chittore and Madura the fees are fixed at eight annas in the three lower classes, and at one rupee in the three higher. In those at Berhampur, Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, and Salem, there are three rates; four annas, eight annas, and one rupee.

6. In the provincial schools there are three rates, viz., eight annas, one rupee, and three rupees.

7. In the zillah schools the scheme of instruction is framed with reference to a division of each school into six classes; and in every class, beginning with the first or lowest, English is taught. In the three lower classes the instruction in arithmetic, history, and geography is given in the vernacular language; in the three higher classes the instruction in these subjects as well as in geometry, algebra, &c., is given in English. A similar system is observed in the six lower classes of the provincial schools, which correspond to the six classes of the zilla schools; also in the three higher classes of the provincial schools, the vernacular instruction is confined to language.

Except, therefore, with reference to the lowest class in the taluq schools, which is ordinarily composed of very youthful pupils, whose knowledge of their own language is too slight to admit of their entering upon the study of a foreign language, it is incorrect to say that "the pupils at "schools connected with Government are not permitted to commence English until they have "gone through a certain course of vernacular instruction," or that "a higher fee is charged for "learning English than the native language." The scale of fee is determined, not with reference to the language taught but with reference to the character generally of the instruction, the principle being followed of raising the fee as the standard of instruction advances.

8. The following is an abstract of the recommendations* made by the inspectors, deputy inspectors and masters of schools, who were called upon by Mr. Powell to report what would be a suitable rate for each of the several schools with which they are connected, upon the plan of charging the same rate in each class.

9. Sir Alexander Grant recommends the following rates of fee:—

For the taluq schools, four annas monthly.
„ zilla „ eight „
„ provincial „ one rupee „

His recommendation is based on the reports of the head masters of the two zilla schools at Berhampur and Rajahmundry, the latter of whom is strongly in favour of a uniform rate of fee, and of the deputy inspectors of the schools in the Godavery and the Kistna districts. The deputy inspector in Vizagapatam recommended a lower rate of fee for the taluq schools in that district; but for reasons in which I concur, Sir A. Grant prefers the rate proposed by him, viz., four annas. The deputy inspector in Ganjam is opposed to a uniform rate as being calculated to reduce the attendance in the lower classes. Sir A. Grant is in favour of an equal rate of fee throughout each school, as tending to induce parents "to leave their children at school for a long "enough time to be really benefited."

10. Mr. Fortey recommends, in the event of the proposed change being carried out, the following rates of fee:—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Provincial school at Bellary - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Zilla school at Cuddapah - - - | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Anglo-vernacular schools - - - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Taluq schools - - - - - | 0 | 4 | 0 |

He, at the same time, states that he considers "the introduction of a uniform fee will be an "unmixed evil. He is of opinion that the payment to be made should be determined by the "value of the thing received, as in all business transactions;" that "a low rate of fee should be "demanded for an elementary education, while those who wished to go through a more extended "course should be compelled to pay proportionately. He considers that the schools should "eventually be made self-supporting;" "that although this may not, and probably will not, be "effected for a long time to come," "it is an object which should always be kept in view;" and that "the fees in Government schools should be raised gradually from time to time with a view "to its eventual accomplishment;" that the best way of teaching the people the value of education is to make the "school fee proportionate to that value, not charging the same price for an "elementary education as for that requiring an expensive teaching agency."

11. Mr. Kershaw, the head master of the Bellary Provincial school, is of opinion that in those institutions in which there is a division into different schools, as in the provincial and zilla schools, which are divided "into upper, middle and lower, and upper and lower schools respec-"tively, a graduated fee is the best calculated to effect the objects required by a capitation "fee, viz., to teach the people the value of education, and to ensure discipline among the "scholars."

12. He observes that a suggestion made by the late acting director to the effect that there should be three rates of fees; one for a taluq, another for a zilla, and a third for a provincial school, appears to him to infer the propriety of a graduated fee for zilla and provincial schools, "for the three lowest classes in the zilla or provincial schools correspond, in the quality of "instruction, with a taluq school, and the six lowest classes in a provincial school correspond "in a similar manner with a zilla school."

13. Mr. Fowler recommends that if a uniform rate of fee be resolved on, it be fixed at four annas for the taluq schools, and 12 annas for the zilla and provincial schools. He is in favour of charging a lower fee in the lowest class of each taluq school, and a uniform fee in each zilla school, and in the six classes of each provincial school, which correspond to the classes in a zilla school. In the three higher classes of each provincial school he would charge a rate of fee considerably higher. The head masters of the zilla schools at Chittoor and Cuddalore are strongly in favour of a graduated rate of fee. The latter states the following objections to a uniform rate:—

"The adoption of a uniform rate is met at the threshold with a difficulty not easily overcome, if it be, as it seems, the object of Government to educate the masses. At what rate it may be asked could such a fee be fixed so as not, on the one hand, to lower the value of education in the eyes of the people, or on the other hand, to exclude the majority from sharing in its benefits. If to accommodate the bulk of the people, the price of instruction were fixed too low, the wealthier portions of the community would lightly esteem the cheap commodity, and undervalue the labours of the teacher; whilst on the other hand, if the fee be too high, the lower classes cannot be expected to avail themselves of the education offered to them. The plan of a graduated fee, in my opinion, meets the wants of all classes of the native population; guarding at the same

* The original reports are enclosed.

time the labours of the teacher and the instruction imparted by him from undue depreciation; and acting as an incentive to the pupil to higher attainments in the path of learning."

14. Colonel Pears is of opinion that if a uniform fee is to be charged, it should be fixed for a provincial school at one rupee, for a zilla school at eight annas, for a taluq school at four annas; but he earnestly hopes that "on re-consideration, the present graduated scale, subject, of course, "to modifications from time to time may be retained."

15. He prefers a graduated scale to a uniform charge for the following reasons:—1st, that by lowering the charge in lower classes, many scholars are attracted to the school who would not join it if a higher payment were demanded, but who, nevertheless, having made some progress and being desirous of making more, do willingly pay a higher charge as they rise in the school; 2nd, that the graduated scale is the most just, the three divisions in a provincial school being virtually three different schools, and it being unreasonable that a boy in the lowest class of a provincial school should pay more than a boy in the highest class of the zilla school; 3rd, that the people are well satisfied with the present scale of payments; 4th, that there are two classes of objections to the course of instruction in the taluq schools,—"while the richer complain that "English is not enough taught, the poor frequently complain that the standard is too high, and "that much is taught which their children do not need." Colonel Pears does not suppose that "any system could be devised that would entirely obviate both these objections;" but "while "the present system with a graduated scale of payments goes far towards doing so, inasmuch "as it provides a higher kind of education for the rich at a higher charge, and a lower for the "poor at a lower charge, the introduction of a uniform rate would give additional ground for one "of these objections, without in the least obviating the other."

16. Mr. Thompson, the head master of the provincial school at Calicut, believes the present graduated system of school fees to be preferable in many respects to a uniform rate. He observes that in the event of its introduction, the rate which must be demanded in order to prevent any loss in the income from this source, "will press very heavily on some of the pupils, particularly "on those of the preparatory East Indian class." "The parents of the advanced pupils have "become accustomed to the higher rate of fee, and pay it, if not with cheerfulness, at least with "regularity, and their satisfaction at the reduction would be small as compared with the discontent "felt by the parents of the less advanced pupils at having to pay a higher rate of fee for the same "quality of instruction."

17. Mr. Scott, the officiating head master of the zilla school at Salem, is equally opposed to a uniform rate of fee.

18. Mr. Garthwaite, deputy inspector of schools in Malabar and Canara, deprecates the change on the ground that if the lowest rate of fee now charged be adopted as the uniform rate, the school fund will be insufficient to meet the expenses they have to bear, while a higher rate would drive away many who now attend the lower classes for the sake of the elementary instruction afforded in them.

19. I concur for the most part in the objections which have been urged by the majority of the inspectors and masters who have been consulted in this matter, against the introduction of a uniform rate of fee in each school. I cannot admit the correctness of Mr. Powell's statement that the fee is to be looked upon merely "as a security for regularity of attendance and a means of "making the people attach value to education," and not in any way as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction. In all the existing Government schools the contingent expenditure, as distinguished from that which goes to defray the payment of salaries, is provided for out of the school fees. In course of time it may be hoped the receipts from this source will considerably increase, as they have done in Bengal, where, in several of the higher schools, the school fees exceed the amount contributed by Government towards the expenses of the school; while in some, the entire expenditure is defrayed from this source; and the schools, instead of being a source of cost, are a source of profit to the State. It appears to me extremely desirable that the scale of fees should be gradually increased, and that it should eventually form an important item in the income of each school. It is the only form in which, with a few exceptions, the people of this Presidency bear any share in the expense incurred in providing them with a sound education; and unless it shall be established beyond a doubt that the present system works prejudicially to the advancement of education, it seems expedient to avoid any measure which would have the effect of reducing the amount derivable from school fees. It is clear from the reports from which I have quoted, that in some cases, at all events, the adoption of a uniform rate of fee will so reduce the aggregate amount received from this source, as to render it necessary that the Government should make other provision for the contingent expenditure of the schools. It may be true, as is stated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute and Mr. Powell's letter, that a graduated scale of fees prevents some pupils from going on to the higher classes who would otherwise do so; but, unless the lowest rate which is deemed suitable for the lowest classes be applied to all, there is obviously a considerable risk of boys being excluded by a uniform rate of fee from entering the school at all, who under the present system are attracted into the lower classes by the low rate of fee charged in them, and who, as Colonel Pears observes, "having made some progress, and being "desirous of making more, do willingly pay a higher charge as they rise in the school."

20. I cannot admit the inconsistency to which Mr. Powell adverts, as evinced by those who advocate a graduated scale of fees, and at the same time consider scholarships desirable. And here, I would remark that the inspectors and others who, in the reports herewith transmitted, have urged the retention of a graduated scale, are not, so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, by any means warm advocates of an extensive application of the scholarship system. Mr. Fortey, indeed, who has expressed himself in stronger terms than any of the other inspectors as to the inexpediency of the proposed change, has more than once suggested to me that scholarships should be entirely reserved for students under training as teachers, on the ground that the inducements which are now held out to the natives of this Presidency to obtain a liberal education are sufficient, without any additional stimulus in the shape of payments to advanced students. But

assuming the fact to be as stated by the late acting director, I am unable to see the alleged inconsistency. The number of scholarships given in any one school is usually very limited. They are given as incentives to meritorious scholars, and especially to poor, but deserving, scholars who might otherwise be without the means of continuing their education. The distinction, I take it, is this: By maintaining a uniform rate of fee, the same advantages are held out to the poor as to the rich, irrespectively of the ability or desire manifested by either to profit by these advantages. By offering a limited number of scholarships, deserving students are encouraged, and, if poor, are provided with the means, which otherwise they would want, of continuing their studies. In the latter case the boon is offered, not to poverty, but to industry and ability; while in the former, it is offered indiscriminately to dulness and intelligence, poverty and wealth. The system of a graduated scale of fees is in accordance with the natural order of things, and with the important principle of adapting the education given to the probable position of the pupils in after-life. To the above, I would add that I very much doubt whether the difficulty which unquestionably exists in filling the higher classes in our schools is attributable in any appreciable degree to the higher rate of fee charged in those classes. In my opinion, it is caused principally by the desire which prevails among the pupils and their parents that the former should obtain employment as soon as possible after they have received such instruction as they conceive to be sufficient to qualify them for a subordinate situation in the public service. The Presidency college, in which the scale of fees is the same in all classes of both departments, is an instance in point. Here it is evident that the difficulty which is experienced in filling the classes of the senior department, is in no way connected with the amount of fee.

21. For these reasons, I beg leave to recommend a re-consideration of the orders which have been passed for the entire abolition of the present system of a graduated scale of fees; but at the same time, although I prefer it in principle, and think that in many places it is likely to work better in practice than a uniform rate, I would suggest the adoption of the latter in one or two localities; and if it should be found that under its operation the higher classes are better filled than in those schools in which the graduated scale obtains, there will be no difficulty in extending it. The schools which I would propose to select for the experiment are, the provincial schools at Bellary and Combaconum, the zillah school at Salem, and the taluq schools in Tanjore. At all these places the desire for education is, I think, sufficient to obviate the risk of the school fee fund falling so low as to be insufficient for the contingent expenditure.

22. It remains for me to advert to the opinions recorded in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute of the 19th March last, and in Mr. Powell's letter of the 10th of the following month, on the relations of English and vernacular instruction. Sir Charles Trevelyan considers that of late years an undue preference has been given to vernacular instruction, to the prejudice of English instruction, and in proof of this, he draws attention to the following alleged facts: 1st, that the pupils at schools connected with the Government are not permitted to commence English until they have gone through a certain course of vernacular instruction; 2nd, that geography and such like science is taught from vernacular books, and the explanations are ordered to be given in the vernacular language; and 3rd, that a higher fee is charged for learning English than the native language. Adverting to the relative claims of the English and vernacular languages in connexion with native education, which he has heard alluded to as if they were antagonistic, Sir Charles Trevelyan observes, that "they both of them have an indispensable part to perform in the present "stage of Indian progress, the one as the language of superior education, and the other as the "language of popular education, of business, and of common life." Mr. Powell entertains similar views. He pronounces an unfavourable opinion on the taluq schools, as being "neither the one "thing, nor the other;" as "pertaining neither to superior education, nor to popular education." He recommends that their number should be reduced, their designation altered, and that those retained should be raised to the standard of the Anglo-vernacular zillah schools. He does not in express terms offer an opinion as to the extent to which the vernacular languages should be made use of as means of instruction; but from the general tenor of his observations, it is to be gathered that he considers that in schools of this class the vernacular should be studied merely as languages; for when he speaks of "not deluding ourselves into the idea that these languages are capable of "sudden expansion into vehicles of profound thought," he evidently adverts to the rule at present in force under which what I may term as substantive instruction is up to a certain point imparted in the vernacular.

23. I have already shown that Sir Charles Trevelyan is mistaken in supposing that the study of English is not commenced at an early stage in the course of instruction. In the provincial and zillah schools it is begun in the lowest class, one-third of the entire time allotted to instruction being devoted to the study of the English language, and the remaining two-thirds being divided among the vernacular language, arithmetic, history, and geography, which subjects in the three lowest classes of each school are taught through the medium of the vernacular. In the higher classes, four-fifths of the school time are given to the English language and subjects taught through its medium. In the taluq schools, English is begun in the lowest class but one, the instruction in the lowest being confined to reading and writing in the vernacular, the tables in arithmetic, and perhaps the first of the four elementary rules of arithmetic. The study of English being begun in the second class; is continued in the third, fourth, and fifth, but it is taught merely as a language. Such at least is the rule, which, however, is not universally adhered to. In some of the taluq schools, owing to the ignorance of the masters of English, it is not taught at all; while in Malabar, owing to the want of vernacular books until quite recently, everything, except language, has been taught through the medium of English. Both these defects, as I consider them, are in course of being remedied, the course of instruction in the normal schools having been so arranged as to provide a sufficient supply of taluq schoolmasters possessing a fair knowledge of English, while the want of Malayalam school books is being rapidly met.

24. I have more than once explained upon what grounds I consider it desirable that even in the higher schools elementary instruction should be conveyed through the medium of the vernacular

languages; and from the Orders* which I have received, I have been led to infer that the rule laid down on that subject had met with the approval of the Madras Government and of the Secretary of State. My views on the subject are fully stated in the following extract from my review of the report of the Committee, who prepared the scheme of instruction now in force in the Government schools:—

"In authorizing the introduction of English at a somewhat earlier stage in the taluq school course than that at which it has been hitherto permitted, the director is not influenced by any change in the sentiments which he has long entertained, and which he has frequently placed upon record, as to the expediency of imparting all elementary instruction through the medium of the languages in which the pupils are accustomed to speak and think. He is convinced, and the conviction is strengthened whenever he visits a school in which English is made use of as the medium of imparting elementary instruction, that in such schools, even supposing the masters to be competent English scholars,—a state of things which cannot be looked for for some time to come in the taluq schools,—much of the instruction which is given is absolutely thrown away, owing to the ignorance of the pupils of the medium through which it is conveyed, and that in this way much time is wasted which might be more usefully employed. On this point the director believes that his sentiments are in accordance with those of the members of the Committee who drew up the scheme now under consideration, and with those of the majority of persons who have had much practical experience in the business of education in this country; but a contrary opinion is entertained in some quarters, and as it has been lately broached by one of the inspectors and in some of the leading newspapers, he desires once more to record his views on the subject, and the reasons on which they are founded.

"In the first place, he would remark that the English language is confessedly a very difficult one for foreigners, and that it is only after long and laborious practice in speaking, reading, and writing it that anything like a ready command of it is to be acquired. It is also in every respect most alien, in regard to form and construction, to the languages of India; and notwithstanding the remarkable facility which the natives of this country evince in the acquisition of languages, it is well known that comparatively few of the most advanced native scholars acquire that readiness and accuracy in speaking and writing the English language, which is by no means an uncommon accomplishment in an educated Englishman as regards the languages of Europe. It is one thing to acquire such a smattering of English as is very commonly possessed by the domestic servants, and many of the subordinates in the public offices in this Presidency. It is another thing to acquire such a command of the language as shall qualify the student to receive, with facility and in an intelligent manner, instruction imparted through its medium. The latter is a qualification which, circumstanced as the native pupils usually are, seldom speaking or hearing the language spoken out of school hours, it is hardly possible for a very youthful student to obtain; hardly possible, it may be said, for any but a comparatively small section of the students who resort to our schools.

"It may, therefore, be safely affirmed that, in the case of youthful pupils, a far greater amount of knowledge may be imparted through the vernacular in a given time than through English, and that the knowledge acquired through the former is likely to be much more accurate and real, more clearly impressed upon the mind, and, consequently, better adapted to inform, train, and discipline it than that which is acquired through a language imperfectly understood, and in the acquisition of which the attention of the learner must be more or less distracted from the actual subject-matter of the lesson by the difficulties which, at every step, arise from his imperfect acquaintance with the language employed by his teacher.

"For these reasons the director is of opinion that even in the higher schools, where something of a liberal education is attempted to be given, the basis should be laid in the vernacular. Such a course is by no means incompatible with the accurate study of the English language and of its literature in the higher classes, and, through its medium, of those more advanced branches of science in which the vernacular languages fail to provide the necessary text books.

"When we come to the lower schools, the absolute necessity of using the vernacular languages to a considerable extent becomes still more obvious. Under the most favourable circumstances the salaries of the teachers must be small, and their qualifications will be limited in proportion. As a general rule, their education will have extended over a shorter period than that of their more highly paid brethren, and their ability to convey instruction through the medium of a foreign language will be proportionately less. The pupils, too, will usually continue under instruction for shorter periods, and it will be the more important that the instruction which they receive shall be imparted to them in the language most familiar to them.

"In the lowest, or what may be designated as the primary schools, where the instruction has to be restricted to reading, writing, and arithmetic, it is clear that unless it be determined to substitute, or rather to attempt the substitution of English for the vernacular languages throughout the country, instruction must be imparted entirely in the vernacular. It is difficult to overrate the importance of placing these schools on an efficient footing, and yet it would be idle to look for any marked improvement in them, if the system of instruction in the schools of a class immediately above them does not provide for its being imparted in a great measure through the medium of the vernacular. The teachers of the primary schools, in order that they may teach efficiently, must have gone through a course somewhat more extensive than that which they are called upon to teach. It is notorious that, as a general rule, native students who have received a purely English education are constantly unable to explain in their own language what they have acquired through the medium of English. Provision therefore must be made in the taluk schools and others of a similar grade for raising up teachers for the primary schools, and to this end the vernacular languages must be largely made use of in the former."

* Proceedings of Government under date the 4th October 1859, No. 1512, and 13th February 1860, reviewing the annual report on public instruction for 1858–59, and printed with it.

25. The above opinions are not singular. They are shared in by three of the inspectors at present employed in this Presidency, by Sir Alexander Grant, by some of the leading educationists in Bengal, and by a large number of persons connected with missionary education all over India.

26. Colonel Pears, in his report on a tour of inspection in 1858, makes the following remarks:—

"I wish to submit for your consideration two points which have, in the course of this inspection, impressed themselves very strongly upon my own mind. The first refers to the provincial and zillah schools, in which the English language is made the chief, if not the only medium for the communication of substantive instruction. Whatever advantages this system may possess, it is impossible to look closely into the state of a school of this class without perceiving that it has serious disadvantages also. From the main part of the business of the school being carried on in the English language, of which even the most advanced of the scholars have but an imperfect knowledge, and the vernacular language being comparatively little studied or valued, the consequence is that boys never attain to the habit of accurate expression either in the one language or the other; nor consequently to that of accurate thinking, a habit, I need hardly say, of incalculable importance, morally as well as intellectually, being as essential to truthfulness of character as to intellectual power. I fear from what I have seen that the mathematical training given in these schools, sound and good though it is, does not do much to counteract this evil. I could not but observe, too, the tendency which the system has to foster a feeling (natural enough under any circumstances) of vanity in the boys. This fault, so opposed to any real improvement, is too often and too plainly betrayed in their demeanour, both in and out of school."

27. Mr. Fowler, reporting on a school under the management of a native committee at Saint Thomas' Mount, writes:—

"And here I beg to remark on the extreme delusion under which many natives labour. The managers, I will suppose, wish to teach, and the pupils to learn English as quickly and as well as possible; and with this I see no room to find fault. The steps taken, however, for effecting the object are most ill-conceived. The vernacular is banished, and English read,—spoken, read badly,—spoken ungrammatically, the whole day without any attempt to have the thoughts translated. It would be a great thing if, by some means, the untrained native teachers could be convinced that the best way of teaching English is by constant reciprocal accurate translation; and that loose inaccurate speaking of it prevents boys from gaining any real knowledge of any subject, and lays such a foundation of inaccuracy in language as a basis of sound knowledge can never be raised on. In the school on which I am now reporting, this struck me very forcibly. The accompanying table will show that every class obtained a very low average indeed, and this I think is to be put down, not so much to the dulness of the boys, or even to the inefficiency of the teachers (for, from the intelligence shown by about two-thirds of the school, it seemed to have been fairly taught), as to the fact that the former were constantly listening to a foreign language, and that consequently they get into the way of listening very little and of understanding less. To attempt to teach Hindu boys Euclid, Algebra, Geography, and History, in English, seems to me not a whit less irrational than it would be for a German to open a school in England and banish every language except his own, and then expect the boy to know what he was talking about. The English language is so difficult (indeed any foreign language would be), that instead of dissipating the attention of the boys by trying to make them learn substantive knowledge through it as a medium, it would be vastly better to have nothing but language studied for the first two or three years; by the end of that time the pupils would have acquired such a command of it that they could learn more of history, geography, &c., in three months, than would have been learnt in three years according to present practice."

28. Sir Alexander Grant writes:—

"All that I have seen appears fully to bear out Mr. Arbuthnot's opinion that the subjects of rudimentary education should be taught, not in English, but from text books translated into the vernacular. Lower than the fourth class in the taluk and zillah schools, boys are certainly not capable of clearly understanding books written in English, and they are only too apt to acquire the words without attaching any definite meaning to them."

29. At the missionary conference lately held at Liverpool, which was attended by missionaries from all parts of the world, great stress is laid on the expediency of making the vernacular languages the medium of all the theological instruction which is imparted to the native agents destined for employment in the various missions. While laying down the general principle, that with the greater number of such agents "an education through the medium of their own tongue will "be found sufficient," that "with others English may be added to a certain extent," and that "with a few, an extensive knowledge of the English language and literature will be found the "means of storing their minds with larger knowledge, furnishing them for those higher labours "to which men of distinguished ability in great heathen cities are constantly called," the conference* believe that in all cases the more "directly theological portion of their education should "be given in the native language; that in their own tongue they may become perfectly familiar "with all the expressions, texts, technical terms, and phrases which are required in every hour of "an active preacher's life: lessons on preaching, specimens of sermons, arguments, and discussions should all be given in the native tongue; and it would be well if in their private readings "these native students used only their vernacular Bible;" or, in other words, that that knowledge which is the most important to the student with reference to his future duties, which it is requisite that he should master with the greatest possible accuracy and precision, and reproduce with readiness and clearness of expression for the benefit of his unlearned countrymen, should be imparted to him through the medium of the language in which he and they are alike accustomed to speak and think.

* Conference on missions held in 1860 at Liverpool, page 229.

30. The committee for the improvement of schools in Bengal, which sat at Calcutta in 1857, and which was composed of three* inspectors of schools, two European teachers employed in Government schools, one native (the latter, I believe, a teacher), and one missionary of considerable experience in education (the Rev. J. Long)—referring to a class of schools which had risen up in that Presidency, "intermediate between the purely vernacular or village schools and the English or zillah schools," advert to the subject in the following terms:—

"The committee are unanimously of opinion that the tendency of such schools is to aggravate a very serious evil which has more than once been brought to your notice in the reports of the inspectors of schools, viz., the substitution of a very imperfect and inaccurate knowledge of English, with a still smaller knowledge of other things, for that higher education which, while giving full and accurate information of a practical kind, would at the same time strengthen the faculties of the mind. Under the present system, the schools in question merely serve to create a class of persons who, while too ignorant of English to be able to rise to a higher position in life, and possessing no knowledge or mental training which would enable them to exercise a healthy or enlightening influence on those around them, are, in consequence of the superiority which their English school education gives them in their own eyes, *unwilling to follow the calling of their fathers, and are consequently discontented with their position in life.* The number of this class of schools, it may be observed, is increasing rapidly under the grant-in-aid rules.

"The committee are sensibly alive to the importance of making the education at these schools, —acting as they do upon that very important section of the community known as 'the middle classes,'—a means of diffusing throughout the country knowledge of a practical kind, bearing on the daily wants and occupations of life, and of enlightening the masses generally. And they firmly believe that to do this, such knowledge should be imparted through the medium of the *vernacular*. It can hardly be necessary to prove, by detailed arguments, that the medium of instruction for any people should be *their own* and not a foreign language. The committee would advert merely to two facts; first, that knowledge must obviously be more accurate and real when imparted in a language already familiar than when the medium used is a foreign tongue, the acquisition of which is in itself difficult; and secondly, that a far greater amount of knowledge can be imparted through the vernacular in a given time, and for a given expenditure, than through English; and time and expenditure are important considerations to the classes who frequent these schools.

"The only question upon which any difference of opinion exists among the members of the committee is, how far the present class of teachers and the present text books are sufficient for the communication of full and accurate knowledge in mathematics, history, geography, and natural philosophy. They are, however, quite agreed that all the requisite means may be provided in a very short time, and that steps should be taken at once to provide such means."

31. In regard to the position of the taluk schools, which Mr. Powell considers to be unsatisfactory and anomalous, as pertaining neither to superior nor to popular education, I would observe that those schools belong to an intermediate grade which cannot be overlooked or omitted in any comprehensive scheme of national education. They are of the class which is referred to in the 42nd paragraph of the Educational Despatch of 1854 as schools "whose object should be, not to "train highly a few youths, but to provide more opportunities than now exist for the acquisition "of such an improved education as will make those who possess it more useful members of society "in every condition of life." They are essentially *middle schools* corresponding to the middle class schools of England, which in all countries are resorted to by those classes who are able to go through a course of instruction more advanced than that usually imparted in primary schools, but are not in a position to devote to it that time and money which its acquisition through the medium of a foreign language necessarily demands. I do not overlook the fact that the English language, which in most Indian schools takes the place which is occupied by the Greek and Latin languages in the schools and colleges of Europe, being a spoken language, and, as the language of the Government, being largely used in the transaction of business, has practical claims in this country, which cannot be asserted in Europe in favour of the ancient languages of Greece and Rome; and on this ground I would teach it as a language in all schools for which it is possible to obtain masters at all competent to teach it; but I would not place it as a barrier against the acquisition of much that is likely to prove useful to those who, either from inaptitude for mastering a difficult foreign language, or from want of time, are unable to obtain that mastery over it which is essential to the acquirement of accurate knowledge through its medium, by constituting it the language of instruction in all subjects, except the vernacular language. It appears to me that the existence of such schools as those now under consideration is essential as a connecting link† between the highly educated classes and those whose education is limited to the

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* Mr. Hodgson Pratt; Mr. H. Woodrow; Mr. R. B. Chapman; Peary Churn Sircar; the Rev. J. K. Rogers; the Rev. J. Long; Mr. Robert Hand.

† The necessity of such a connecting link is forcibly stated in the following extract from Mr. John Fryer Thomas' minute of the 26th June 1851.

"I will first express my decided conviction that a system, which contemplates only the imparting a high measure of education to a few, exclusively through the medium of English, must fail to produce any great or general effect upon the national mind. It appears to me to reverse the natural order of things, and that the attempt to educate and enlighten a nation through a foreign language, is one opposed to the experience of all times and countries. English must ever be, in this land, to the mass, an unknown tongue.

"A smattering of English may be acquired by a considerable number about our towns or in immediate communication with the few English residing in India; but the people (the women as well as the men) will, as a whole, only think and speak and read in their native tongues; and their general enlightenment, or education, must, and I believe, can only be attained through this channel:

rudiments of learning; and that instead of, on the one hand, abolishing them, or, on the other, raising the standard of instruction which they are designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve them on their present plan by providing them with trained teachers and with suitable books. Both these objects are being gradually attained, and several of the schools are in a very satisfactory condition. In some cases, doubtless, the locality was ill-selected, and in others the masters were ill-qualified; and, owing to these causes, a few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few have been abolished; but these are matters of administrative detail, which, though requiring much care and consideration, do not, in my judgment, call for any radical changes in the system now in operation.

ORDER THEREON, 19th January 1861, No. 88.

Order of Government, 30th May 1860, No. 786.
Minute by the Honourable Sir C. Trevelyan, 19th March 1860, in proceedings of Government, 26th idem.
Letter from Mr. E. B. Powell, acting director public instruction, 10th April 1860, in proceedings of Government, 3rd May 1860.

With reference to the papers noted in the margin, the director of public instruction submits his views on the subjects of the introduction of a uniform rate of fee into the Government schools, and of the relations of English and vernacular instruction in the educational scheme for the Madras Presidency.

2. On the first of these questions, the director has forwarded the original reports made by the inspectors, deputy inspectors, and masters of schools who were called upon by Mr. Powell to state what would be a suitable rate for each of the several schools with which they are connected, upon the plan of charging the same rate in each class. He has also embodied in his letter an abstract of their several replies.

3. With few exceptions, the officers who have been thus referred to, are opposed to the adoption of a uniform rate of fee. Mr. Arbuthnot states that he "concurs for the most part in the "objections which these gentlemen have urged. He cannot admit the correctness of Mr. Powell's "statement, that the fee is to be looked upon merely as a security for regularity of attendance, "and a means of making the people attach a value to education, and not in any way as a provision "for defraying the expense of instruction. In all the existing Government schools, the contingent "expenditure, as distinguished from that which goes to defray the payment of salaries, is provided "for out of the school fees. In course of time, it may be hoped the receipts from this source will "considerably increase, as they have done in Bengal, where, in several of the higher schools the "school fees exceed the amount contributed by Government towards the expenses of the schools, "while in some, the entire expenditure is defrayed from this source; and the schools, instead "of being a source of cost, are a source of profit to the State. It appears to him extremely "desirable that the scale of fees should be gradually increased, and that it should eventually form "an important item in the income of each school. It is the only form in which, with a few "exceptions, the people of this Presidency bear any share in the expense incurred in providing "them with a sound education; and unless it be established beyond a doubt, that the present "system works prejudicially to the advancement of education, it seems expedient to avoid any "measure which would have the effect of reducing the amount derivable from school fees. It is "clear from the reports, which have been quoted, that in some cases at all events, the adoption "of a uniform rate of fee will so reduce the aggregate amount received from this source, as to "render it necessary that the Government should make other provision for the contingent "expenditure of the schools. It may be true, as is stated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's minute and "Mr. Powell's letter, that a graduated scale of fees prevents some pupils from going on to the

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and a wide basis therefore of a solid, though limited education, through the means of the vernacular languages, must be given to those classes which now receive education, before anything permanent will be effected.

"It is upon this broad basis alone, that the superstructure of a high standard of refined education can, it appears to me, be raised, and the superior acquirements of the few very highly educated be made to tell upon and influence society. For let us suppose that we have some tens or even scores of youths, out of a population of millions, masters of the higher sciences, well acquainted with all the beauties of Shakespeare, of Milton, and with the learning of Bacon, and with the great master-minds of Europe, and the rest of the people, not the lowest classes alone, left in their hereditary ignorance, and that ignorance, Asiatic.

"How, I would ask, is this mass, wholly unprepared by even an elementary education in western learning, to understand and appreciate the acquirements of the highly educated man? or, how is he to communicate his high attainments in science, and literature to them? and what possible influence would he therefore exercise over them. In Europe, the bulk of the population who receive an education have ordinarily some elementary instruction in the higher sciences—in astronomy, natural philosophy, &c.—and individuals throughout all grades of society have, some more, some less, knowledge of the higher sciences, and in many cases, a considerable degree of scientific acquirement, which enables and qualifies some, in all ranks, to appreciate more or less fully the highest discoveries and attainments in science. There is consequently a connecting link, running through all society there, which conveys the highest truths of science in an elementary form to all grades, and the acquisitions of the most advanced minds can be, and are, appreciated by those immediately below them; and through them they filter down to the lower grades, who are prepared in their measure, by elementary instruction, to receive them.

"But what is the case in this country? high acquirements in science or literature will be appreciated and understood by none, but the few alone highly educated. There is a broad and impassable line between them and all others. I cannot but think it almost certain, therefore, that the only result of a system, which educates a few highly, and leaves the rest of the population without even elementary instruction, is, to render all the superior acquirements of that few (made moreover at an enormous cost to the State) barren and fruitless as to any general influence upon society."

"higher classes who would otherwise do so; but, unless the lowest rate which is deemed suitable "for the lowest classes be applied to all, there is obviously a considerable risk of boys being "excluded by a uniform rate of fee from entering the school at all, who under the present system "are attracted into the lower classes by the low rate of fee charged in them, and who, as Colonel "Pears observes, 'having made some progress, and being desirous of making more, do willingly "pay a higher charge as they rise in the school.'"

The director adds that he "cannot admit the inconsistency to which Mr. Powell adverts, as "evinced by those who advocate a graduated scale of fees, and at the same time consider scholar-"ships desirable." He remarks that the inspectors and others who have urged the retention of a graduated scale are by no means warm advocates of an extensive application of the scholarship system. But assuming the fact to be as stated by the late acting director, Mr. Arbuthnot is "unable to see the alleged inconsistency. The number of scholarships given in any one school is "usually very limited They are given as incentives to meritorious scholars, and especially to "poor but deserving scholars who might otherwise be without the means of continuing their "education. The distinction is this:—By maintaining a uniform rate of fee, the same advantages "are held out to the poor as to the rich, irrespectively of the ability or desire manifested by either "to profit by these advantages. By offering a limited number of scholarships, deserving students "are encouraged, and if poor, are provided with the means, which otherwise they would want, of "continuing their studies. In the latter case the boon is offered, not to poverty, but to industry "and ability; while in the former it is offered indiscriminately to dulness and intelligence, poverty "and wealth. The system of a graduated scale of fees is in accordance with the natural order of "things, and with the important principle of adapting the education given to the probable position "of the pupils in after life. It is very doubtful whether the difficulty which unquestionably "exists in filling the higher classes in our schools, is attributable in any appreciable degree to the "higher rate of fee charged in those classes. In my opinion, Mr. Arbuthnot says, it is caused "principally by the desire which prevails among the pupils and their parents, that the former "should obtain employment as soon as possible after they have received such instruction as they "conceive to be sufficient to qualify them for a subordinate situation in the public service. The "Presidency College, in which the scale of fees is the same in all classes of both departments, is "an instance in point. Here it is evident that the difficulty which is experienced in filling the "classes of the senior department, is in no way connected with the amount of fee."

For these reasons, the director recommends a "re-consideration of the orders which have been "passed for the entire abolition of the present system of a graduated scale of fees," and suggested "that the uniform rate be tried in one or two localities; and, if it should be found that, under "its operation, the higher classes are better filled than in those schools in which the graduated "scale obtains, there will be no difficulty in extending it." The schools proposed to be selected for the experiment are the provincial schools at Bellary and Combaconum, the zilla school at Salem, and the talook schools in Tanjore. At all these places the desire for education is, Mr. Arbuthnot thinks, "sufficient to obviate the risk of the school fee-fund falling so low as to be "insufficient for the contingent expenditure."

6. It appears to Government that this suggestion to test the working of a uniform rate of fees experimentally, and on a limited scale is judicious, and they resolve to authorize its being acted upon. The director will take the necessary measures accordingly, and report the result of the experiment when it has had a fair trial.

It is presumed that the rates adopted will be

| | Per Mensem. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the two provincial schools - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For the zilla school at Salem - - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| For the Tanjore taluq schools - - | 0 | 4 | 0 |

7. The remainder of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter, paragraphs 22 to 31, is devoted to discussing the relations of English and vernacular instruction, in advertence to the opinion expressed by Sir C. Trevelyan, that, of late years, an undue preference had been given to vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English.

8. The director general shows that Sir Charles was "mistaken in his supposition that the "study of English was not commenced at an early stage, in the course of instruction followed in "the Government schools. In the provincial and zilla schools it is begun in the lowest class, "one-third of the entire time allotted to instruction being devoted to the study of the English "language, and the remaining two-thirds being divided among the vernacular language, "arithmetic, history, and geography, which subjects, in the three lowest classes of each school "are taught through the medium of the vernacular. In the higher classes four-fifths of the "school time are given to the English language, and subjects taught through its medium. In the "taluq schools, English is begun in the lowest class but one, the instruction in the lowest being "confined to reading and writing in the vernacular, the tables in arithmetic, and perhaps the "first of the four elementary rules of arithmetic. The study of English being begun in the "second class, is continued in the third, fourth, and fifth, but it is taught merely as a "language." Mr. Arbuthnot repeats at length the reasons expressed by him on former occasions, for which he deems it desirable that even in the higher schools elementary instruction should be conveyed through the medium of the vernacular language. In these opinions he is not singular. They are shared by three of the inspectors at present employed in this Presidency, by Sir Alexander Grant, by some of the leading educationists in Bengal, and by a large number of persons connected with missionary education all over India. In paragraphs 26 to 30, extracts are quoted from the reports of Government educational officers and others confirmatory of this statement. In the concluding paragraph of his letter, the director general adverts to the position of the taluq schools, which Mr. Powell had considered to be unsatisfactory and anomalous,

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pertaining neither to superior nor to popular education; and observes that these schools belong to an intermediate grade which cannot be overlooked in any comprehensive scheme of national education. It appears to him "that the existence of these schools is essential as a connecting "link between the highly educated classes and those whose education is limited to the rudiments "of learning; and that instead of, on the one hand, abolishing them, or on the other, raising the "standard of instruction which they are designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve "them on their present plan by providing them with trained teachers and with suitable books. "Both these objects are being gradually attained, and several of the schools are in a very satis-"factory condition. In some cases, doubtless, the locality was ill-selected, and in others the "masters were ill-qualified; and owing to these causes, a few schools have had to be removed "to other places, and a few have been abolished; but these are matters of administrative detail, "which though requiring much care and consideration, do not, in Mr. Arbuthnot's judgment, "call for any radical changes in the system now in operation."

9. The Government have carefully considered this part of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter in connexion with the previous correspondence on the subject, and the conclusion to which they have been led, on a full review of all the arguments bearing on the question of the relation to be borne by vernacular to English education, is, that the system as now prescribed for the Government schools is sound and should be maintained. They likewise concur in the director's views in respect to the taluq schools. These schools, it is clear, occupy a very important place in the educational scheme of this Presidency, and should be preserved on their present basis. All that is required is to improve them by the provision of competent teachers and suitable school books, wants which are being gradually supplied. The more efficient the taluq schools are made by these means, and the better the elementary instruction which they thus impart, the greater will be the amount of general good which will be attained.

10. Resolved that a copy of the director's report, of Mr. Powell's letter, 18th May 1860, of the Government Order, 30th May 1860, and of the above remarks be furnished to the Government of India, in reference to the concluding paragraph of the letter to them under date 3rd May last, No. 656.

11. Resolved also that copies of these papers be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in continuation of the despatch, 7th May 1860, No. 46.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

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## B.

No. 401.

Madras, 11th March 1861.

From A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

To the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to reply to the proceedings of Government under date the 11th October last, No. 1,486, communicating the orders of the Governor in Council with reference to the report on the examination of candidates for admission to the uncovenanted civil service held in March last, and calling for my opinion as to whether it is desirable to raise the standard of qualification for the lower grade; all appointments of rupees 25 per mensem and under having been exempted from the operation of the examination rules. I have deferred replying to this requisition, in order that I might deliberately consider various points in which it appears to me, from an observation of the working of the system during the past three years, that it needs revision. In considering the subject, I have had an opportunity of examining the annual reports of the Civil Service Commission in England, the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service appointments which was published a few months ago, and the regulations which were made in 1857 for the examination of persons desirous of entering the civil service of Canada; and it may be well that I should preface the suggestions which I am about to offer, by a brief notice of the leading features of the three systems as at present enforced.

Examinations for the English civil service.

2. In England, the examinations of candidates for admission to the permanent civil service, are held in pursuance of an Order in Council, in the preamble of which it is declared to be "expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of young "men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of "Her Majesty's civil establishments." The examinations are invariably held with special reference to a particular situation or situations, and except in those cases in which one or more appointments have been thrown open to public competition, the instances of which have as yet been few, no candidate is admitted without a nomination from the head of a department. The general direction of the system, including the duty of framing regulations in communication with the heads of departments for ascertaining the age, physical qualifications, moral character, and standard of knowledge to be demanded from the candidates, is intrusted to two commissioners, gentlemen of high standing in the public service, (the present Commissioners are Sir Edward Ryan, formerly Chief Justice at Calcutta, and Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords,) aided by a paid secretary and by two permanent examiners, who also receive fixed salaries. As a general rule, the examinations are held weekly, the number of candidates to be examined varying with the number of vacancies, and of candidates nominated to succeed to them. The examinations are conducted entirely on paper. Those for appointments in London are held in the office of the Civil Service Commission. Examinations are also held in Dublin and Edinburgh, and occasionally at other places both in Great Britain

and Ireland, and in the colonies; the papers in all such cases being furnished by the Commissioners, and executed under the superintendence of an officer appointed for the purpose, usually an officer of the department to which the appointment belongs, and by whom the papers, with the candidates' answers, are returned to the Civil Service Commissioners. In those cases in which appointments are offered for public competition, including the examinations of candidates for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service of India, which have been intrusted to the Civil Service Commissioners, it is the practice to employ temporary examiners for the occasion.

3. The tests for each department are fixed by the head of the department in communication with the Commissioners. The Order in Council prescribes that "the rules applicable to each "department shall be settled with the assistance of the Commissioners at the discretion of the "chief authorities of the department;" and it appears from the evidence of the Secretary to the Commission quoted in the Report of the Select Committee, that "the Commissioners have not "very often interfered." Candidates are liable to be rejected on any one of four grounds:—1, as being beyond the authorized age; 2, as being physically incapable; 3, as not having produced satisfactory evidence of moral character; 4, as deficient in the knowledge and ability which is tested by the examination they are required to undergo.

4. In most departments there are two standards, one for permanent clerks and one for supplementary clerks. I append to this letter a statement of the standards of qualification required for some of the principal departments, from which it will be seen that while,—

1. Exercise, designed to test handwriting and orthography,
2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions,
3. English composition, and
4. A précis,

are common to almost all, each department has its own special subjects, either literary or professional; the latter, and in some cases both, being selected with reference to the future duties of the clerks. Book-keeping, for instance, is required in the Somerset House branch of the Admiralty, and in the office of the Committee of Council on Education; the French language in the Whitehall branch of the Admiralty, in the Colonial Office, and in the Foreign Office. In most of the offices, geography and English history are required from candidates for the permanent clerkships. The examination of the supplementary clerks is usually restricted to handwriting, orthography, and elementary arithmetic. As a general rule, however, it is only in case of failing in what may be considered the two most essential subjects, viz., arithmetic and spelling, the candidates are rejected. Out of 1,972 candidates rejected in the five years ending with 1859, on the ground of having failed to pass the intellectual test, all, except 106, were rejected as deficient in arithmetic or spelling. In many offices, it is the practice to make the examination to a certain extent competitive by nominating three candidates to compete for each vacancy; but in the opinion * of the Commissioners, it frequently happens that the competition exists only in name, two out of three candidates being unable to reach the minimum standard of proficiency required for admission to the civil service, and consequently not being competitors in the real sense of the term. All candidates on first appointment are considered to be on probation for the first six months, and the Commissioners in their reports lay considerable stress on the importance of a strict enforcement of this rule.

Examinations for the civil service in Canada.

6. The distinguishing feature, common to both the systems of examination now in force in Canada and in this Presidency, as contrasted with that above described, is that the examinations are open to all comers, and that they are held, not with reference to actual vacancies in particular situations, but with the view of ascertaining what candidates shall be eligible to succeed to future vacancies which may occur in any branch of the public service to which the regulations apply. In Canada, examinations are held monthly under a Board, which is called the "Board of "Examiners for the Civil Service," and is composed of 12 *ex-officio* members. Candidates are admitted on application, provided that they can furnish satisfactory certificates of age, health, and character. The prescribed test is uniformly as follows:—

1. To write a good hand,
2. To spell correctly,
3. To write grammatically,
4. To write correctly from dictation,
5. To be conversant with the elementary rules of arithmetic;

and "to enable the Board to judge for what branch of the public service any candidate is best "qualified, he may be examined, should he desire it, in the following subjects, or in any one or "more of those which he may select:

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* Extract of the Report of Select Committee, p. 13 :—

"Both the Commissioners and Mr. Mann, while bearing high testimony to the general success of the plan established under the Order in Council of 1855, point to one defect in its working, which your Committee think it necessary to notice. The competitive test frequently exists in name, where it is not resorted to in fact. If out of three candidates sent up to compete for a vacant place, only one is qualified to reach the *minimum* standard of proficiency necessary for admission to the Civil Service, it is clear that the other two are in no real sense of the word competitors, and that the trial to which the successful candidate has been exposed is in effect merely that of passing the test required on a simple nomination. This is a delusion on the public, and a fertile source of abuse. For it is clear that while a system prevails, any minister who may be so disposed, has it in his power to retain, virtually, the right of nomination as before, while diminishing his responsibility for the appointments he makes, by the semblance of a partially open competition; thus, the advantages of both systems are lost: responsibility ceases, and competition is not created."

"1. Translating English into French, or French into English, and writing from dictation in either language.
"2. Arithmetic, as far as decimal fractions.
"3. Book-keeping.
"4. Elementary geography.
"5. Making abstracts of documents."

The examinations are partly oral and partly on paper. They are all held at the capital. A register is kept of all the passed candidates, and the heads of the departments, to which the examination rules apply, are prohibited from appointing any person not previously employed in the public service, whose name does not appear in the register of passed candidates. With the exception of the optional examination in the French language, for which provision is made in the list of optional subjects, the examination is conducted entirely in English.

Present scheme of examination for the uncovenanted civil service in the Presidency.

5. The regulations in force in this Presidency for the admission of candidates to the uncovenanted civil service, resemble those enacted by the Canadian legislature, in that the examinations held under them are open to all candidates, and that while they are not competitive in the proper acceptation of the term, and do not interfere with the discretion of heads of departments in making appointments further than to restrict their selection of persons not already employed in the public service to the lists of passed candidates, they still have some of the advantages which are considered to attach to competitive examinations, inasmuch as the candidates being ranked in the order of merit, an opportunity is offered to those heads of offices who desire to employ well-educated young men, of selecting the most proficient. The rules are of general application, the only departments at present exempted from their operation being the postal department, the police, and the department of public instruction; the latter on the ground that there exists in it a separate system of departmental examinations specially adapted to the peculiar requirements of the department, and which all candidates for employment or promotion are required to pass. The remainder of the uncovenanted civil service is divided into three departments for the purposes of these examinations,—revenue, judicial, and English. All situations not belonging either to the revenue department or the judicial department, are considered to belong to what is designated as the English department; and for each department there are two standards of test, a lower test which qualifies for any appointment in the department to which it applies, the salary of which may not exceed rupees 50 per mensem; and a higher test which qualifies for any appointment in the department. The lower test in all the departments is entirely a literary test. It demands a grammatical knowledge of the language, either English or vernacular, as the case may be, in which the candidate has to be examined, in arithmetic, a knowledge of the four simple and compound rules, elementary geography, and a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India. The higher test in the judicial and revenue departments is partly literary and partly professional. Graduates of the Madras University in the faculty of law, are exempted from any part of the examination except the vernacular language, and graduates in arts are exempted from all but the vernacular and the legal tests. Similarly, a certificate of having passed the university matriculation examination qualifies for any situation in the lower division of the English department, and for any situation in the lower division of the revenue or judicial departments, on passing the vernacular language test prescribed for those departments. Here, there is an anomaly which ought to be corrected, the standards of the university matriculation examination being in every respect equal to the literary portion of the higher test prescribed for these examinations. The examinations are held once a year at the Presidency, and at various stations in the provinces. They are conducted by examiners appointed for the occasion by Government, and who form a Committee designated as the Central Committee, for the uncovenanted service examinations, and act under the direction of a president, at present one of the members of council. The number of vernacular languages, and of candidates, has on each occasion necessitated the appointment of a considerable number of examiners. On the last occasion there were no less than 13 examiners; and the cost of the examination, exclusive of the printing of papers and other incidental charges, was rupees 5,300. The number of candidates was 3,372, and the number of papers to be examined fell little short of 20,000.

6. With the view of diminishing the number of candidates, and excluding persons from the examination who are altogether unqualified to attempt the tests prescribed, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the President of the Committee, has determined that on all future occasions a fee of rupees 3 8 0 shall be exacted from each candidate for admission to the examination, and that those who signally fail shall be excluded from the next ensuing examination. Partly also with the object of reducing the number of candidates, and partly, I presume, on other grounds, it has been decided that hereafter all appointments of rupees 25 and under shall be exempted from the operation of the rules, and it is proposed that with reference to this alteration, the standard of test for the lower grade of appointments shall be raised, and that the lower test shall give admittance to appointments up to rupees 80 per mensem.

Inexpedient to raise the standard of present lower test.

7. I do not think it is desirable to raise the standard of the present lower test. With certain alterations, which I am about to propose with the view of rendering it in some respects more practical, the present standard is quite sufficient to prove the fitness of the candidates as regards their literary attainments for the situations to which the majority are likely to be appointed on passing the test, and to exclude those who are decidedly incapable; and this, I think, is all that should be attempted in regulating the minimum test. It may be a question whether the English language ought not to be added to the test for all departments. In my opinion it is not advisable; at all events, it appears to me that the time is not yet come to demand a knowledge of English for admission to situations, the duties of which are transacted entirely through the medium of the vernacular languages. In every collector's office there are several *employés* on salaries exceeding rupees 25, whose duties do not require any knowledge of the English language; and to demand it from all future candidates for such offices would, in many cases, be tantamount to excluding from promotion a large number of persons, who, entering the public service under the relaxation of the

rules which has now been ordered, without having passed any examinations whatever, would find it impossible subsequently to pass an examination in the English language, and would thus be debarred from promotion to situations for which they might be well qualified. According to Mr. Pelly's scheme* of revenue establishments, the present lower test will qualify for all offices in the vernacular branch of a collector's office up to that of translator, and for all offices on the taluq establishments except that of tahsildar. In the judicial department the case is somewhat different. In the Civil and Session Courts there are several situations with salaries not exceeding rupees 50, the limit to which the vernacular test at present qualifies, for which some knowledge of English is more or less requisite; but in preference to laying down a general rule that all candidates for situations above rupees 25 per mensem shall pass an examination in the English language, I would demand this test only for those situations for which it is clearly requisite.

Advisable to abolish the higher literary test

8. I would at the same time cancel that part of the present rules which requires every official, who may have been admitted into the public service by virtue of having passed the lower test, to pass a second literary test before he can receive a certain amount of salary. It will be remembered that the rules now in force were adopted in supersession of the more elaborate scheme previously issued, in consequence of the grave objections urged against the latter by several of the heads of departments. The most important of these objections, and that which may be said to have decided the fate of the original rules, had reference to their probable effect on the prospects of public officers then in the service, whose education had not been such as to qualify them for passing the prescribed tests, and whose time, as a general rule, was so fully occupied in the performance of their public duties as to preclude the possibility of their supplying the deficiencies of their previous education. To meet this objection, it was determined that the application of the rules should be made prospective, and the scheme was simplified by the substitution of two examinations for what, according to the original plan, might have amounted to no less than six, ranging over a period of ten years. In recommending the adoption of a low standard to qualify for admission into the lower offices in the public service, and of one somewhat higher, which should include a literary as well as a professional test, I was influenced by the consideration that the duties attached to the offices included in the lower division were, as a general rule, of a mechanical character, and such as the standard proposed would afford an adequate preparation for. This part of the scheme, in fact, was based on a principle analogous to that which has led to the attainments demanded from the supplementary and temporary clerks in the public offices in London, being lower than those demanded from the permanent clerks. But the circumstances of the two cases are not quite the same. If I am not misinformed, the persons who usually fill situations of the former description in England are of a different social class from those who are appointed to the permanent clerkships, and while the latter are usually gentlemen by birth, the former come from the lower ranks of the middle class, and are not qualified either by education or habits to aspire to the higher situations for which the permanent clerks are eligible. In this country, the whole fabric of the social machinery is different; the distinctions of class are based upon considerations in no way resembling those which govern the distinctions of class in Europe, and such as it is impossible for the Government to recognize in its regulations for the organization of its service. Admission into the lowest appointments in the public service is eagerly sought by native youths of excellent social position, and it is not too much to affirm that in nine cases out of ten the clerk or gumastah commencing with a salary of 5 pagodas a month looks forward to eventually rising to the highest situations in the uncovenanted branch of the service. On further consideration, moreover, I am disposed to think it questionable whether the line of demarcation which it was attempted to draw between those offices, the duties of which are mainly mechanical, and those which demand a certain amount of intellectual cultivation, was not fixed too high. The duties attached to many of the situations which fall below the limit of rupees 50 per mensem are such as demand considerably more than mere mechanical qualifications. To record depositions, prepare précis, and draft orders based upon the verbal instructions of the head of the office, are the ordinary duties of the higher vernacular clerks in a collector's office, none of whom are to receive higher salaries than rupees 50 per mensem. If, therefore, any line is to be drawn, which I think questionable, it will be advisable to fix it lower rather than to raise it; and probably that which has already been drawn by Government in exempting all offices up to rupees 25 per mensem from the operation of the examination rules will answer as well as any other. In my opinion it would be preferable to abandon the attempt at drawing a distinction, in regard to the requirement of a literary test between the lowest class of clerks and those of a higher grade, demanding from all such a test as shall be deemed sufficient to exclude decided incapacity, and no more, but at the same time offering every opportunity to those who are more highly educated of proving their attainments, and thus enabling heads of offices to give them a preference for employment.

9. Entertaining this view, I would strongly advocate the abandonment of the second and higher test which is at present demanded, so far as regards what may be termed the literary part of it. It appears to me that the great practical difficulties which were considered to preclude the application of this part of the examination system to persons already in the public service, will be experienced with almost equal force, when those who have obtained admission to the service by passing according to the lower standard, shall have risen to the highest situations tenable by them, and are considered by the heads of their departments to be qualified for further promotion. Such persons, it will often happen, will have had little leisure or opportunity for the prosecution of their scholastic studies, and will have great difficulty in qualifying for an examination such as that now requisite for admission into the higher division of the uncovenanted service. The result will be, either that many useful officers will be debarred from further promotion, or that so many exceptions will have to be made, as to render the rules practically of no effect.

10. For these reasons, I would recommend that there should in future be but one literary test,

* Recorded in the proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department under date the 11th October, 1859, No. 1,386.

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which all candidates, either, as was originally laid down, for all appointments above the grade of peon, or, as the Government have recently determined for all appointments the salary of which may exceed rupees 25 per mensem, shall be required to pass, and that separate provision should be made for testing what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular departments or in particular offices attached to such departments. The present rules demand no professional qualifications for the various offices included under the general head of English department, while those prescribed for the revenue and judicial departments are more comprehensive than it seems necessary to demand for some of the offices attached to those departments. If the principle of testing by examination the professional qualifications of public officers be correct, it is very necessary that an accountant should have proved his knowledge of book-keeping, but it can hardly be requisite that a translator in a Session Court should be acquainted with the law of evidence, or with the system of revenue accounts. I would require the several controlling boards and heads of departments to consider for what particular offices a special test is needed, and to determine in each case the nature of the test, leaving it to candidates for the offices in question to present themselves for examination according to the prescribed test at any one of the periodical examinations according to their discretion. The test laid down should, in each case, receive the sanction of Government, and should be arranged in communication with the officer or board appointed to direct the examinations.

Desirable to make separate and more effective provision for testing the special qualifications of candidates for particular departments or offices;

11. Reverting to the question of a literary test, I think it is very desirable that the university examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected than they are at present with the scheme of examinations now under consideration. Owing, probably, to the advantages as regards eligibility for admission into the public service, which are conferred by passing according to the lower test, being equal to those conferred by the university matriculation examination, the number of candidates for the latter has not increased as rapidly as might have been expected, with reference to the number of schools now in operation which educate up to that standard. It must not be forgotten that in this country the success of such an institution, or, in other words, the extension of advanced education, depends in a great measure upon the extent to which it facilitates the admission of its recipients into the public service; and while it is not possible to demand from all candidates for public employment the attainments which are very properly required by the university as a test of fitness to enter upon the higher studies which its degrees and honours are designed to encourage, it is of great importance that no means should be omitted of ensuring to those who pass the university examinations, a reasonable prospect of being preferred for employment over those who are content with passing what I may designate as the service test.

And to connect the university examinations more closely and more obviously with the service examinations.

12. It is also very desirable to reduce the number of examinations which public officers in the provinces are required to superintend, and which at present entail a very considerable tax upon their time.

Also to diminish the number of examinations in the provinces;

13. With these objects, I would have the annual university matriculation examination, and the examination of candidates for admission to the public service, held at the same time and place, and under the superintendence of the same officers; and in publishing the lists of passed candidates, which should not be issued till after the results of the degree examination have been made known, I would place at the head the university graduates, next the matriculated students of the university, and lastly, the passed candidates examined according to the service test; each passed candidate in each of the three classes being ranked in the order of proficiency, to which end the senate of the university should be moved to furnish the officer entrusted with the direction of the uncovenanted service examinations with copies of the tabular statements* of the results of the university examinations, which the examiners are required to submit. Such of the university candidates as do not take up one of the four vernaculars of this Presidency as their second language, but wish to be employed in the revenue or judicial departments, or in any situation in which a knowledge of a vernacular language is requisite, should be required to pass the service test in one of these languages in addition to the subjects laid down for the university examination. Similarly, any candidate examined according to the service test, who desires to be eligible for any branch of the public service should be required to pass the language test both in English and in the vernacular language of the district in which he may seek employment; and this he might be permitted to do either at his first examination, or on two different occasions, as he may elect.

14. In order to the effective working of this system, it seems advisable that the general direction of it, including the duty of arranging in communication with the several heads of offices and departments the special tests to be demanded for particular offices or situations, should be entrusted to a single officer or board of officers of experience in the public service. At present the functions of the president of what is called the central committee of examiners, and of the members of that committee who are the examiners appointed from time to time, are not very clearly defined. The circumstance that the examiners are considered to form, and are designated as, a collective body, and that the officer on whom the direction of the arrangements devolves, is called their president, implies that the former have a voice in the decision of the various questions which come before the latter. On the other hand, the direction of the arrangements for each examination rests with the president: the general report on its results is issued in his name, and he, as I think he should be, is solely responsible for the recommendations it contains. It seems, therefore, an anomaly that the examiners should be treated as a committee, and should have the power of voting on questions, the disposal of which rests exclusively with the president, subject to the orders of Government. Questions moreover sometimes arise which an examiner, selected for his knowledge of a particular subject, but having no practical experience of the requirements of the public service, may be very incompetent to deal with. I would restrict the examiners to the duty of examining in their respective subjects and reporting the result to the officer entrusted with the general direction of the system, whom I would style "Commissioner for the uncovenanted

And to define the functions of the officer appointed to direct the system of the examinations.

* See University Calendar for 1860, pages 29 and 46.

civil service examinations." A single officer, I think, is preferable to a board. It should be the duty of the commissioner to watch the working of the system, to obtain information from the various heads of departments as to its results on the efficiency of their offices, to correct misconceptions in regard to the design and effect of the rules, and to suggest from time to time such improvements as may seem called for.

15. I submit herewith a draft notification embodying the several changes above proposed, the effect of which will be briefly as follows:— Recapitulation of the changes proposed.

1st. There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

2nd. The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the lower division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to the practical requirements of the public service—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand being made a separate branch of the test.

3rd. For the purpose of the examinations, the uncovenanted service will be divided into three branches,—vernacular, English, and Anglo-vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

4th. Candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations; and similarly, passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of a vernacular language is requisite.

5th. Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

6th. The university matriculation examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the register of passed candidates, the university graduates and matriculated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of heads of departments desiring to obtain the service of well educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the university examinations than at present attaches to them.

7th. Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling boards and heads of departments, in communication with the officer appointed to direct the uncovenanted civil service examinations, and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination according to these tests, will be held immediately after the close of the university matriculation examination and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But, as a general rule, special tests will be passed by persons who have been employed for some time in the public service.

8th. Every candidate for examination according to the service literary test, will be required to pay a fee.

9th. Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single officer, but his functions and those of the examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
11th March 1861.

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## STANDARD OF QUALIFICATION ESTABLISHED BY VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

### ADMIRALTY.

I. WHITEHALL BRANCH.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English history.
7. Translation from French.
8. Translation from Latin or a second modern language.

II. SOMERSET HOUSE BRANCH.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by double entry.
6. Geography.
7. Either—
   (*a*) Translation from Latin or a modern language.
   (*b*) The leading points of English or modern history; or,
   (*c*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science.

III. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, OR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS AT HOME, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions.)
3. Book-keeping.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, square root, and the use of logarithms).
3. English composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin.
8. French, or another modern language.

II. OFFICE-KEEPER, MESSENGER, AND PORTER.

1. Exercises designed to test hand-writing and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

## COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Précis or abstract of official papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian; the selection being left to the candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. Languages and literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and literature of France, Germany, and Italy.
3. Modern history, including that of the British colonies and possessions. Exercises in English composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of constitutional and international law. Elements of political economy.
5. Pure and mixed mathematics, not including the highest branches, accounts and book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

## COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.*

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. Calculation of per-centages.
5. Book-keeping.
6. Précis and digest of forms into summaries.

## CUSTOMS.

1. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Geography.
5. English history.
6. Latin.†

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* In competitions there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary.

The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) English Composition; (2) Geography; (3) Modern History; (4) Mathematics; (5) Natural Science; (6) Languages.

† In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXTRA CLERKS; LANDING WAITERS;* COAST OFFICERS; GAUGERS.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Geography.
5. English history (except for coast officers).

III. TIDE-WAITERS AND WEIGHERS.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different weights and measures).

IV. HOUSEKEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

## FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.†

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French.

II. UNPAID ATTACHÉS.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Précis.
3. Geography.
4. Modern history, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed.
5. French.

III. PAID ATTACHÉS.

1. French.
2. One other language.
3. International law.

Reports upon the general, commercial, and political relations of the several countries in which they have resided; on the internal polity and the administration and social institutions of such countries, and on the character of their people.

IV. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.

1. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
2. English composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British, mercantile, and commercial law.

## HOME OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Geography.
5. English history.
6. Latin.‡
7. French.‡

## INDIA OFFICE.

I. ESTABLISHED CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. Précis.§
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the nominee).
7. Latin or one modern foreign language (at the option of the nominee).

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* All candidates for the office of landing waiter will be required to exhibit somewhat greater proficiency in the above subjects than that which will be deemed sufficient in the case of clerks, extra clerks, &c., and those nominated to the office of landing waiter at New Haven, Dover, and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French.

† Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subjects above mentioned, they will each be examined in German also.

‡ In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

§ For the department of the Accountant-general or Auditor, the "Elements of Book-keeping" may be substituted for précis writing.

## POST OFFICE.

I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (3rd Class).

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. General principles of equity and common law.
5. Conveyancing.

II. CLERKS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY EXTRA CLERKS IN LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN, SURVEYOR'S STATIONERY CLERKS, AND CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (4th Class).

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including reduction, rule of three, and practice).

III. CLERKS IN COUNTRY OFFICES.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

IV. LETTER CARRIERS, AUXILIARY LETTER CARRIERS, AND MAIL GUARDS.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Reading manuscript.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

## TREASURY.

I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Précis.
4. Geography.
5. History of England.
6. First three books of Euclid.
7. Translation from one of the following languages:—Latin, French, German, or Italian; the selection being left to the candidate.

II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. English composition.
4. General principles of equity and common law.
5. Conveyancing.

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).

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## DRAFT.

### NOTIFICATION.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the uncovenanted civil service of this Presidency, shall be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service on the ground of their having passed an elementary examination in those branches of knowledge which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the university examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices of departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated the 4th March 1858.

I. No person not being a graduate, or a matriculated student of the university of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st July 1859, shall be appointed

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* The examination for Mail Guards is to be the same as that for Letter Carriers, although educational acquirements are considered of less consequence than activity.

to any situation the salary of which may exceed rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting, including the ability to copy rapidly, and in a good clear hand, a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. Orthography, to include writing from dictation and the correction of a paper purposely misspelt.
3. Composition and grammar, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. Arithmetic, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.
5. Geography, including the elements of general geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the geography of India.
6. History, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the uncovenanted civil service shall be divided into three branches, English, vernacular, and Anglo-vernacular, the first of which shall include all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the vernacular languages; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in handwriting, orthography, and composition in the English language; and candidates for employment in the vernacular branch shall be required to execute the same test in the vernacular language of the district in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in arithmetic, geography, and history, either in English or in a vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-vernacular branch must pass the test in handwriting, orthography, and composition both in English and the vernacular language of the district in which they seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing tests shall not apply to persons who have passed the matriculation examination of the Madras university, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the vernacular or in the Anglo-vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the university examination be not the vernacular of the district in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the provinces, at the same time and place as the university matriculation examinations, and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the university degree examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes:—

1st.—Graduates of the university of Madras in the faculty of arts.
2nd.—Matriculated students of the university of Madras.
3rd.—Passed candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed form (Appendix A.). Appendix A.

IX. In order that the fitness of candidates for particular situations, demanding special qualifications, may be adequately tested, the several controlling boards and heads of departments shall from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the officer appointed to direct the uncovenanted civil service examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of candidates, passed according to a special test, shall be published in the annexed form (Appendix B.).

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form, and paying a fee of rupees 3 8 0; provided that candidates who may have previously passed the university matriculation examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules, shall be entrusted to an officer, who shall be styled commissioner for the uncovenanted civil service examinations. It will be his duty to appoint examiners, to nominate officers to superintend the examinations in the provinces, and to determine on the reports of the examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the commissioner, and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government, and, with their sanction, to the controlling courts and boards, whenever they may see necessary, to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

## APPENDIX A.—REGISTER of Passed Candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service.—General Test.

### CLASS No. I.—UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

| No. in order of proficiency. | Name. | Father's name. | Present residence. | Where educated. | Age. | Number of marks obtained. | | | | | | Total number of marks. | In what optional language examined. | For what branch or branches of the service qualified. | If qualified in the vernacular, for what districts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | English language. | Optional language. | History. | Mathematics. | Moral philosophy. | Optional subject. | | | | |
| 1 | Vembacam Sadagopa Charlu. | Vembacam Ramanuja Charlu | Madras | Presidency College | 23 | 90 | 70 | 75 | 100 | 75 | 60 | 460 | Tamil | English, vernacular, and Anglo-vernacular. | Tamil districts. |
| 2 | John Snell | Thomas Snell | Madras | Doveton College | 21 | 80 | 70 | 65 | 80 | 63 | 65 | 423 | Latin | English. | — |

### CLASS No. II.—MATRICULATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

| No. in order of proficiency. | Name. | Father's name. | Present residence. | Where educated. | Age. | Number of marks obtained. | | | | | In what optional language examined. | For what branch or branches of the service qualified. | If qualified in the vernacular, for what districts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | English. | Optional language. | History and geography. | Mathematics. | Total number of marks. | | | |
| 1 | J. Shrieves | P. Shrieves | Bellary | Bellary Provincial School | 19 | 80 | *70 | 100 | 90 | 340 | *Telugu | English, vernacular, and Anglo-vernacular. | Telugu districts. |

*Passed matriculation examination in 1860, the optional language on that occasion being Telugu.

### CLASS No. III.—PASSED CANDIDATES ACCORDING TO THE SERVICE TEST.

| No. in order of proficiency. | Name. | Father's name. | Present residence. | Where educated. | Age. | Number of marks obtained. | | | | | | | | | | | Marks obtained† in any previous examination. | Grand Total. | For what branch or branches of the service qualified. | In what vernacular language examined on this occasion. | If qualified in the vernacular, for what district. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | English. | | | | Vernacular. | | | | Arithmetic. | Geography. | History. | Total. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Handwriting. | Orthography. Dictation. | Orthography. Correction of mis-spelt paper. | Composition. | Handwriting. | Orthography. Dictation. | Orthography. Correction of mis-spelt paper. | Composition. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Palikonda Subbaya. | Palikonda Ramaya. | Madras | Presidency College. | 20 | | | | | 70 | 70 | 60 | 140 | | | | 340 | †560 | 900 | English, vernacular, and Anglo-vernacular. | Tamil | Tamil and Telugu. |
| 2 | Puthur Rama Rao. | Puthur Subba Rao. | Cuddapah | Cuddapah Zilla School. | 20 | 80 | 60 | 70 | 120 | 70 | 70 | 60 | 140 | 90 | 60 | 55 | 875 | | 875 | English, vernacular, and Anglo-vernacular. | Telugu | Telugu. |
| 3 | Gotur Subba Rao. | Gotur Venkataramayya. | Nellore | Free Church Mission School at Nellore. | 21 | | | | | 70 | 60 | 55 | 130 | 80 | 60 | 50 | 505 | | 505 | Vernacular | Telugu | Telugu. |
| 4 | Thomas Pratt | John Pratt | Madras | Bishop Corrie's School. | 19 | 75 | 55 | 58 | 100 | | | | | 70 | 55 | 50 | 463 | | 463 | English | None. | — |

†NOTE.—In the case of candidates who have formerly passed either one of the University examinations, or an examination according to the service test, and come up only in language, their previous marks are entered in this column.

APPENDIX B.—REGISTER of Passed Candidates.—Special Test.

| Number in alphabetical order. | Name. | Father's name. | Present residence. | Where educated. | Age. | If in the public service, designation of office held. | Special subject in which examined. | Number of marks obtained (the maximum being 100). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chittoor Viráswámi Shetti. | Chittoor Kristnaswámi Shetti. | Chittoor - | Vellore normal school. | 25 | Vernacular clerk in collector's office. | Translation in Telugu and English. | 85 |
| 2 | John Evers - - | William Evers - | Madras - | Doveton college | 26 | Accountant-General's office. | Book-keeping - - | 96 |
| 3 | Samuel Fernandez - | David Fernandez | Coonoor - | Calicut provincial school. | 28 | Clerk in the office of the director of public instruction. | Précis-writing - - | 78 |

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.)

Read the following Letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

(Here enter 11th March 1861, No. 401.)

ORDER THEREON, 26th April 1861, No. 598.

IN their proceedings of 11th October last, No. 1,486, the Government, when reviewing the Report of the Committee for the Uncovenanted Service Examination upon the results of the examination held in March 1860, called upon the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion upon a suggestion of the Committee that, if appointments of rupees 25 and under were exempted from the operation of the uncovenanted service rules, the standard of qualification for the first or lower grade might be somewhat raised; and that, in that case, parties passing it might be made eligible to offices of rupees 80 per mensem, instead of rupees 50 as at present.

2. Mr. Arbuthnot, in his present letter, replies to that reference, and, in so doing, enters somewhat at large on the system of examination for admission to the uncovenanted service at Madras, as compared with similar systems at home and elsewhere, and states what, in his view, are the defects of the Madras system, and how he would propose to remedy them.

3. The existing system, as it obtains in this Presidency, is described in paragraph 5 of the letter. The changes which Mr. Arbuthnot would make in it, for reasons fully explained in paragraphs 7 to 14, are thus summarized in paragraph 15.

"1st.—There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

"2nd.—The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the *lower* division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to the practical requirements of the public service,—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand, being made a separate branch of the test.

"3rd.—For the purpose of these examinations, the uncovenanted service will be divided into three branches,—(1.) Vernacular, (2.) English, and (3.) Anglo-vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

"4th.—Passed candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations; and similarly passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of vernacular language is required.

"5th.—Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

"6th.—The university matriculation examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the register of passed candidates the university graduates and matriculated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of heads of departments desiring to obtain the services of well-educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the university examinations than at present attaches to them.

"7th.—Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling boards and heads of departments, in communication with the officer appointed to direct the uncovenanted civil service examinations, and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination according to these tests will be held immediately after the close of the university matriculation examination, and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But, as a general rule, special tests will be passed by persons who have been employed for some time in the public service.

"8th.—Every candidate for examination according to the service literary test, will be required to pay a fee.

"9th.—Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single officer, but his functions and those of the examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined."

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves the revised scheme of examination for the uncovenanted service as set out in the preceding paragraph. It seems to him to be a decided improvement on the present system. It is more simple. It will admit men to the ordinary appointments of the uncovenanted service on their passing such a test only as every man in a public employment of a salary exceeding rupees 25 per mensem might be required to satisfy, while it provides for the application of special tests to offices for which peculiar qualifications are necessary.

5. His Excellency, therefore, resolves to publish the Notification, of which a draft has been appended to Mr. Arbuthnot's letter. He also resolves to appoint Mr. Arbuthnot to be Commissioner of the uncovenanted civil service examinations. It is understood that Mr. Arbuthnot is willing to undertake the duty, in addition to his other avocations, and his knowledge of the subject, and the interest which he has ever taken in it, render him eminently fitted for the office. His functions in that capacity will be those described in the twelfth paragraph of the Notification. He will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to the revised scheme, and will report to Government the number of marks to be assigned to the several subjects of examination for the literary test, and the minimum number to be required in the aggregate, or in any particular subject. Controlling boards and heads of departments who may desire to prescribe any special tests for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective departments will also communicate with him in respect to the adoption of such tests.

6. The results of the examinations which have been lately held in supersession of those which were set aside, have just been published. No further uncovenanted service examination will be held until February next, when it will take place concurrently with the university examination. There must be passed candidates enough to supply any vacancies that may occur in the interim.

7. In his letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 424, on Mr. Hunter's work on the art of précis writing which had been referred for his opinion, Mr. Arbuthnot states that the work is well adapted to aid public employés and candidates for employment in qualifying themselves as précis writers, but that he would not recommend its adoption as a text-book from which questions should be set. The best way of examining a candidate in the art of précis writing is to place before him a collection of papers which he has not before seen, and to require him to make a précis of them. He then points out that, according to his scheme of the revised uncovenanted service examinations, précis writing would be one of the special tests in which candidates for particular offices or departments will have to be examined; and he suggests that when the lists of special subjects are issued, the Commissioner for the uncovenanted civil service examinations should be instructed to draw public attention to Mr. Hunter's work, as being a useful aid to persons preparing for an examination in précis writing. This will create a demand for the work sufficient to induce the local booksellers to provide themselves with it. The Government concur in these views.

8. In the concluding paragraph of the same letter, Mr. Arbuthnot suggests that précis writing might be usefully adopted in the case of covenanted, as well as of uncovenanted civil servants, and that it might with advantage be added to the list of subjects prescribed for the further examination in which the successful candidates at the competitive examinations for appointment to the Indian civil service are required to pass before leaving England. This suggestion seems deserving of attention, and the Government resolve to recommend it for the consideration of the Secretary of State. In respect, however, to those who have already joined the service, or who may hereafter join it without having passed an examination in précis writing in England, the test may best be enforced by making it a part of the covenanted assistant's examination by the second or higher standard. The board of examiners will be pleased to arrange accordingly, and will cause due notice of this additional subject of examination to be given to all junior civil servants who have not yet passed by the second standard.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

## NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 26th April 1861.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council, deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the uncovenanted civil service of this Presidency should be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service on the ground of their having passed an elementary examination in those branches of knowledge which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the university examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices or departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification dated the 4th March 1858.

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the university of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since, shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. Hand-writing, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand, a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. Orthography, to include writing from dictation.
3. Composition and grammar, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.

4. Arithmetic, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.
5. Geography, including the elements of general geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the geography of India.
6. History, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the uncovenanted civil service shall be divided into three branches (English, Vernacular, and Anglo-vernacular), the first of which shall include all appointments, the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the vernacular languages; and the third, appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in handwriting, orthography, and composition in the English language; and candidates for employment in the vernacular branch, shall be required to execute the same test in the vernacular language of the district in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in arithmetic, geography, and history, either in English or in a vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-vernacular branch must pass the test in handwriting, orthography, and composition both in English and in the vernacular language of the district in which these seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing tests shall not apply to persons who have passed the matriculation examination of the Madras university, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the vernacular or in the Anglo-vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the university examination be not the vernacular of the district in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the provinces, at the same time and place as the university matriculation examinations, and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the university degree examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes:—

1st. Graduates of the university of Madras in the faculty of arts.
2nd. Matriculated students of the university of Madras.
3rd. Passed candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed form. (Appendix A.)

IX. In order that the fitness of candidates for particular situations, demanding special qualifications may be adequately attested, the several controlling boards and heads of departments shall from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the officer appointed to direct the uncovenanted civil service examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of candidates passed according to a special test, shall be published in the annexed form. (Appendix B.)

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form, and paying a fee rupees 3 8 0; provided that candidates who may have previously passed the university matriculation examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules, shall be entrusted to an officer, who shall be styled commissioner for the uncovenanted civil service examinations. It will be his duty to appoint examiners, to nominate officers to superintend the examinations in the provinces, and to determine on the reports of the examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the commissioner and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before be open to Government, and, with their sanction, to the controlling courts and boards, whenever they may see necessary to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade, altogether irrespective of these rules.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary

## C.

### REGULATIONS FOR MILITARY STUDENTS ETTENDING THE GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOL.

General Order, 4th March 1861, No. 21.

With the sanction of Government, the provincial Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following code of regulations to be observed by military students attending the normal school.

Regulations for the admission of candidates for the situation of army schoolmaster in the European regiments of the Madras army into the normal class for training army schoolmasters established in connexion with the Government normal school at Madras, and for their instruction and discipline while studying in that institution.

#### RULES RELATING TO ADMISSION.

I. The candidate must be between the ages of 18 and 25, of a sound constitution, and free from any natural deficiency or impediment which would interfere with the efficient discharge of the duties of a schoolmaster.

II. He must produce a certificate in the annexed form* of physical fitness from the surgeon of the regiment to which he belongs: or, if a civilian, from the principal medical officer of the station at which, or in the neighbourhood of which he resides.

III. He must also produce a certificate of good moral character and natural intelligence; if a soldier, from the commanding officer of his regiment, and if a civilian, from the chaplain of the station, or should there be no chaplain, from one of the civil authorities of the station at or in the neighbourhood of which he resides.

IV. Applications for admission to the preliminary examination, of which timely notice will be given periodically, must be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army, in the case of a non-commissioned officer or soldier, through the commanding officer of his regiment, and in the case of a civilian, direct.

The names of those candidates who are to be admitted to the examination will thereupon be communicated to the principal of the normal school, who will prepare the necessary papers and transmit them to officers appointed to superintend the examination.

V. In the case of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, the commanding officer of the regiment will exercise his discretion in regard to forwarding their applications.

VI. The examination will have reference to the following subjects:—

1. The Scriptures.—A fair acquaintance with Scripture history, particularly with the books of the Pentateuch, Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.

2. The English language.—Including a fair knowledge of grammar and ability to read and explain any ordinary passage in prose or poetry from such books as the Selections † in English poetry No. I. and the Prose † Reader No. I, published under the orders of the director of public instruction.

3. Arithmetic.—Including the first four rules, simple and compound reduction, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion.

4. Geography.—The outlines of general geography, and a fair acquaintance with the geography of Europe and India.

5. History.—A general knowledge of the leading facts of the histories of British India and of England.

6. Euclid.—The first book.

7. Algebra.—Including simple equations.

VII. The two last-named subjects are not essential for admission into the normal school, but a knowledge of them will be requisite in order to a candidate being placed in the highest of the two classes in which the army students will be ranked on admission.

VIII. The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers of questions, and under the superintendence of an officer deputed for the purpose pursuant to instructions from Army Head Quarters. The papers of questions will be sent to the superintending officer in sealed covers, with the day and hour at which they are to be given out, and the time to be allowed for each paper noted on the cover. The covers will not be opened until the hour fixed for the examination. The candidates will not be allowed to refer to any books or notes while writing their answers, nor will they be permitted to resume their papers in the event of their leaving the examination room before completing them. At the close of each day's examination the questions and answers will be sent under sealed covers by the superintendent of the examination to the principal of the normal school, who, after having examined them, will send to the Adjutant General a list of the candidates in the order of proficiency, with a tabular statement of the marks assigned to them in the several subjects, noting those whom he considers qualified to enter the normal school. Orders will thereupon be issued from Army Head Quarters for the attendance of such number of the passed candidates as may be deemed sufficient with reference to the probable requirements of the service.

IX. Each candidate who may be ordered to attend will be admitted as a probationer for two months, after which period, if he appear likely to pursue the prescribed course of study successfully, he will be admitted as a student; otherwise he will be disposed of according to the pleasure of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

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* Appendix A.

† To be obtained from Messrs. Gantz Brothers, price at rupees 1 4 0 each.

RULES RELATING TO THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, &c.

X. The course of instruction will extend over two years, and will be such as to qualify for an examination in the following subjects:—

AT THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR.

1. Scripture.—(*a*) A general outline of the history, geography, and chronology of the Bible—(*b*) more particularly acquaintance with St. Matthew's Gospel.

2. The English language.—The principles of English grammar, parsing and paraphrasing passages from Goldsmith's "Traveller" and the "Deserted Village" and the "Prose Readers," published under the orders of the director of public instruction, Nos. 1 and 2.

3. History of England, as contained in White's History of Great Britain and Ireland

4. Geography and popular astronomy.

(*a*) Acquaintance with outlines of the geography of the world, ability to draw maps of the four quarters, of England, and of India, with a somewhat minute knowledge of the geography of England and of India.

(*b*) Astronomy as treated in Hall's outlines.

5. Mathematics—(*a*) Arithmetic generally, with mensuration of surfaces.

(*b*) Algebra—including simple equations.

(*c*) Euclid—the first two books.

6. Art of teaching.—(*a*) Theoretical acquaintance with the best methods of teaching reading, arithmetic, and geography, and with the principles on which the management and instruction of a school should be conducted. (*b*) Practical ability to give a lesson in the English language in connexion with reading or in geography, or in arithmetic.

7. Drawing.—Linear geometry with instruments. Freehand drawing from flat examples.

AT THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Scripture.—The study of the prophecies relating to our Saviour, the Acts of the Apostles, and one of the epistles.

2. The English language.—Ability to paraphrase, parse, and analyse passages from a book of Milton and Bacon's essays, to answer questions on the style and subject matter, and to write a letter on a given subject in a correct and idiomatic style.

3. History.—Murray's History of India.

4. Geography and astronomy.

General; including a thorough acquaintance with the geography of Asia, Europe, England, and the British Empire, with the use of the globes.

Physical, as treated in Hughes' works.

Astronomy, as treated in Tomlinson's work.

5. Mathematics.

(*a*) Arithmetic generally, with mensuration.

(*b*) Algebra, including quadratic equations.

(*c*) Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, and 4, with deductions.

6. Natural Philosophy.—Introduction to the study of Natural Philosophy, by Tomlinson.

7. Art of teaching.—Theoretical acquaintance with principles and methods of teaching and organization of schools, and with forms of registers and returns.

Practical ability to give a lesson in any ordinary subject of school instruction.

8. Drawing.

(*a*) Drawing from models (shaded).

(*b*) Drawing objects from memory.

XI. A knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the first year will be sufficient to qualify for the situations of third-class army schoolmaster and of assistant schoolmaster; and a knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the second year will qualify for the situations of first and second class army schoolmaster. Students failing to pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the first year will be required to go over the same subjects during the second year. Students who may be found qualified on admission to enter upon the course of instruction prescribed for the second year will not be required to go through the first year's course. The period of instruction will not in all cases be limited to two years.

XII. The students will be furnished with the necessary test books, which, however, will continue to be the property of Government.

XIII. The principal or one of the assistant masters will read prayers every morning at the commencement of the daily course of instruction.

RULES RELATING TO DISCIPLINE, MESSING, &c.

XIV. While studying in the normal school, the military students will reside in a house provided for the purpose by Government, under the immediate supervision of a serjeant major specially appointed for the duty. They will be placed under the command of the fort adjutant of Fort St. George, who will make the arrangements for their messing, &c., and with whom the principal of the normal school will communicate in case of irregularity of attendance, inattention to study, &c.

XV. The students are to bear in mind that they are under military discipline. They will be required to pay to the principal of the normal school and the assistant masters the same tokens of respect as are paid by soldiers to their regimental officers, and to address the serjeant major on all occasions in the usual respectful manner.

XVI. Those who are soldiers will wear the dress of the regiment to which they belong.

XVII. They will appear on all parades for church, drill, and inspection in a soldierly manner in uniform according to season. In the lecture rooms, they are permitted to wear light regimental clothing with clean shirts and neckties.

XVIII. They will be required to attend Divine Service on Sundays, and those who belong to the Church of England will be marched to church by the serjeant major, or should he not be a member of the Church of England, by the senior non-commissioned officer who may belong to that church. Presbyterians and other Protestant Dissenters and Roman Catholics will be marched to their respective churches by the senior non-commissioned officer or private of each persuasion.

XIX. They will be required to attend such other parades as may be directed by the fort adjutant under instructions from Army Head Quarters.

XX. Unmarried military students will mess in a common room. The serjeant major will preside and preserve order. Any complaints regarding the messing are to be made to the serjeant major, who will report the same to the fort adjutant.

XXI. In addition to compensation in lieu of rations, the following monthly allowances will be made by Government.

To students holding the rank—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of serjeant - - - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Of corporal - - - - - | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Of private - - - - - | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| To civilians - - - - - | 3 | 8 | 0 |

XXII. A moderate supply of malt liquor, not exceeding one quart, will be allowed to each student with his dinner (to be obtained for payment on indent by the fort adjutant from the commissariat), but no spirits.

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APPENDIX A.

I hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for admission into the normal class for army schoolmasters, and am of opinion that his health is good, and that he is not subject to any disease, and has no natural impediment calculated to render him unfit to discharge the office of a schoolmaster.

(Signed)

Surgeon.

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APPENDIX B.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief A. B., a candidate for admission into the normal class for army schoolmasters, is a person of good moral conduct and of good natural intelligence.

(Signed) ————

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APPENDIX X.—No. 1.—LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS despatched to the Mauritius during the Official Year 1860-61.

| SHIPS' NAMES. | Tonnage. | Date of Sailing. | No. of Souls Embarked. | No. of Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ship Thracian - | 538 | 26th May 1860 - | 283 | 1 | Dysentery. |
| „ Adelaide - | 639 | 2nd June „ - | 339 | None. | — |
| „ Mary Harrison - | 781 | 9th do. „ - | 380 | do. | — |
| „ Elizabeth Ann - | 562 | 22nd do. „ - | 311 | 2 | Diarrhœa. |
| „ Truro - - | 694 | 7th July „ - | 371 | 2 | Disease of lower jaw, and general debility. |
| „ Edmundsbury - | 523 | 8th do. „ - | 261 | None. | — |
| „ Mermaid - | 473 | 31st Aug. „ - | 254 | 3 | Diarrhœa and cholera. |
| „ Adelaide - | 639 | 31st do. „ - | 348 | 10 | Various causes. |
| „ Thracian - | 539 | 18th Sept. „ - | 295 | 4 | do. |
| „ Mary Harrison - | 781 | 9th Oct. „ - | 313 | 2 | — |
| „ Mariner - | 683 | 24th Dec. „ - | 291 | None. | — |
| „ Navarino - | 495 | 24th Jan. 1861 - | 258 | Not received. | — |
| „ Ramillies - | 740 | 22nd Mar. „ - | 308 | | — |
| „ Defiance - | 512 | 13th April „ - | 240 | | — |
| Total souls - - - | | - - - | 4,302 | | |

APPENDIX X.—No. 2.—LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS despatched to the West Indies during the Official Year 1860-61.

| SHIPS' NAMES. | Tonnage. | Date of Sailing. | No. of Souls Embarked. | No. of Deaths. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ship David Malcolm - | 538 | 27th Sept. 1860 - | 241 | No returns. | Trinidad. |
| „ Fairlie - - | 755 | 15th Dec. „ - | 367 | | Demerara. |
| „ Travancore - | 509 | 28th Feb. 1861 - | 259 | | St. Vincent. |
| „ Henry Moore - | 1,117 | 8th Mar. „ - | 376 | | Demerara. |
| Total souls - | - - | - - | 1,243 | | |

APPENDIX X.—No. 3.—LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS despatched to Natal during the Official Year 1860-61.

| SHIPS' NAMES. | Tonnage. | Date of Sailing. | No. of Souls Embarked. | No. of Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ship Truro - - | 694 | 12th October 1860 - | 340 | Not received. |
| „ Lord George Bentinck | 592 | 20th November „ - | 276 | |
| „ Tyburnia - - | 962 | 5th February 1861 - | 368 | 2 |
| Total souls - | - - - | - - - - | 984 | |

APPENDIX X.—No. 4.—LIST of SHIPS arrived from the Mauritius with return Emigrants during the Official Year 1860-61.

| SHIPS' NAMES. | Tonnage. | Date of Arrival. | No. of Souls Embarked. | No. of Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ship Adelaide - - | 639 | 25th May 1860 - | 63 | None. |
| „ Scindian - - | 649 | 31st July „ - | 92½ | „ |
| „ Mooresford - - | 1,051 | 12th October „ - | 180 | „ |
| „ Fulwood - - | 1,160 | 12th February 1861 - | 166 | 5 |
| „ Mariner - - | 683 | 17th April „ - | 226 | 3 |
| Total souls - | - - - | - - - - | 727½ | |

APPENDIX X.—No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Emigrants embarked to each Colony during the last Three Years.

| OFFICIAL YEARS. | Destination. | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Infants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859 | Mauritius - - | 8,819 | 3,417 | 1,419 | 1,043 | 617 |
| „ 1859 „ 1860 | Do. - - | 6,807 | 2,781 | 1,005 | 786 | 534 |
| „ 1860 „ 1861 | Do. - - | 2,546 | 1,078 | 275 | 214 | 139 |
| „ 1858 „ 1859 | Demerara - - | 184 | 112 | 33 | 33 | 15 |
| „ 1859 „ 1860 | Do. - - | 539 | 247 | 59 | 59 | 15 |
| „ 1860 „ 1861 | Do. - - | 466 | 167 | 45 | 45 | 20 |
| „ 1858 „ 1859 | Trinidad - - | 696 | 436 | 120 | 147 | 47 |
| „ 1859 „ 1860 | Do. - - | 655 | 346 | 101 | 84 | 39 |
| „ 1860 „ 1861 | Do. - - | 165 | 63 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| „ 1858 „ 1859 | St. Lucia - - | 146 | 63 | 23 | 20 | 12 |
| „ 1860 „ 1861 | St. Vincent - - | 160 | 61 | 18 | 15 | 5 |
| „ 1860 „ 1861 | Natal - - | 629 | 234 | 55 | 45 | 21 |

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Protector of Emigrants.

Protector's Office, Madras,
5th June 1861.

## Appendix XI.—A.—Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Commission for the Year ended 31st December 1860.

### Charge.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward from last statement | | 2,83,955 13 8 |
| **Income.** | | |
| Assessment, 1860 | 1,39,351 14 0 | |
| Less remissions | 4,962 1 8 | |
| Refunds | 8 0 4 | |
| | 4,970 2 0 | |
| | 1,34,381 12 0 | |
| Wheel tax, 1860 | 41,658 12 0 | |
| Additional, 1859 | 13,544 0 0 | |
| | 55,202 12 0 | |
| Less remissions | 2,891 3 0 | |
| Refunds | 6 12 0 | |
| | 2,897 15 0 | |
| | 52,504 13 0 | |
| Assessment warrant fees | | 760 10 7 |
| Wheel tax warrant fees | | 165 11 0 |
| Licence fees | | 1,257 0 0 |
| Fines, &c. | | 1,060 12 3 |
| Interest | | 2,349 5 3 |
| Slaughter-house fees | | 2,190 10 6 |
| | | 1,94,916 10 7 |
| | | 4,77,966 8 3 |

Audited and found correct.
(Signed) R. W. Norfor.
11th May 1861.

### Discharge.

| | Salaries, Wages, and Allowances. | Rent, Furniture and Petty Expenses. | Stationery and Printing. | Plant, Tools, &c. | Purchase of Land and Buildings. | Additions. | Improvements. | Repairs. | Oil, &c., for Lighting. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assessment department | 7,590 4 6 | 891 1 6 | 173 0 0 | | | | | | | | 8,654 6 0 | |
| Assessor's department | 1,894 10 4 | 5 8 6 | 93 5 0 | | | | | | | | 1,993 7 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,647 13 10 |
| Books, maps, and other publications | | 60 11 2 | | | | | | | | | | 60 11 2 |
| Burial and burning grounds charges | 47 11 10 | 150 9 0 | | | | | | | | | 198 4 10 | |
| Less proceeds from garden produce | | | | | | | | | | | 37 13 9 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 160 7 1 |
| Civil engineer's department | 6,744 0 0 | 348 10 0 | | | | | | | | | | 7,092 10 0 |
| Compensations, law, and other extraordinary charges | | 117 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | 117 8 0 |
| Conservancy department | 4,113 14 10 | 57 3 9 | 164 9 7 | | | | | | | | | 4,335 12 2 |
| Flushing drains | 177 3 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 177 3 3 |
| Income tax and stamp duty | | 135 7 2 | | | | | | | | | | 135 7 2 |
| Lighting | 993 5 2 | | | 443 2 6 | | | | | 3,603 14 7 | | 5,040 6 3 | |
| Less recoveries for private lights, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | 32 15 3 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,007 7 0 |
| Mortuary department | 883 0 0 | 8 2 0 | | | | | | | | | | 891 2 0 |
| Municipal do. | 26,611 0 0 | 48 7 8 | | | | | | | | | | 26,659 7 8 |
| Office furniture | | 50 0 0 | | | | | | 9 3 4 | | | | 59 3 4 |
| Office premises | | 138 14 3 | | | | 1,026 15 10 | 394 9 4 | 915 14 2 | | | | 2,476 5 7 |
| Plant | | 727 10 10 | | 3,464 8 10 | | | | 15 13 4 | | | 4,208 1 0 | |
| Less proceeds of lamp-posts and carts sold | | | | | | | | | | | 437 1 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,770 15 10 |
| Road department | 4,748 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 4,748 8 0 |
| Roads—Improvements to | | | | | 3,154 8 0 | | 1,284 11 4 | | | 9,439 3 4 | | |
| New | | 398 14 0 | | | 5,016 14 10 | 284 10 0 | | | | 5,700 6 10 | | |
| Repairs to | | 44 6 0 | | | | | | 86,656 8 9 | | 86,700 14 9 | | |
| Less proceeds of old materials, &c., sold of land and houses purchased for Improvements | | | | | | | | | | | 1,01,840 8 11 | |
| New roads | | | | | | | | | | 4,376 9 2 | | |
| And Government contributions for repairs | | | | | | | | | | 1,256 10 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 25,746 5 10 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 31,379 9 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 70,460 15 11 |
| Scavenging department | 56,468 0 1 | 1,812 2 5 | | | | | | 794 15 1 | | | 59,015 1 7 | |
| Less proceeds of rubbish sales | | | | | | | | | | | 3,641 12 11 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 55,373 4 8 |
| Slaughter-house charges | 1,266 7 6 | 87 1 4 | | | | | | | | | | 1,353 8 10 |
| Stationery | | | 1,015 15 11 | | | | | | | | | 1,015 15 11 |
| Trevelyan waterworks | 1,003 13 3 | | | | 20,118 8 10 | | | | | | | 21,122 6 1 |
| Watering | | 1,276 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | 1,276 0 0 |
| Wheel tax department | 5,204 4 5 | 157 8 0 | 119 8 0 | | | | | | | | | 5,481 4 5 |
| Works—Improvements to | | | | | | | 9,516 14 3 | | | 9,516 14 3 | | |
| New | | | | | 3,297 8 7 | 33,606 4 5 | | | | 36,903 13 0 | | |
| Repairs to | | | | | | | | 3,540 12 1 | | 3,540 12 1 | | |
| Less proceeds of old materials, &c., sold of land and houses purchased for Improvements | | | | | | | | | | | 40,970 7 4 | |
| New works | | | | | | | | | | 390 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 27 1 0 | | |
| | 1,17,686 3 2 | 6,515 13 7 | 1,566 6 6 | 3,907 11 4 | 36,587 8 3 | 34,917 14 3 | 11,196 2 11 | 91,942 2 9 | 3,603 14 7 | 3,07,923 13 4 | 417 1 0 | 49,553 6 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,71,977 8 3 |

Balance to be carried forward to the credit of the fund 1861.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash with the Bank of Madras | | 11,552 3 7 | |
| with Store Conicopoly | | 150 0 0 | |
| with Petty Cashkeeper | | 100 0 0 | |
| | | | 11,802 3 7 |
| Invested in Government securities | | | 61,000 0 0 |
| Arrears of assessment recoverable from rate-payers | | 42,064 13 2 | |
| Arrears of wheel tax do. | | 10,399 10 0 | |
| | | | 52,464 7 2 |
| Advances recoverable from contractors and others | | 7,780 7 9 | |
| and to be adjusted on completion of works | | 55,828 10 11 | |
| | | | 63,609 2 8 |
| Office premises | | | 21,000 0 0 |
| Lamp-posts, &c. | | | 2,000 0 0 |
| | | | 2,12,375 13 5 |
| Less amount of unclaimed salaries, &c., in deposit and sums in suspense | | 156 4 7 | |
| | | 6,230 3 10 | |
| | | | 6,386 13 5 |
| | | | 2,05,989 0 0 |
| | | | 4,77,966 8 0 |

Errors excepted.

Madras,
31st December 1860.

(Signed) T. E. Bell, President.
" B. Cardozo,
" S. Krishnamachari,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX XI.—B.—STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on account of Assessment for the Year 1860.

| — | DEMAND. | | | | | | COLLECTION. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | 4th Division. | 5th Division. | TOTAL. | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | 4th Division. | 5th Division. | TOTAL. |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Arrears anterior to 1859. | 1,019 11 11 | 533 14 3 | 513 11 6 | 4,167 1 1 | 6,077 0 5 | 12,311 7 2 | 582 7 4 | 202 14 11 | 191 3 7 | 1,264 0 5 | 3,374 1 4 | 5,614 11 7 |
| Arrears of 1859 - | 2,334 6 7 | 1,723 5 6 | 1,402 11 7 | 8,643 10 2 | 23,459 0 2 | 37,563 2 0 | 1,762 0 2 | 1,306 3 6 | 1,077 14 11 | 7,383 10 7 | 21,665 4 2 | 33,195 1 4 |
| For the year 1860 | 34,980 5 3 | 25,048 15 9 | 9,985 11 8 | 26,704 6 9 | 42,632 6 7 | 1,39,351 14 0 | 33,069 9 11 | 23,228 10 4 | 8,881 0 10 | 19,246 3 3 | 18,957 7 10 | 1,03,383 0 2 |
| Total - | 38,334 7 9 | 27,306 3 6 | 11,902 2 9 | 39,515 2 0 | 72,168 7 2 | 1,89,226 7 2 | 35,414 1 5 | 24,737 12 9 | 10,150 3 4 | 27,893 14 3 | 43,996 13 4 | 1,42,192 13 1 |

| — | REMISSION. | | | | | | BALANCE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | 4th Division. | 5th Division. | TOTAL. | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | 4th Division. | 5th Division. | TOTAL. |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Arrears anterior to 1859. | 106 9 2 | 46 3 2 | 183 11 10 | 1,731 14 9 | 953 14 0 | 3,022 4 11 | 330 11 5 | 284 12 2 | 138 12 1 | 1,171 1 11 | 1,749 1 1 | 3,674 6 8 |
| Arrears of 1859 - | 357 8 6 | 196 11 3 | 199 8 8 | 561 3 8 | 631 7 11 | 1,946 8 0 | 214 13 11 | 220 6 9 | 125 4 0 | 698 11 11 | 1,162 4 1 | 2,421 8 8 |
| For the year 1860 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,910 11 4 | 1,820 5 5 | 1,104 10 10 | 7,458 3 6 | 23,674 14 9 | 35,968 13 10 |
| Total - | 464 1 8 | 242 14 5 | 383 4 6 | 2,293 2 5 | 1,585 5 11 | 4,968 12 11 | 2,456 4 8 | 2,325 8 4 | 1,368 10 11 | 9,328 1 4 | 26,586 3 11 | 42,064 13 2 |

Municipal Commissioners' Office,
Madras, 31st December 1860.

(Signed) T. E. BELL, President,
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX XI.—C.—STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on Spring Vehicles and Animals in 1860.

| — | DEMAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BALANCE on 31st December 1859. | | | | | BILLS ISSUED in 1860. | | | | | TOTAL DEMAND. | | | | |
| | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Arrears of 1857 - | 134 4 0 | 179 4 0 | 171 0 0 | 175 8 0 | 660 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 134 4 0 | 179 4 0 | 171 0 0 | 175 8 0 | 660 0 0 |
| Do. 1858 - | 321 12 0 | 190 8 0 | 197 4 0 | 196 8 0 | 906 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 321 12 0 | 190 8 0 | 197 4 0 | 196 8 0 | 906 0 0 |
| Do. 1859 - | 254 4 0 | 322 8 0 | 2,044 0 0 | — | 2,620 12 0 | 13 8 0 | 38 4 0 | 109 8 0 | 11,318 4 0 | 11,479 8 0 | 267 12 0 | 360 12 0 | 2,153 8 0 | 11,318 4 0 | 14,100 4 0 |
| For the year 1860 | — | — | — | — | — | 11,370 12 0 | 11,236 8 0 | 11,421 12 0 | 52 8 0 | 34,081 8 0 | 11,370 12 0 | 11,236 8 0 | 11,421 12 0 | 52 8 0 | 34,081 8 0 |
| Total - | 710 4 0 | 692 4 0 | 2,412 4 0 | 372 0 0 | 4,186 12 0 | 11,384 4 0 | 11,274 12 0 | 11,531 4 0 | 11,370 12 0 | 45,561 0 0 | 12,094 8 0 | 11,967 0 0 | 13,943 8 0 | 11,742 12 0 | 49,747 12 0 |

| | COLLECTION. | | | | | REMISSION. | | | | | BALANCE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Arrears of 1857 - | 0 12 0 | 3 0 0 | — | 3 0 0 | 6 12 0 | 133 8 0 | 176 4 0 | 171 0 0 | 172 8 0 | 653 4 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. 1858 - | 15 12 0 | 16 8 0 | 20 4 0 | 36 0 0 | 88 8 0 | - - | - - | 3 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 7 8 0 | 306 0 0 | 174 0 0 | 174 0 0 | 156 0 0 | 810 0 0 |
| Do. 1859 - | 71 4 0 | 200 4 0 | 1,905 4 0 | 10,835 4 0 | 13,012 0 0 | - - | 19 8 0 | 24 0 0 | 314 4 0 | 357 12 0 | 196 8 0 | 141 0 0 | 224 4 0 | 168 12 0 | 730 8 0 |
| For the year 1860 | 10,787 3 0 | 10,408 14 0 | 6,653 10 0 | 52 8 0 | 27,902 3 0 | 300 9 0 | 281 10 0 | 268 8 0 | - - | 850 11 0 | 283 0 0 | 546 0 0 | 4,499 10 0 | - - | 5,328 10 0 |
| Total - | 10,874 15 0 | 10,628 10 0 | 8,579 2 0 | 10,926 12 0 | 41,009 7 0 | 434 1 0 | 477 6 0 | 466 8 0 | 491 4 0 | 1,869 3 0 | 785 8 0 | 861 0 0 | 4,897 14 0 | 324 12 0 | 6,869 2 0 |

Municipal Commissioners' Office,
Madras, 31st December 1860.

(Signed) T. E. BELL, President.
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX XI.—D.—STATEMENT showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on Country Carts in 1860.

| — | DEMAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BALANCE on 31st December 1859. | | | | | BILLS ISSUED in 1860. | | | | | TOTAL DEMAND. | | | | |
| | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| For the year 1857 | - - - | 101 4 0 | 198 12 0 | 231 0 0 | 531 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | 101 4 0 | 198 12 0 | 231 0 0 | 531 0 0 |
| Do. 1858 | - - - | 191 4 0 | 362 4 2 | 423 12 0 | 977 4 0 | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | 191 4 0 | 362 4 0 | 423 12 0 | 977 4 0 |
| Do. 1859 | - - - | 327 0 0 | 1,317 12 0 | - - - | 1,644 12 0 | 35 12 0 | - - - | - - - | 2,028 12 0 | 2,064 8 0 | 35 12 0 | 327 0 0 | 1,317 12 0 | 2,028 12 0 | 3,709 4 0 |
| Do. 1860 | — | — | — | — | — | 4,174 8 0 | 1,311 0 0 | 2,080 8 0 | 11 4 0 | 7,577 4 0 | 4,174 8 0 | 1,311 0 0 | 2,080 8 0 | 11 4 0 | 7,577 4 0 |
| Total - | - - - | 619 8 0 | 1,878 12 0 | 654 12 0 | 3,153 0 0 | 4,210 4 0 | 1,311 0 0 | 2,080 8 0 | 2,040 0 0 | 9,641 12 0 | 4,210 4 0 | 1,930 8 0 | 3,959 4 0 | 2,694 12 0 | 12,794 12 0 |

| | COLLECTION. | | | | | REMISSION. | | | | | BALANCE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. | 1st Quarter. | 2nd Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | Total. |
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| For the year 1857 | - - - | 1 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 9 0 0 | - - - | 99 12 0 | 195 0 0 | 227 4 0 | 522 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. 1858 | - - - | 19 8 0 | 33 0 0 | 34 8 0 | 87 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | 171 12 0 | 329 4 0 | 389 4 0 | 890 4 0 |
| Do. 1859 | 35 12 0 | 255 0 0 | 1,052 4 0 | 1,688 4 0 | 3,031 4 0 | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | 72 0 0 | 265 8 0 | 340 8 0 | 678 0 0 |
| Do. 1860 | 4,174 8 0 | 735 12 0 | 193 8 0 | 11 4 0 | 5,115 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | 575 4 0 | 1,887 0 0 | - - - | 2,462 4 0 |
| Total - | 4,210 4 0 | 1,011 12 0 | 1,282 8 0 | 1,737 12 0 | 8,242 4 0 | - - - | 99 12 0 | 195 0 0 | 227 4 0 | 522 0 0 | - - - | 819 0 0 | 2,481 12 0 | 729 12 0 | 4,030 8 0 |

Municipal Commissioners' Office,
Madras, 31st December 1860.

(Signed) T. E. BELL, President.
" B. CARDOZO,
" S. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX XII.—COPY of a COMMUNICATION made to the Madras Literary Society, bearing out some portions of the Observatory Report.

DISCOVERY of a new Planet "Asia," by N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer.

A new planet, resembling a star of about the 12th magnitude, was discovered with the equatoreal of this observatory on the night of April 17, 1861. Its detection was the fifth similar result of a systematic search, maintained for some years past in certain portions of the zodiacal heavens, aided by manuscript charts of my own construction. This last circumstance enables me to assume with reasonable probability, that I shall not have been preceded elsewhere, an unpleasant contingency to which all are liable who use only *published* charts. Coincident with the announcement, I have therefore ventured to name the new planet, and as Europa, Doris, and several other of the oceanides have been similarly celestialized, I did not scruple to draw once more upon the same sisterhood, by selecting the name Asia, so peculiarly applicable to the first discovery yet made in this quarter of the world.

The Madras equatoreal, having been mounted by my esteemed and able predecessor Captain W. S. Jacob, at his own private expense (though afterwards purchased by Government), for the express purpose of accurate measurement of double stars, is not supplied with the more rough and ready requisites for the less refined, but perhaps equally important, observations of faint planets or comets. For them the slightest amount of illumination, which will render the spider lines of a wire micrometer visible, is complete annihilation, and they can therefore only be observed in a perfectly dark field of view. The best and most proper tool is a ring-micrometer. Failing that, however, there is another method, invented by the late Count Von Boguslawski, of Breslau, whereby, using two comparison stars instead of one, the place of an unknown object may be determined with merely a straight bar or wire instead of a micrometer. If the comparison stars are well selected great accuracy is attainable, but it must be confessed at the expense of much needless time and labour, both in the observation and in its subsequent reduction. The following observations of the new planet Asia were all taken by this method; thanks to my good friend Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Worster, who happened most fortunately to have just fitted a suitable straight bar into the focus of a positive eyepiece. The positions marked R. were observed and calculated by one of my native assistants, C. Ragoonatha Chari, whose aptitude in thus picking up a new and rather confusing method of observation and reduction, and that, too, in leisure time, as a voluntary contribution to science, reflect the highest credit upon him. I believe all the places to be as good as could have been procured of so faint an object by the most refined means, although, as before remarked, at the cost of more than double the time and trouble they ought to have given.

| MADRAS MEAN TIME. (1861.) | | | | Apparent Right Ascension. | | | Apparent North Polar Distance. | | | Number of Comparisons. | Observer's Initial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | S. | H. | M. | S. | ° | ′ | ″ | | |
| April 17 - | 12 | 53 | 40 | 15 | 51 | 14·76 | - | - | - | 5 | P. |
| „ 17 - | 14 | 7 | 37 | 15 | 51 | 13·56 | 106 | 6 | 22·9 | 10 | „ |
| „ 18 - | 11 | 50 | 39 | 15 | 50 | 50·72 | 106 | 1 | 12·7 | 12 | „ |
| „ 19 - | 13 | 49 | 27 | 15 | 50 | 20·72 | 105 | 55 | 7·0 | 9 | „ |
| „ 20 - | 11 | 46 | 44 | 15 | 49 | 53·93 | 105 | 49 | 50·1 | 8 | „ |
| „ 20 - | 13 | 20 | 12 | 15 | 49 | 51·84 | 105 | 49 | 26·6 | 12 | R. |
| „ 21 - | 11 | 59 | 5 | 15 | 49 | 22·97 | 105 | 43 | 55·3 | 13 | P. |
| „ 23 - | 12 | 13 | 6 | 15 | 48 | 15·72 | 105 | 31 | 57·3 | 11 | „ |
| „ 23 - | 13 | 31 | 56 | 15 | 48 | 14·04 | 105 | 31 | 31·4 | 10 | R. |
| „ 28 - | 10 | 31 | 4 | 15 | 45 | 6·30 | 105 | 0 | 51·8 | 8 | „ |
| „ 28 - | 11 | 57 | 33 | 15 | 45 | 3·26 | 105 | 0 | 30·4 | 12 | P. |
| „ 29 - | 9 | 55 | 49 | 15 | 44 | 24·56 | 104 | 54 | 32·8 | 8 | R. |
| „ 29 - | 11 | 58 | 23 | 15 | 44 | 19·78 | 104 | 54 | 5·5 | 9 | P. |
| „ 30 - | 10 | 12 | 56 | 15 | 43 | 39·05 | 104 | 47 | 49·7 | 8 | R. |
| May 1 - | 9 | 46 | 11 | 15 | 42 | 54·97 | 104 | 41 | 16·6 | 8 | „ |
| „ 1 - | 13 | 0 | 13 | 15 | 42 | 48·11 | 104 | 40 | 18·4 | 12 | P. |
| „ 2 - | 11 | 34 | 17 | 15 | 42 | 4·89 | 104 | 34 | 6·8 | 9 | R. |
| „ 2 - | 13 | 3 | 18 | 15 | 42 | 1·79 | 104 | 33 | 42·4 | 10 | P. |
| „ 3 - | 11 | 12 | 33 | 15 | 41 | 17·88 | 104 | 27 | 31·8 | 12 | „ |
| „ 3 - | 13 | 4 | 26 | 15 | 41 | 13·97 | 104 | 26 | 56·3 | 12 | R. |
| „ 11 - | 13 | 11 | 47 | 15 | 34 | 17·61 | 103 | 32 | 3·8 | 14 | P. |
| „ 12 - | 10 | 15 | 45 | 15 | 33 | 30·18 | 103 | 25 | 58·1 | 18 | „ |

The magnitude or brilliancy of the planet has been estimated on ten nights as follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 17 - | 12·0 | April 21 - | 11·5 | May 2 - | 11·0 | May 11 - - | 10·6 |
| „ 18 - | 11·7 | „ 29 - | 11·0 | „ 3 - | 10·8 | „ 12 - - | 11·0 |
| „ 19 - | 11·2 | May 1 - | 11·0 | | | | |

I may here remark that all estimations of magnitude are based upon my photometric formula for any telescope, viz.:—

Limit of vision = 9·2 + 5 × log. aperture in inches.

The ratio of light for one magnitude being 2·512, *i.e.*, that a star of a certain order contains two and a half times the light of the next fainter class. Thus, the naked eye penetrating to the 6th magnitude, a telescope 1 inch in aperture will show stars of the 9·2 magnitude; one 9 inches in aperture the 14th magnitude, &c. &c.

Madras Observatory,
10th June 1861.

(Signed) N. R. POGSON,
Government Astronomer.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EAST INDIA.

# STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

# MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

# INDIA,

## During the Year 1860-61.

*(Pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106. s. 5*

## PART II.

India Office,
14th May 1862.

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

(1670.) 1862.

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CHAPTER III.—Report of the Operations of the Post Office of India.

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CHAPTER V.—Report of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and of the Museum of Geology, Calcutta.

CHAPTER VI.—Report on the Administration of Port Blair.

CHAPTER VII.—Report of the Agent for Suppression of Human Sacrifice and Female Infanticide in the Hill Tracts of Orissa..

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## PART II.


CHAPTER XI.—Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency.

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CHAPTER XIII.—Report on the Administration of the Punjab.

CHAPTER XIV.—Report on the Administration of the Province of Oude.

CHAPTER XV.—Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

CHAPTER XVI.—Report on the Administration of the Straits Settlements.

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# BOMBAY.

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## ANNUAL REPORT of the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1860-61.

## SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

### LEGISLATION.



The following are the Acts applicable to the Mofussil Courts which were passed during the year 1860-61:—

Act XXI. of 1860.—For the registration of literary, scientific, and charitable societies.

Act XXIV. of 1860.—For the solemnization of marriages in India by ordained ministers of the Church of Scotland.

Act XXVII. of 1860.—For facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons.

Act XXXII. of 1860.—For imposing duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices.

Act XXXIV. of 1860.—To indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of fines and contributions levied, and acts done by them during the late disturbances.

Act XXXV. of 1860.—Relating to the transportation of convicts.

Act XXXVI. of 1860.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties.

Act XXXIX. of 1860.—To amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices).

Act XL. of 1860.—To amend Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Act XLII. of 1860.—For the establishment of Courts beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter.

Act XLIII. of 1860.—To amend Act VIII. of 1859, for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

Act XLV. of 1860.—The Indian penal code.

Act LI. of 1860.—Further to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860.

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

Act LII. of 1860.—To amend Act XVIII. of 1854 (relating to railways in India.)
Act II. of 1861.—To amend Act VI. of 1857 (for the acquisition of land for public purposes).
Act V. of 1861.—For the regulation of police.
Act VI. of 1861.—To alter the time from which the Indian penal code shall take effect.
Act VII. of 1861.—To empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of duty leviable on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any port of the Presidency of Bombay.
Act IX. of 1861.—To amend the law relating to minors.
Act X. of 1861.—To repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

On the introduction of the Stamp Act, No. XXXVI. of 1860, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut pointed out to Government that it would take time before the mass of the people in the districts of this Presidency could become acquainted with its provisions, and recommended the postponement of the period fixed for its introduction. The recommendation was not acceded to, but in a subsequent letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, it was directed "that "every facility should be given to persons who may engross writings on a stamp of insufficient "value within the first three months from the time of Act XXXVI. of 1860 coming into opera- "tion, to amend their error without penalty, and no prosecution should be permitted against any "person for any breach of the law committed within the same period, if there be any ground for "presuming that he acted inadvertently and without knowledge of the law."

As in the case of the Civil Procedure Act, the new Stamp Act was the subject of much reference, and a compendium of the opinions and rulings of the Court, in respect to several of its provisions, has been prepared, and will be circulated to the Zilla Judges for information.

The operation of Act XLV. of 1860, the new penal code, has been postponed until the 1st of January 1862; and Act V. of 1861, for the regulation of the police, will not take effect in this Presidency till specially extended to it by the Governor General of India in Council, by an order to be published in the "Bombay Gazette."

Government would have wished to have included in this Report an expression of opinion as to the advantages or otherwise attending the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code, Act VIII. of 1859, but the operation of the Act has not been sufficiently long continued to admit of its effects in shortening the average duration of suits, and in diminishing the cost of litigation being ascertained.

Several subjects calling for legislation have been under consideration during the year; but it seems hardly necessary to do more than notice briefly a few of the more important.

1st. *The Bill introduced by Sir Charles Jackson, for the Dissolution of Marriages of Christian Converts*, which led to the inquiry as to the extent to which the converts in the Bombay Presidency were actually affected by the existing law. The authorities consulted, while admitting the necessity for legislation, were generally of opinion that the time had not arrived for moving in the matter; the converts in this Presidency being too few to be perceptibly affected by the present state of the law.

2nd. *The Draft of a Code of Laws for the Parsees*, prepared by the Parsees of Bombay. The Legislative Council being desirous of obtaining an expression of the general feelings of the Parsees on the several points embraced in this code, printed copies of it were distributed at all important places in this Presidency where Parsees reside. The replies were forwarded to Calcutta in March 1861.

3rd. *The establishment of Insolvent Courts in the Mofussil*, for which purpose a Draft Act is in course of preparation by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut.

4th. *The defective state of the Law in respect of the Crime of Adultery.* The remarkable increase in the crime of adultery under this Presidency attracted attention so far back as 1853, and induced the Sudder Adawlut to institute special inquiry as to the extent of the evil, and its influence on crimes of a violent nature. A mass of valuable information, thus collected, came before Government during the year under review, and gave rise to a lengthened correspondence as to the necessity for the adoption of remedial measures of a more effectual character than distinguishes those which now exist. The subject is still engaging attention.

## CIVIL JUSTICE.

The results of the administration of civil justice during the year under review are briefly summed up in the following statements. Detailed returns will be found in the Appendix.

| | For Adjudication during the year. | | | | Decided on Merits. | | | | Arrears. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORIGINAL SUITS. | 1859. | 1860. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1859. | 1860. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1859. | 1860. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Civil Courts | 1,72,679 | 1,36,660 | — | 36,019 | 90,720 | 85,174 | — | 5,546 | 45,362 | 21,768 | — | 23,594 |
| Agency Courts | 760 | 564 | — | 196 | 410 | 252 | — | 158 | 187 | 180 | — | 7 |
| Revenue Courts | 2,534 | 2,533 | — | 1 | 1,220 | 1,374 | 154 | — | 673 | 458 | — | 215 |
| | 1,75,973 | 1,39,757 | — | 36,216 | 92,350 | 86,800 | 154 | 5,704 | 46,222 | 22,406 | — | 23,816 |
| APPEALS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Courts | 7,312 | 5,864 | — | 1,448 | 4,514 | 3,369 | — | 1,145 | 1,924 | 2,041 | 117 | — |
| Agency Courts | 21 | 17 | — | 4 | 11 | 12 | 1 | — | 7 | 4 | — | 3 |
| Revenue Courts | 402 | 455 | 53 | — | 167 | 135 | — | 32 | 201 | 231 | 30 | — |
| | 7,735 | 6,336 | 53 | 1,452 | 4,692 | 3,516 | 1 | 1,177 | 2,132 | 2,276 | 147 | 3 |

It will be seen, as regards the business before the Courts of original jurisdiction, that there was a considerable decrease in 1860 in the number of suits for adjudication, but there was also a decrease in the number of suits disposed of; and although, at first sight, the great decrease in arrears might seem satisfactory, it can hardly be regarded as such, taken in connexion with the reduction in the number of suits filed.

The same unsatisfactory results are apparent in the state of the appellate files, when compared with the returns of the preceding year. The number of suits filed is less by nearly 18 per cent. in 1860–61, and there is the same marked decrease in the number of cases decided on merits.

These remarks apply, however, to the aggregate results of the three Courts, civil, agency, and revenue. Considering these separately, it will be seen that in the Revenue Courts there has been a marked improvement both as regards original suits and appeals.

The average duration of suits also, as exhibited in the following table, is longer in 1860 than in 1859:—

| | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. |
| Sudder Dewanee Adawlut - - - | — | 5 | 27 | — | 7 | 29 |
| District and City Judges - - - | — | 6 | 27 | — | 7 | 6 |
| Subordinate and additional Judges - | 1 | 8 | 19 | 3 | — | 12 |
| Assistant Judges - - - - - | — | 6 | 10 | — | 11 | 2 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens - - | — | 3 | 24 | — | 4 | 9 |
| Sudder Ameens - - - - | — | 3 | 12 | — | 3 | 5 |
| Moonsiffs - - - - | — | 2 | 19 | — | 2 | 24 |

It is hoped, however, that the result in this respect will be more favourable in future years, when the different Courts become familiarized with the working of Act VIII. of 1859.

It has been suggested to the Government of India to revise the forms in which the annual returns are at present framed, so as to adapt them for exhibiting the results of the new Procedure Act.

## SIND.

### CIVIL JUSTICE.

There has been no alteration in the number or constitution of the Courts for the administration of civil justice in the Province of Sind. The following table affords a brief contrast of the operation of the Courts of original jurisdiction during the year reported upon:—

| ZILLAH. | Filed and Arrears. | | Decided. | | Balance. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. |
| Kurrachee - - | 5,341 | 4,691 | 3,233 | 4,569 | 108 | 122 |
| Hydrabad - - | 2,737 | 3,642 | 3,628 | 3,579 | 109 | 63 |
| Shikarpoor - | 2,874 | 3,302 | 2,757 | 3,067 | 117 | 135 |
| Frontier - - | 354 | 317 | 348 | 300 | 6 | 17 |
| Thurr and Parkur - | - - | 213 | - - | 207 | - - | 6 |
| Total - | 10,106 | 12,065 | 10,816 | 11,722 | 340 | 343 |

The contrast is most favourable. There were 12,065 suits filed during the year, of which 11,722 were decided, leaving an arrear of 343 against 340 of the preceding year. There were thus 1,959 more suits filed in 1860 than in 1859, and 906 more decisions.

The state of the appellate file, which is equally satisfactory, is summed up thus:—

| ZILLAH. | Filed and Arrears. | | Decided. | | Balance. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. |
| Kurrachee - - | 116 | 188 | 97 | 167 | 19 | 21 |
| Hydrabad - - | 106 | 86 | 55 | 73 | 51 | 13 |
| Shikarpoor - | 164 | 241 | 84 | 124 | 80 | 117 |
| Frontier - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Thurr and Parkur - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - | 386 | 515 | 236 | 364 | 150 | 151 |

The Stamp Act came into operation in Sind on the 1st November 1860. Previously there were no stamps used; institution fees, which were supposed to cover all the costs of the suits, having always been paid by the parties filing plaints. The substitution of stamps is of too recent a date to admit of its effect on the judicial business of the Courts being ascertained.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Criminal Returns for 1860 will be found amongst the appendices. They exhibit an increase in the aggregate number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year. There is an increase also in the convictions, whilst the acquittals are less than in the preceding year.

The following comparative table gives the number of prisoners apprehended and brought to trial, and the manner in which the charges against them were disposed of:—

| — | Offenders apprehended and brought to Trial. | Convicted, And sentenced to | | | | Total. | Acquitted. | Confined as Insane. | Died before Trial. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Flogging, Fine, &c. | Imprisonment. | Transportation. | Death. | | | | | | |
| 1859 - | 49,165 | 30,529 | 5,812 | 24 | 24 | 36,389 | 12,776 | - - | - - | 12,776 | 49,165 |
| 1860 - | 50,068 | 32,058 | 5,829 | 53 | 28 | 37,968 | 12,099 | 1 | - - | 12,100 | 50,068 |
| Increase | 903 | 1,529 | 17 | 29 | 4 | 1,579 | - - | 1 | - - | - - | 903 |
| Decrease | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 677 | - - | - - | 676 | — |

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

### SIND.

Two returns are appended, showing the number of criminal cases brought up for trial, the result, and the sentences passed. There has been a general decrease of crime throughout the Province, although there is a serious increase in cases of murder.

It will be seen, by a reference to the last column of the statement showing the result of the proceedings, that in 661 cases security was demanded from prisoners, although they had been acquitted.

In reference to this, the Commissioner in Sind explains that during his recent tour in the Province his attention was attracted to the large number of prisoners, who, although not convicted of any specific offence, were confined because they were unable to procure the security demanded. Disapproving entirely of the principle on which the trying authorities had hitherto acted, he issued instructions to the magistrates, before requiring an acquitted person to find security, to satisfy themselves that there were reasonable grounds for supposing that he was an object of public distrust; the magistrates recording in every case, both in English and the vernacular, the grounds on which security is demanded. Mr. Inverarity adds that these orders have already had a beneficial effect, and that the system of confining prisoners indiscriminately, without a formal conviction, had received a salutary check.

## CRIMES IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

The returns of crimes in the town and Island of Bombay during the year under review, contrasted with those for the previous year, are not very favourable. There is an increase of 864 in the number of offences, and of 1,591 in the number of prisoners. This increase is made up chiefly in the number of offences against the person, forcible entry, petty robberies, forgery, false coinage, drunkenness, and breach of the Conservancy Act. There were no gang robberies or highway robberies, and burglaries continue to be of rare occurrence, there having been only three cases, the persons engaged in which were all convicted and punished. Of the stolen property, a little more than 40 per cent. had been recovered, being a slight improvement on the previous return.

## SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The result of the operation of the Bombay Court of Small Causes during 1860–61, as compared with 1859–60, is most satisfactory. The subjoined statement shows a marked increase in the number of suits instituted, and in the amount of receipts on account of fees, &c. during the year under report:—

| YEAR. | No. of Suits instituted. | Amount carried to the credit of Government. R. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| 1860–61 - - - | 17,673 | 1,15,061 8 10 |
| 1859–60 - - | 15,939 | 1,05,718 3 6 |
| Increase - | 1,734 | 9,343 5 4 |

The expenses of the Court during the year amounted to rupees 82,230 12 7, and the receipts to rupees 1,15,061 8 10, leaving a clear surplus of rupees 32,830 12 3 to the credit of the reserve fund of the Court, which now amounts to rupees 1,29,116 10 2.

## POLICE.

### BOMAY AND SIND.

There have been several important changes in the police of this Presidency during the past year. The appointment of Commissioner, formerly held by Mr. Bettington, has been abolished,

and the control of the police vested in the two revenue Commissioners, each exercising within his range the same degree of supervision that the former Commissioner possessed. This arrangement, which was at first only experimental, was permanently adopted in January 1861. It has been attended with most satisfactory results, and a saving of expenditure.

In the executive branch of the police the principle has been adopted of holding superintendents of police personally responsible for evil practices on the part of the men under them. Government were of opinion that a superintendent of police, who was not aware of the misconduct on the part of his subordinates which was brought to the knowledge of the magistrate, must be, from personal defects, disqualified for his appointment; and that if he was aware of it, and failed to bring it forward, he must be held to have connived at it.

Sattara has been placed under the control of the revenue Commissioner, southern division, in respect of all police arrangements.

The remodelling of the police has engaged a good deal of attention, and considerable reductions have been made on all sides. The Nassick "Coolee" corps, the "2nd Khandeish Bheel" corps, the "Guzerat provincial" corps, the extra levies (chargeable to the British Government) of the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree local corps, and the remains of the Kutch Legion and Hussun Khan's levies at Ahmedabad, all of which were organized during the rebellion, have, within the last thirteen months, been all completely disbanded. Besides this, the strength of the ordinary police corps has been reduced. In Sind, reductions to the extent of 1,30,000 per annum have been effected in the rural police, the Chandia and Jakrannee Horse and the Jacobabad Burkundazes, and orders for further reductions in that province, so as to bring the aggregate saving up to rupees 2,29,000 per annum, and to leave its police charges at 5 lacs per annum only, were issued, and have since been carried out.

The police of this Presidency continues to maintain its character for efficiency. It is gratifying to report that, as regards the southern division, the peace of the districts has, in general, been unbroken, the only important exceptions having been a somewhat serious riot of a few hours' duration in Rajapoor, a notoriously turbulent town of the Rutnagherry zillah, where the Mussulman and Hindoo population come into collision during the celebration of the Holi festival and Ramazan fast, which last year happened to occur about the same time, and some Bheel raids and outrages in the Ahmednuggur collectorate. In the northern division, Guzerat and the Northern Conkan also continued peaceable; not a single extraordinary case having occurred to disturb the public tranquillity. Khandeish, however, was more or less disturbed for a short period towards its northern frontier by the predatory excursions of the Bheels inhabiting those hilly tracts, and which threatened at one time to interrupt ordinary traffic upon the Bombay and Agra road. The prompt and energetic measures adopted, however, by the police, resulted in the dispersion of the small and isolated bands which had formed under different leaders, the most influential of whom, one Khaja Singh, a man who in 1857–58 had been very troublesome in the Satpoora hills, was subsequently killed.

Measures have been taken for a proper supervision of the Bheel districts below the Nerbudda and the Taptee.

## GAOLS.

There was an appreciable diminution in the number of convicted criminals under confinement in 1860 as compared with 1859, and the returns for the first four months of 1861 indicate an equally satisfactory state of matters for the present year.

The recommittals in 1860 were fewer than those in 1859, as were also the committals of juveniles.

The health of the prisoners was less satisfactory than could have been desired, but not such as to occasion anxiety. The total deaths from all causes amounted to 5·1 per cent. on the daily average strength; and, deducting the deaths from cholera, old age, and homicidal violence (of which one occurred), the mortality was only 2·6 per cent.

Gaol discipline has been much improved, both as regards the prisoners and the gaol establishments, and considerable reductions have been effected in gaol guards and gaol establishment.

The actual cost of provisioning, contingent, and clothing charges is rather more per head than it was in 1859. But this is due, as regards provisioning, to the increase in the price of provisions, and to the necessity some of the civil surgeons have considered themselves under of improving the regular diet of their gaols to obviate the scorbutic and cachectic tendency of many of the prisoners admitted into gaol; and as regards the contingent and clothing bills, the increased cost per head is due to the necessity that existed for supplying the gaols with many necessary articles in which they were deficient, and replacing many other necessary articles which had been suffered to fall into an unserviceable and irreparable condition.

But under the more methodical arrangements which have been introduced into the gaols generally, there is every reason to anticipate a greater degree of economy than has hitherto been obtained.

# SECTION II.—REVENUE.

## LAND REVENUE.

In the northern division the season is reported to have been favourable. The land revenue in Broach, Kaira, and Surat had increased; in Khandeish, Ahmedabad, and Tanna there was a decrease. The total realizations in the division were greater than those of the previous year by rupees 71,807.

Northern divisi

| | | R. |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | - - | 1,04,37,059 |
| 1860–61 | - - | 1,05,08,866 |
| Increase in 1860–61 | - Rs. | 71,807 |

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

The Sayer revenue showed a falling-off of rupees 1,38,648. The Acting Commissioner states that this is "merely nominal, and is attributable to the exclu- "sion from that head of several items formerly included "therein," and that "the deficit is confined exclusively to "Khandeish and Kaira. The other collectorates show an "increase."

| | R. |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 - - - | 11,53,405 |
| 1860–61 - - - | 10,14,757 |
| Decrease in 1860–61 - | Rs. 1,38,648 |

The district of Broach, which was formerly under the charge of the principal collector, but was made a separate collectorate in 1843, has been again reduced to the footing of a sub-collectorate. By this change a saving of about rupees 45,000 per annum has been effected.

Measures are in progress for transferring to the Government of Bombay the villages belonging to their Highnesses the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, which outlie in the British territories of this Presidency, assigning to them in lieu thereof lands in Central India situated nearer their own capitals. These arrangements have been carried out since the 1st May, and will, therefore, form part of next year's report. In the same way, the Godra Punch Mahals, which, on account of their distance from Gwalior, were in 1853 transferred by Scindia to the charge of the political agent of Rewa Kanta, were in this year exchanged for land near Gwalior, and have been brought under the revenue management of the Bombay Government.

Southern division.

In the southern division the season is reported to have been rather below the average as an agricultural one, but to have been on the whole healthy; the general prosperity of the country appears to have received no check, but to have been steadily on the increase. The land revenue in Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Belgaum, and Sattara had increased; in Rutnagherry and Dharwar there was a decrease. The total realizable revenue in the division was more than that of the previous year by rupees 1,33,135.

| | R. |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 - - - | 93,08,782 |
| 1860–61 - - - | 94,41,917 |
| Increase in 1860–61 - | Rs. 1,33,135 |

In the Sayer revenue there was also an increase of Rs. 4,16,768. This increase is chiefly due to the operation of the new Stamp Act.

| | R. |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 - - - | 11,55,382 |
| 1860–61 - - - | 15,72,150 |
| Increase in 1860–61 - | Rs. 4,16,768 |

During the year under report orders were received for the transfer to the Bombay Presidency of the northern portion of the Canara collectorate, including the port of Sudashewghur.

Island of Bombay.

In the Island of Bombay the revenue from land was rupees 77,106. The Abkaree revenue amounted to rupees 1,19,032. This was for the year ending 30th April; the amount shown as rupees 80,564 in the last Administration Report being that for the year closing with October 1859. The increase in the Abkaree revenue during the year under report is in consequence of the rate of tree-tax having been increased and an improved system of management introduced under the provisions of Act XVII. of 1859.

The stamp revenue exceeded by far that of several previous years, the amount realized being rupees 2,23,249. This increase was due to the Stamp Act of 1860 being applicable to Courts established by Royal Charter.

Sind.

The inundation of the past year is reported to have been particularly unfavourable, and the revenue has consequently decreased. Added to this, there was an almost total absence of rain.

In Kurrachee the total revenue for collection is reported to have amounted, approximately, to rupees 4,63,713, against rupees 5,35,953 collected during the preceding year. In Hydrabad it is shown to have amounted approximately, during the year under report, to rupees 9,51,602, against rupees 9,57,045 realized during 1859–60. In Shikarpoor, however, there has been an increase, the land revenue for 1860–61 being reported to have amounted approximately to rupees 14,37,000, against rupees 12,70,000, the amount collected during the previous year. The steady increase of the revenue of the Shikarpoor collectorate during the last six years is worthy of remark:—

| | R. |
|---|---|
| 1855–56 - - - | 11,57,655 |
| 1856–57 - - - | 13,27,152 |
| 1857–58 - - - | 13,78,095 |
| 1858–59 - - - | 14,21,338 |
| 1859–60 - - - | 14,37,000 |
| 1860–61 - - - | 14,37,000 |

As regards the frontier district of Upper Sind, the realizations on account of land revenue show a considerable increase. The amount collected in 1859–60 amounted to rupees 74,642, while the year under report shows a total of rupees 98,345, being an increase of rupees 23,703. The Biggaree, the principal canal in the frontier district, appears to have been the means, since its first enlargement, of steadily swelling the returns, and larger returns in future years are anticipated.

The Thurr and Parkur districts, together with the villages likely to be irrigated from the Mitrow canal, now in course of excavation, have been detached from the Hydrabad collectorate, and formed into a political superintendency. The land revenue for 1860–61 of this division is approximately stated at rupees 82,000; but this amount, the political agent reports, would have been considerably more but for the general absence of rain.

The Commissioner, Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, writes:—

"At the commencement of the year arrangements were made by which the old practice of reckoning the revenues of the year to be those derived from the Rubbee harvest of one inundation, and the Khurreef of another, was superseded by the more correct plan of bringing the revenues from one inundation into the accounts of the year as the revenues of that year. This improvement in revenue management was supplemented by arrangements under which all

canal clearances were effected, and their accounts closed with the financial year, to the great benefit of the people at large, and eventually to the revenues of Government."

| | R. |
|---|---|
| 1860-61 - - | 3,29,888 |
| 1859-60 - - | 2,42,707 |
| Increase in 1860-61 Rs. | 87,181 |

The Sayer revenue of Sind for 1860-61 is reported to have been rupees 3,29,888. That for 1859-60 is stated to have amounted to rupees 2,42,707.

## ALIENATED REVENUES.

Bombay Presidency.

In the last Administration Report (page 9), allusion was made to a scheme then under consideration, for a summary settlement of claims to alienated revenue, the principal feature of which was that, in return for a light annual quit-rent and a duty on succession, the holders of Inam lands would obtain the right to transfer their holdings, and have all defects in their titles cured.

A draft Act for legalizing the scheme of summary settlement has been submitted to the Government of India, and was read a second time on the 6th July 1861. Meanwhile, several cases have been admitted to the benefits of that settlement.

During the year under report the alienation department has been reorganized; the offices of Revenue Commissioner for Alienations and Inam Commissioners having been abolished, and the settlement of all claims to alienated lands, in accordance with the terms of the summary settlement, confided to the Revenue Commissioners, northern and southern divisions. A reduction of rupees 1,37,752 per annum has, by these changes, been effected in the establishments of the alienation department.

Forty-five claims to hold land exempt from assessment have been adjudicated in Guzerat.

1,711 claims to cash allowances, of the annual value of rupees 47,802, were disposed of; of these 930, valued at rupees 40,996 per annum, were continued permanently or temporarily, and 781, valued at rupees 6,806 per annum, were ordered to be discontinued.

The result and cost of litigation regarding alienated revenue in the northern division during the past year is as follows:—

| Number of Suits finally decided. | Nature of Decision. | Value of Suits. | Cost incurred by Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 19 | Decided in favour of Government - - - | 28,907 7 2 | 2 4 10 |
| 257 | Ditto against „ - - - | 32,655 6 7 | 1,603 12 10 |
| 3 | Withdrawn by the opposite parties - - - | 700 10 9 | — |
| 279 | | 62,263 8 8 | 1,606 1 8 |

Forty-eight bonds, of the value of rupees 10,920, on account of compensation to individuals for abolished duties and cesses, were redeemed.

In the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, 455 claims to alienated revenue, of the annual value of rupees 22,784, were decided during the year under report. The nature of the decision passed will be seen from the following statement:—

| | No. of Claims. | Annual Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Declared permanent - - - | 4 | 720 |
| Ditto hereditary - - - | 8 | 4,703 |
| Continuable for one or more lives - | 27 | 4,822 |
| At once assessed - - - | 121 | 3,151 |
| Declared surinjams - - - | 7 | 293 |
| Disposed of on the terms of the summary settlement - | 287 | 9,095 |
| Total - - | 455 | 22,784 |

No suits of any importance, connected with alienated revenue, were disposed of during the year. 28 compensation bonds, amounting to rupees 10,405, bearing interest at 10 per cent., were redeemed.

903 claims to cash allowances, of the annual value of rupees 55,016, were disposed of. Of these—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 112, | valued at rupees | 27,059, | were declared permanent. |
| 237 | „ | 6,696 | „ hereditary. |
| 116 | „ | 5,773 | „ continuable for one or more lives. |
| 438 | „ | 15,488 | discontinued. |
| 903 | | 55,016 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern division - - | Rs. 47,867 |
| Southern do. - - - | 37,170 |
| Sattara - - - - | 12,545 |
| Revenue Commissioner for Alienations - | 19,096 |
| Total - | Rs. 1,13,678 |

The expenditure of the Alienation Department during the past year has been rupees 1,13,678.

The first or hereditary class of Jagheers has been generally settled and disposed of under instructions received from the Government of India. The three inferior classes have been altogether disposed of under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, conveyed in a

despatch No. 10, dated the 15th September 1859. The alienations under the four classes were found to amount to—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 5,16,098 | 8 | 0 |
| Political pensions to - - - | 4,24,557 | 0 | 0 |
| Total - - Rs. | 9,40,655 | 8 | 0 |

The Jagheer office has been amalgamated with the office of the Commissioner in Sind, and the appointment of Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers has ceased to exist. Arrangements are being made for the delivery of new sunnuds to Jagheerdars of the hereditary and sirdar classes.

## INCOME TAX.

Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, came into force on 31st July 1860. During the year 54,060 persons have been assessed in the town and island of Bombay, and 180,906 in the districts in the interior. The per-centage of persons assessed to the whole population is 7·405 per cent. in the town of Bombay, and 1·614 per cent. in the interior. The collections on account of income tax, imposed during the year 1860–61, amount to 36 lacs of rupees, of which sum rupees 6,85,000 have been raised by the duty of 1 per cent., imposed under Section 3 of Act XXXII. of 1860, for the purposes of roads, canals, and other reproductive public works.

## STAMPS.

The value of stamped papers and stamps sold throughout the Presidency during the year 1860–61 is, as shown in the annexed table, rupees 23,91,139 12 4. The new Stamp Act was introduced on the 1st October 1860, and the sale for the eight months from September to April amounts to rupees 20,80,994 9 4, as compared with rupees 6,34,267 1 3 realized during the corresponding eight months of the previous year. This shows an increase of 228 per cent., caused by the provisions of the new Stamp Act.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860. | | | |
| May - - | 49,288 | 8 | 0 |
| June - - | 79,908 | 5 | 0 |
| July - - | 92,045 | 14 | 0 |
| August - - | 88,902 | 8 | 0 |
| September - | 1,52,659 | 4 | 5 |
| October - - | 1,36,720 | 4 | 7 |
| November - | 1,26,261 | 15 | 2 |
| December - | 1,63,808 | 4 | 4 |
| 1861. | | | |
| January - | 2,68,739 | 10 | 0 |
| February - | 2,40,982 | 5 | 5 |
| March - - | 2,64,022 | 13 | 5 |
| April - - | 7,27,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Total - | 23,91,139 | 12 | 4 |

The general demand for stamped paper exceeded the supply; but by the great exertions of the superintendent and his establishment, the daily supply was increased from about 24,000 to double that number, and the supply has now overtaken the demand.

## CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

## BOMBAY.

### CUSTOMS.

In the year ending the 30th April 1861 there was a decrease of rupees 4,65,281 in the duty on imports by sea at Bombay and the Continental ports, exclusive of Sind. The decrease is a little more than 5 per cent., as compared with the collections of the preceding year.

| IMPORTS. | |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 - - - - Rs. | 95,57,020 |
| 1860–61 - - - - „ | 90,91,739 |
| Decrease in 1860–61 - Rs. | 4,65,281 |

This falling off is to be accounted for partly by a decrease, to the amount of rupees 3,31,527, which has taken place in the dutiable import trade, and also by the abolition, by Act X. of 1860, of the duty of 20 per cent. which had been imposed on certain articles by Act VII. of 1859; the provisions of the former Act having come into operation on the 20th of February 1860.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 - - - - Rs. | 9,22,54,665 |
| 1860–61 - - - - „ | 9,19,23,138 |
| Decrease in 1860–61 - Rs. | 3,31,527 |

| Years. | Value of Goods subject to the rate of 20 per cent. under Act VII. of 1859. | Value of the same Description of Goods subject to the rate of 10 per cent. under Act X. of 1860. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1859–60 - - | 36,20,858 | 20,26,167 | 56,47,025 |
| 1860–61 - - | - - - - | 62,42,906 | 62,42,906 |

The relative values of the description of goods liable to duty of 20 per cent., which were imported during the years 1859-60 and 1860–61 respectively, are shown in the margin, giving an increase of rupees 5,95,881 in the latter year as compared with the former.

The decrease in the import customs revenue of the year under report might be accounted for still further by a decrease which took place in the imports of spirits, and which was probably owing to the high rate of 3 rupees per gallon, which is now levied thereon.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 - - - - Rs. | 3,58,736 |
| 1860–61 - - - - „ | 2,53,741 |
| Decrease in 1860–61 - Rs. | 1,04,995 |

| Imports. | Value in 1859–60. | Value in 1860–61. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Merchandise - - | 12,17,02,719 | 12,17,36,466 | 33,747 | — |
| Horses - - - | 16,53,000 | 5,91,000 | - - | 10,62,000 |
| Treasure - - - | 7,53,94,187 | 6,38,92,143 | - - | 1,15,02,044 |
| Total - Rs. | 19,87,49,906 | 18,62,19,609 | 33,747 | 1,25,64,044 |

The total value of the import trade, comprising free and dutiable goods for the year under review, as compared with the preceding one, was as per margin, showing a decrease of rupees 1,25,64,044 in the value of horses and treasure.

| Names of Places. | Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in 1859–60. | Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Antwerp - - - - | 91,559 | 3,86,502 |
| 2. Ceylon - - - - - | 16,301 | 70,319 |
| 3. China - - - - - | 2,77,190 | 3,97,681 |
| 4. St. Helena - - - - | No trade with these ports in the year. | 2,98,623 |
| 5. Sweden - - - - - | | 1,33,360 |
| 6. Calcutta - - - - | 66,21,372 | 69,96,461 |
| 7. Malabar and Canara - - - | 1,10,43,322 | 1,31,77,957 |
| 8. Coast of Africa - - - - | 12,23,559 | 13,29,729 |

In respect to countries trading with Bombay, there was an increase in the imports from places noted in the margin, while in the trade with North-America, Hamburgh, and other places, there was a decrease during the year in question, as shown in the margin.

| Names of Places. | Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in 1859–60. | Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. America, North - - - - | 5,65,989 | 4,32,117 |
| 2. Hamburgh - - - - - | 1,68,315 | 32,202 |
| 3. France - - - - - | 9,55,711 | 7,40,985 |
| 4. Mauritius - - - - | 1,01,762 | 44,807 |
| 5. Persian Gulf - - - - | 43,89,426 | 35,92,576 |
| 6. Siam - - - - - | 2,84,520 | 85,557 |
| 7. Cutch - - - - - | 1,04,32,139 | 85,68,568 |
| 8. Guzerat Foreign Ports - - - | 40,77,119 | 25,33,885 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 - - - - - - | Rs. 6,51,934 |
| 1860–61 - - - - - - | „ 7,48,985 |
| Increase in 1860–61 - - | Rs. 97,051 |

The export trade shows an increase in the year under report to the extent of rupees 97,051.

FRONTIER DUTIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 - - - - - - | Rs. 2,19,099 |
| 1860–61 - - - - - - | „ 2,07,983 |
| Decrease in 1860–61 - - | Rs. 11,161 |

| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salt - - - | 1,50,491 | 1,42,966 | 7,525 |
| Other goods - | 68,608 | 65,017 | 3,591 |
| | Rs. 2,19,099 | 2,07,983 | 11,161 |

In frontier duties there has been a decrease of rupees 11,116, and of this decrease rupees 7,525 is found to be in the item of salt.

LAND CUSTOMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860–61 - - - - - - | Rs. 51,029 |
| 1859–60 - - - - - - | „ 49,521 |
| Increase in 1860–61 - - | Rs. 1,508 |

In land customs in Guzerat there was an increase of rupees 1,508.

The following tabular statement shows the value of the trade of Bombay during the decade preceding the year under report:—

| Years. | IMPORTS. Merchandise. | Horses. | Treasure. | Total. | EXPORTS. Merchandise. | Treasure. | Total. | RE-EXPORTS. Merchandise. | Horses. | Total. | Gross Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1850–51 | 5,24,80,675 | 4,22,265 | 2,36,58,686 | 7,65,61,626 | 2,12,56,210 | 32,50,165 | 2,45,06,375 | 4,78,82,456 | 900 | 4,78,83,356 | 27,50,378 |
| 1851–52 | 4,81,07,046 | 4,36,195 | 2,45,71,730 | 7,31,14,971 | 2,31,54,895 | 59,51,174 | 2,91,06,069 | 5,81,94,346 | - - | 5,81,94,346 | 26,74,239 |
| 1852–53 | 4,80,15,073 | 5,41,965 | 2,86,52,253 | 7,72,09,291 | 2,18,14,295 | 69,06,230 | 2,87,20,525 | 5,72,61,144 | 7,000 | 5,72,68,144 | 26,24,369 |
| 1853–54 | 5,01,03,212 | 5,14,915 | 2,25,65,149 | 7,31,83,276 | 5,21,41,440 | 1,06,21,963 | 6,27,63,403 | 2,23,06,279 | 2,400 | 2,23,08,679 | 27,86,239 |
| 1854–55 | 5,33,28,090 | 2,99,988 | 1,19,70,800 | 6,55,98,878 | 5,04,91,134 | 42,30,981 | 5,47,22,115 | 1,96,65,618 | - - | 1,96,65,618 | 29,36,454 |
| 1855–56 | 5,40,50,338 | 7,42,600 | 4,96,89,193 | 10,44,82,131 | 5,68,01,069 | 63,43,395 | 6,31,47,464 | 2,73,32,047 | 16,600 | 2,73,48,647 | 29,17,997 |
| 1856–57 | 6,13,79,109 | 9,60,500 | 6,85,24,736 | 13,08,64,345 | 6,93,86,344 | 1,02,15,379 | 7,96,01,723 | 3,43,28,165 | 900 | 3,43,29,065 | 30,71,013 |
| 1857–58 | 6,98,82,226 | 13,22,000 | 7,47,17,767 | 14,59,21,993 | 10,06,90,539 | 92,21,587 | 10,99,12,126 | 1,69,07,458 | - - | 1,69,07,458 | 37,29,092 |
| 1858–59 | 10,07,37,390 | 26,25,000 | 6,41,16,880 | 16,74,79,270 | 11,60,87,021 | 87,31,961 | 12,48,18,982 | 2,06,02,868 | - - | 2,06,02,868 | 60,79,127 |
| 1859–60 | 10,39,84,961 | 16,53,000 | 7,53,00,427 | 18,09,38,388 | 11,67,10,257 | 79,86,065 | 12,46,96,322 | 1,82,59,307 | - - | 1,82,59,307 | 94,39,338 |
| 1860–61 | 10,15,80,110 | 5,91,000 | 5,97,86,455 | 16,19,57,565 | 15,56,77,326 | 66,96,257 | 16,23,73,583 | 1,72,44,937 | - - | 1,72,44,937 | 92,54,368 |

In excise on salt there was a decrease of rupees 4,25,491; but with reference to this point it must be mentioned that the sum of rupees 6,02,014 was lost to the Bombay Presidency during the past year, owing to salt, exported to Calcutta, having been removed from the salt works without payment of excise.

SALT.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 - - - - - | Rs. 34,35,791 |
| 1860–61 - - - - - | „ 30,10,300 |
| Decrease in 1860–61 - | Rs. 4,25,491 |

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

The revenue collected from the duty on opium in 1860–61 was rupees 2,44,00,600, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of rupees 90,37,900. The number of chests on which pass fees were actually realized during the year was 45,072, being an increase of 12,565½ chests over the past year.

The cause of this increase in the opium trade was partly owing to enormous prices being realized for opium in Calcutta in consequence of a not very abundant crop of opium in the Bengal Province, while at the same time the demand in China for opium was very brisk. From May to August 1860 the pass fee was rupees 500 per chest, and from 1st September it was increased to rupees 600 per chest.

OPIUM.

REALIZATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860–61 | Rs. 2,44,00,600 |
| 1859–60 | „ 1,53,62,700 |
| Increase in 1860–61 | Rs. 90,37,900 |

CHESTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860–61 | Rs. 45,072 |
| 1859–60 | „ 32,506½ |
| Increase in 1860–61 | Rs. 12,565½ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860–61 | Customs | Rs. 1,04,42,054 | |
| | Salt | „ 31,04,940 | |
| | Opium | „ 2,44,42,198 | |
| | | | 3,79,89,192 |
| 1859–60 | Customs | Rs. 1,07,32,232 | |
| | Salt | „ 35,55,108 | |
| | Opium | „ 1,53,87,599 | |
| | | | 2,96,74,939 |
| Increase | | Rs. | 83,14,253 |

The aggregate realizations on account of customs, salt and opium, including miscellaneous items collected during the year 1860–61, amounted to rupees 3,79,89,192, while in the preceding year the amount was rupees 2,96,74,939, showing an increase of rupees 83,14,253 in the year under review.

## SIND.

CUSTOMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. 2,66,00,865 |
| 1860–61 | „ 2,68,36,499 |
| | Rs. 2,35,634 |

The value of the sea-borne trade during the year is shown to amount to rupees 2,68,36,499, being an increase on that of the preceding year to the extent of rupees 2,35,634.

The value of the import trade has decreased to the extent of rupees 2,62,206, or rupees 1⅝ per cent., owing to a falling-off in importation of cotton piece goods from Bombay, timber from Rangoon and Moulmein, seeds and grass from Cutch. The direct importation of cotton piece goods from England shows an increase of rupees 3,14,452.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. 1,59,45,258 |
| 1860–61 | „ 1,56,83,052 |

The value of the export trade has increased by 7½ per cent., or to the extent of rupees 7,66,340. The articles of export that have yielded this increase are,—grain, oil seeds, dry fruits, salt, hides, dyes, cotton, and wool. Cotton appears for the first time as an export from Sind. It is principally the produce of Kattiawar and Cutch, though small parcels from Candahar and Sind itself have formed a portion of that which has been exported. Wool, chiefly from Beloochistan and Affghanistan, is a principal staple of the export trade, the value of which has risen from a few hundred rupees during the first years of British rule, to rupees 32,75,002 in the year reported on.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. 94,47,128 |
| 1860–61 | „ 1,02,13,468 |

Direct export to England has increased during the past year to the extent of rupees 9,22,536; oil seeds, saltpetre, cotton, and wool forming the principal items of this increase.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harbour craft licences | Rs. | 2,923 | 15 0 |
| Pilotage fees | „ | 2,660 | 8 0 |
| Fees for use of moorings | „ | 3,875 | 0 0 |
| Port dues | „ | 24,072 | 0 0 |
| Fees for moving ships | „ | 300 | 0 0 |
| Towing charges, inclusive of charges for coal | „ | 26,893 | 10 9 |
| | Rs. | 60,725 | 1 9 |

The customs revenue from all sources is stated to amount to rupees 6,28,438 5 7, showing an increase on the preceding year of rupees 1,31,870 2 6. If the items noted in the margin, which concern the harbour more than the customs, be deducted, the revenue from the latter source, and from the excise on salt, will be reduced to rupees 5,65,713 3 10.

Sea-going vessels. The following is a statement of the tonnage employed in the conveyance of the external commerce of the Province for the year 1860–61:—

| | Arrivals. | | Departures. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| England, square-rigged ships and steamers | 55 | 32,567¼ | 29 | 19,726 |
| Bombay, ditto ditto | 51 | 27,674 | 44 | 21,853 |
| Bombay, country craft | 377 | 59,821¾ | 487 | 37,272 |
| Calcutta, square-rigged | — | — | 7 | 5,150 |
| Mekran | 80 | 1,680 | 90 | 2,713 |
| Persian Gulf | 106 | 5,434¼ | 52 | 2,356¾ |
| Cutch | 552 | 21,659½ | 568 | 21,205½ |
| Goa and Damaun | 18 | 743¾ | 52 | 1,994½ |
| Guzerat | 187 | 8,706¼ | 152 | 6,705¾ |
| Concan | 49 | 1,819 | 19 | 748½ |
| Malabar and Canara | 99 | 6,377½ | 12 | 1,421½ |
| Moulmein and Rangoon, square-rigged | — | — | 5 | 2,615 |
| Kattiawar | 168 | 6,626¾ | 177 | 7,664 |
| Mauritius | — | — | — | — |
| France, square-rigged | — | — | 14 | 6,889 |
| Miscellaneous, ditto | 3 | 1,348 | 2 | 696 |
| Ditto country craft | — | — | 1 | 72½ |
| Total | 1,745 | 1,74,458 | 1,711 | 1,39,083 |

In the previous year, the tonnage entered inwards amounted to 1,48,096¾ tons, and outwards to 1,42,647¾ tons.

Inland navigation.

During the past year, the whole of the steamers and flats have been constantly employed conveying troops, Government stores, and treasure between Kurrachee and Mooltan, and other points. and other practicable private merchandise.

Prior to the month of June last, the exigencies of the Government service had interfered with the regular maintenance of the bi-monthly communication between Kurrachee and Mooltan. Subsequent to that date, two vessels were set apart to carry it on. That number being found insufficient, a third was added, and a moderate punctuality in the despatch of the vessels, from the ultimate points, on the dates fixed, was obtained.

The money value of the tonnage supplied for troops and Government passengers, as compared with 1859–60, has increased by rupees 3,090 3 10, and in the case of Government stores by rupees 3,123 7 6.

| | Government Passengers. | | | Government Stores. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | 1st Class Saloon and 1st Class Deck. | 2nd Class Passengers. | Amount of Passage Money realized. | By Weight in Tons. | By Measurement in Cubic Feet. | Amount of Treasure. | Amount of Freight. |
| | | | R. A. P. | | | R. | R. A. P. |
| Up river - - | 92 | 2,520 | 1,43,112 7 5 | 630 | 1,506 | 22,21,200 | 57,985 14 11 |
| Down river - | 120 | 4,102 | | 190 | 420 | - - - | |
| Total - | 212 | 6,622 | 1,43,112 7 5 | 820 | 1,926 | - - - | 57,985 14 11 |
| During 1859–60. | 208 | 6,445 | 1,40,021 3 7 | 770 | 1,897 | - - - | 54,862 7 5 |
| Increase - | 4 | 177 | 3,090 3 10 | 50 | 29 | - - - | 3,123 7 6 |

In respect to private passengers, the increase is rupees 7,732 12 8; and it will also be observed that the very considerable augmentation of rupees 35,855 14 1 has arisen from the greater amount of merchandise conveyed on freight.

| | Private Passengers. | | | Private Merchandise. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | 1st Class Cabin, Saloon, and 1st Class Deck. | 2nd Class Deck. | Amount of Passage Money realized. | By Weight in Tons. | By Measurement. | Amount of Treasure. | Amount of Freight. |
| | | | R. A. P. | | | R. | R. A. P. |
| Up river - - | 105 | 207 | 13,520 15 6 | 406 | 27,498 | 88,775 | 53,243 2 8 |
| Down river - | 81 | 508 | 9,439 6 4 | 926 | 16,692 | 23,000 | 15,122 10 9 |
| Total - | 186 | 715 | 22,960 5 10 | 1,332 | 44,190 | 11,775 | 68,365 13 5 |
| During 1859–60. | 129 | 365 | 15,227 9 8 | 446 | 4,117 | - - - | 32,509 15 4 |
| Increase - | 57 | 350 | 7,732 12 8 | 886 | 40,073 | - - - | 35,855 14 1 |

The increased demand for private freight is considered to be mainly due to the late regularity of the communication; but it seems doubtful to the superintendent of the flotilla whether the reduction in the scale of charges for freight in June in the past year has sensibly enhanced the demand for it.

Ports.

The amount realized during the year for services rendered by the port department at Kurrachee for swinging moorings in the harbour, and for towage of merchant vessels, has been rupees 22,600, against rupees 16,980 of the year previous.

A collision, owing to defective moorings, between the ships "Nouveau Luminy" and "Maria," is the only accident that has occurred within the port.

Salt.

In April last, the excise duty on salt was raised from one rupee to rupees 1 4 0 per maund.

Realizations from this source in 1860–61 are shown to be rupees 42,984, against rupees 13,918 in 1859–60, being an increase of rupees 29,066.

Opium.

The system of licences for the sale of opium, introduced during the past year, has been attended with success. The total revenue under this head by sales and licences for 1860–61 amounts to rupees 70,679, against rupees 42,568 of the previous year.

The subject of the cultivation of the poppy in Sind, and the export of opium from Kurrachee, under passes, is under consideration.

Abkaree.

The Abkaree has, during the year, been managed under a system of licences. The realizations have been rupees 1,59,218, against rupees 92,129 of the preceding year.

Drugs.

Licences for the sale of drugs have been disposed of in the same manner as those for liquor.

## ADEN.

CUSTOMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports | Goods - - | Rs. 57,94,563 | |
| | Treasure - - | „ 13,74,466 | |
| | | | 71,69,029 |
| Exports | Goods - - | Rs. 18,15,686 | |
| | Treasure - - | „ 10,10,275 | |
| | | | 28,25,961 |
| | Grand total - | Rs. 99,94,990 | |

The gross amount of the exterior trade of the port of Aden for 1860–61 is as noted in the margin.

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

Excluding treasure, there is this year a decrease in the aggregate amount of rupees 2,11,240; but including treasure, there is an increase of rupees 1,54,154. Included in the item treasure, there is a large quantity of pearls from the Dhalal Archipelago near Mussowa, as mentioned in the margin. If this be classed as merchandise, the above-mentioned deficiency vanishes, and is replaced by an increase of rupees 4,725.

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports - - - | Rs. 1,08,940 |
| Exports - - - | „ 1,07,025 |
| Total - | Rs. 2,15,965 |

The total number of arrivals of square-rigged vessels was 261, aggregating 2,36,592 tons, being 34 less than in the previous year. The tonnage, however, has increased by 9,602 tons.

The number of arrivals of country craft was 970, of the burden of 1,11,232 tons, being an advance over the preceding year of 29 boats and 73,654 tons.

Cotton. Piece Goods. Sugar. Tobacco.

Trade, with the interior of Arabia, has nearly doubled during last year, the increase being 8½ lacs of rupees. The principal articles in which an advance is apparent are mentioned in the margin; 1,43,012 camel loads, of the estimated value of rupees 10,83,233, having been brought from the interior.

## SECTION III.—FINANCIAL.

Balances.

THE amount of the Cash Balance at the commencement of the year under report was rupees 3,94,01,855, and at its close, rupees 3,12,55,230. These balances include the value of the bullion in the Mint at the same dates, viz., rupees 76,53,398 and rupees 56,37,614. The balances in the treasuries recently transferred to this Presidency, viz., Nagpore, Indore, and Baroda, amounting to rupees 17,61,960, are also included in the balance of the 30th April last.

Bullion certificates.

Bullion Certificates, payable at the commencement and close of the year, amounted respectively to rupees 91,47,900 and rupees 77,69,285.

The following is an abstract view of the disbursements and receipts in 1859-60.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | Rupees. | RECEIPTS. | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Political department - - | 58,08,000 | Political department - - | 85,000 |
| General ditto - - | 59,99,000 | General ditto - - | 32,59,000 |
| Judicial ditto - - | 66,77,000 | Judicial ditto - - | 4,84,000 |
| Revenue ditto - - | 1,11,18,000 | Revenue ditto - - | 6,30,02,000 |
| Tribute - - - | 90,000 | Marine ditto - - | 5,21,000 |
| Marine department - - | 39,56,000 | Military - - - | 30,69,000 |
| Military ditto - - | 5,37,84,000 | Tribute - - - | 9,94,000 |
| Public works ditto - - | 45,29,000 | Public Works Department - | 4,73,000 |
| Interest - - - | 12,27,000 | Interest on Bank of Bombay shares | 30,000 |
| Profit and Loss - - | 14,21,000 | Interest - - - | 1,32,000 |
| | | Profit and Loss - - | 2,41,000 |
| Total - | 9,46,09,000 | | |
| Deduct Receipts - - | 7,22,90,000 | Total - rupees | 7,22,90,000 |
| *Deficit* - rupees | 2,23,19,000 | | |

The receipts and disbursements for 1858-59 will be found in the Administration Report for 1859-60.

Coinage operation in the mint.

The amount of silver coin made over to the Treasury by the Mint was only about 198 lacs, or less than one-half the amount coined during the previous year. Nearly 2,45,000 rupees worth of copper pyce was, however, coined during the year. The amount of bullion certificates issued, was, as might be expected, also less. The amount of bullion certificates granted on account of silver bullion tendered for coinage in each of the past four years is stated in the margin.

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| 1857-58 - | 3,67,62,500 |
| 1858-59 - | 2,02,11,700 |
| 1859-60 - | 2,21,31,500 |
| 1860-61 - | 1,71,50,475 |

The demand for copper coins was during the past year largely met; for in addition to the amount struck in the Bombay mint, there was received from Madras 5,67,000 rupees worth, and rupees 1,45,495 from England.

And there has been no want of small silver coin, advantage having been taken of the Mint balance having become low to have a large supply struck.

Mint.

In Appendix A. will be found a statement showing the operations of the Bombay Mint for the year 1860-61.

Reductions.

Large reductions have been effected during the year in every branch of the civil administration. The reductions in the permanent establishments amount to rupees 16,61,905 2 0 per annum, whilst temporary establishments to the extent of rupees 6,37,048 5 0 have also been discontinued.

## SECTION IV.—POLITICAL.

The Disarming Act. The Stamp Act. The Income Tax Act.

The past year has been signalized by the introduction of several important public measures, the effect of which upon the political status of the Presidency of Bombay required to be closely watched; but, with the exception of some riotous opposition manifested at the outset against the Income Tax Act in two localities, nothing has occurred to interrupt internal tranquillity. On the whole, the period under review may be said to have been more remarkable for peaceful improvement than for any events of political importance, but the few occurrences demanding notice under this latter head are not without interest.

## NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

2. In May 1860 some alarm was created on the north-eastern frontier of the Presidency by the appearance of a body of rebels in the Banswarra district, bordering on the territory under the Rewa Kanta Agency in Guzerat. About the same time, a party of Pathan mercenaries from the same quarter, headed by a brahmin, crossed into the Rewa Kanta. They issued a Purwanna in the name of the Peishwa, and gave out that they would be shortly followed by a large body before advancing southward. Immediate precautionary measures were adopted by the political agent, Major Buckle, for strengthening our frontier outposts, and troops were thrown forward from Ahmedabad to such positions as required support. It subsequently transpired that a combined attack against the rebels in Banswarra, by several neighbouring petty chieftains, assisted by the late Aden troop of irregular horse, under Lieutenant Moore, from Mundlesore, had been executed under the direction of the Governor-General's Agent, Major Eden, and that the rebels had fled to Saloomber without fighting. The party of Pathans who had entered the Rewa Kanta also retreated towards Peit, in Meywar, on being threatened by the Raja of Loonawara.

3. Almost simultaneously with these occurrences, intelligence was received of the assemblage of a considerable body of Bheels in the Burwanee districts, to the north of Khandeish, in consequence of which the police authorities in that province advanced detachments of the Bheel corps under the Western Bheel Agent, for the protection of the frontier of this Presidency. Notwithstanding the efforts made for the security of the outlying districts, the Burwanee Bheels, by a rapid incursion, entered the Sultanpoor Talooka, and attacked the small village of Kheir, consisting of about twenty houses. Most of these were plundered, but the inhabitants were not further molested.

4. A Bheel Naik of Khandeish, named Khajee Sing, whose fidelity at this time there was no reason to doubt, was employed by the Bheel Agent in obtaining intelligence regarding the movements of the above-mentioned marauders. A pardon had been accorded to Khajee Sing in October 1858 in consideration of his previous good conduct, on his submitting to the magistrate, with three other naiks who had gone into rebellion with him in 1857. He was subsequently restored to his situation as Rukwaldar of the Sindwa Ghat with the concurrence of the Governor General's Agent in Central India, and was treated with every consideration and kindness by the officers of Government in respect to his hereditary office. It was therefore not without surprise that a report was received of a serious outrage perpetrated by Khajee Sing on the 14th of July, in the seizure of a convoy of twelve camels laden with treasure of the value of rupees (2,75,000) two lakhs and seventy-five thousand, on the way to Indore. The Western Bheel Agent, on receiving this information, immediately started for Seerpoor in pursuit of Khajee Sing, but on arrival at that place he found that the Naik had made good his entry into the difficult fastnesses of the Satpoora range beyond the Khandeish frontier. As early as the 7th June, the head-quarter wing of the 26th native infantry had been moved forward from Nassick to Dhoolia, and detachments of this corps were immediately, on receipt of intelligence of Khajee Sing's proceedings, despatched to Seerpoor, on the River Taptee, and other places. At the same time, a detachment of 150 sabres of the Poona horse was ordered to Khandeish for the protection of the road, and the magistrate of the Province was directed to offer a reward of rupees 3,000 for the capture of Khajee Sing. By vigorous efforts, Lieutenant Atkins, with detachments of the Bheel corps and irregular horse, was able to come up with the Bheels under Khajee Sing in the Satpooras on the 1st August. The insurgents were then completely routed after a sharp fight. Khajee Sing's uncle was taken, and the Naik himself only escaped after a pursuit of eight miles by taking on foot to a jungly ravine under cover of evening.

5. Khajee Sing was subsequently treacherously slain. His son, Pholad Sing, was captured, and was shortly afterwards removed from Khandeish to Sind as a measure of precaution.

6. Arrangements have now been made in concert with the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, which, it is hoped, will effectually prevent the occurrence of any further Bheel outrages on the north of the Khandeish frontier.

## GUZERAT.

7. The first event which requires notice in connexion with the affairs of the States and Principalities in Guzerat, under the political supervision of this Government, is the death of His Highness Rao Desuljee of Kutch, which occurred at the close of July 1860, after a singularly enlightened and prosperous reign of twenty-six years. In His Highness the British Government lost a faithful and esteemed ally, and the people of Kutch a wise and beneficent ruler. The present Rao, as heir apparent, succeeded to the Gadee, under the title and name of "Maharajah "Mirza Rao Shree Pragmuljee." He has inaugurated his reign by the inscription of Her Majesty's name upon his coinage, an act which has already been recognized by Her Majesty's Government as a sign that he will follow his father's example of loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

8. Notwithstanding the extent to which some of the more northern states, as Pahlunpoor and Kutch, were affected by the famine which prevailed in the north-western provinces, no agrarian outrage whatever was perpetrated in those districts. In Kutch the scarcity was severely felt. A large number of persons were driven away from their homes; thousands of cattle were destroyed; and greater misfortunes were only averted by the well-judged and beneficent measures of relief which were adopted by the administration of the present Rao.* Scarcity also prevailed in the north-western districts of Kattywar, and particularly in Okhamundel; and Jodha Manik, the outlawed Wagher chief, who had been the leader in the rebellion in 1859, taking advantage of the distress experienced by his clan, endeavoured once more to excite them to insurrection. He succeeded in

* A report has at length been received "that rain has fallen and the fears of drought in Kutch dis-"pelled, the people returning to the province with their flocks, and cultivation going on favourably."

September last in collecting a band of nearly two hundred followers in the Burda Hills, and he engaged in petty depredations in the neighbouring district. A small moveable force was immediately organized to act against the insurgents; and Major Honner, the officer who had conducted the brilliant attack directed against the Abpoora Hill, in 1859, was placed at its head ; but before any effective operations could be undertaken for the coercion of the Waghers, they, with the assistance of other outlaws, had surprised and plundered the large and fortified Gaekwar town of Korinar. The dispositions subsequently made by Major Honner speedily led to the dispersion of Jodha Manik's force, and the capture of many of the insurgents. The death of the chief, Manik Jodha Sanganee, has lately been reported to Government.

9. Arrangements have since been made for placing His Highness the Gaekwar's districts in Kattywar under the administration of two British officers subordinate to the resident at Baroda. Measures are also in progress for raising a corps of police from the Wagher and other cognate tribes, and for otherwise ameliorating their condition. Major Robert Johnstone, the officer to whom the management of the Wagher clan has been entrusted, appears likely to fully realise the hopes under which he was appointed, by the considerate and genial spirit in which he is treating this turbulent but brave and energetic race. It is believed that the long-dreaded "pirates of Okhamundel," who have so often crossed swords with our troops, will succumb to that better influence which has been so successful in reclaiming other similar classes in Hindoostan.*

10. In January last His Excellency the Governor made an official tour through Guzerat and Sind. The re-transfer to this Government, in the month of November preceding, of the management of relations with His Highness the Gaekwar, rendered His Excellency's visit to the capital of that prince specially desirable. At Ahmedabad His Excellency received the chiefs of the Mahee Kanta and others in open Durbar, and presented to the Dewan of Pahlunpoor on this occasion, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a Khillut, valued at Rs. (3,000) three thousand, in recognition of his loyalty in 1857–58. From Ahmedabad His Excellency proceeded to Kattywar, and held a Durbar at Limree. On entering the Bhownuggur territory he was received by the Thakoor of that place and others, accompanied by the political authorities. His Excellency held a Durbar at Bhownuggur, at which the Thakoor and other neighbouring chieftains were present, and he afterwards paid a return visit to the former before taking his departure for Gogo, at which place His Excellency embarked for Sind.

## SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

11. In November and December last His Excellency the Governor visited the Southern Muratha country, and held Durbars for the reception of the principal Sirdars *en route*. His Excellency also visited the Kolapoor Principality, and was received by the Raja with every demonstration of respect. At Belgaum His Excellency had an opportunity of judging of the fitness of the young Raja of Moodhole for the management of his estate. The Raja had been well educated during his minority by the British Government. He has now succeeded to the estate of his ancestors with a cash balance of upwards of three laks in the treasury,—a considerable portion of which he proposes to devote to works of public utility.

## SIND.

12. The only event to be recorded in connexion with our external relations in Sind is the flight of the Murree hostages from Khelat.

13. Gawan, the Murree chief, and certain of his followers, had been detained by the Khan of Khelat, after His Highness' expedition in 1858, as hostages for the good behaviour of the tribe. In September of last year they contrived to effect their escape, and for some weeks afterwards there were symptoms of renewed disorder amid this class of the Khan's refractory subjects. To add to the difficulties of the Brahooee Durbar, a portion of the Bungulzye tribe of Brahooees followed the evil example and joined the malcontents. At the close of the year, however, matters wore a more pacific aspect, the submission of the Murree chief was accepted, and 40 men of his tribe were admitted as horsemen into the service of the ruler of Khelat.

## ADEN.

14. During the past year the country in the vicinity of Aden has enjoyed a measure of prosperity unknown for years. The copious rains which fell between October and February produced an abundant harvest, and much more land than usual had been brought under cultivation. This has not, however, been without its drawbacks. The rain brought much sickness with it, and the only daughter of Sultan Ali, and the eldest son of the Foudthelee chief, fell victims to it. The neighbouring tribes, moreover, became clamorous for a share in Sultan Ali's abundance. One of these, the Houshebi, assumed a decided attitude of hostility, and for several months constant skirmishes took place between them and Sultan Ali. At length the Oulakie and Foudthelee tribes, satisfied with the result of their demands on the Sultan, afforded him armed assistance, and the Houshebi tribe was fain to sue for peace. The Sultan Obaid ba Yehia was deposed, and the government conferred on Ali bin Manāā, a son of the chief who preceded Obaid. Whether this arrangement is likely to be permanent remains to be seen.

15. Since then there have been no further troubles. Even while they lasted the roads leading to Aden were respected, and no inconvenience resulted to this settlement from the feuds of such near neighbours.

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* The scarcity which had been dreaded, and which would have been Major Johnstone's most formidable present opponent, will, it is hoped, be now rendered impossible by the change of weather which has lately been reported.

PERIM.

16. The light on Perim was exhibited for the first time on the first of April last, and has since worked exceedingly well. It is a bright light, revolving once in four minutes, situated on the east side of the island towards the narrow strait, 241 feet above the level of the sea. It can be seen from the deck of a vessel at a distance of 22 miles.

## SECTION V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works budget for Bombay of 1860–61 was prepared in the old form, and consisted of three statements as follows:—

Statement No. 1, of new projects proposed for sanction of the Government of India, amount rupees 5,27,450.

Statement No. 2, proposed expenditure upon sanctioned works, amount rupees 24,54,457.

Statement No. 3, proposed expenditure upon sanctioned repairs, amount rupees 17,78,114, to which should be added rupees 11,69,325 for establishment, and rupees 2,82,500 for petty contingencies, emergencies, and discretional allowances; thus making a grand total of rupees 62,11,846 The budget was submitted to the Government of India on the 16th June 1860, with the secretary's letter No. 1313, of 1860; a telegram was despatched to the Government of India on the 29th of June, pointing out certain corrections in the printed budget, which reduced the total amount to rupees 61,03,766. The orders of the Government of India thereon are dated 27th of July, and are contained in letter No. 3728, from the officiating secretary to the Government of India, by whom the budget was recast, and adapted, as far as practicable, to the new form. It then stood thus:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Part 1, | New projects proposed for sanction of Government of India, amount | Rs. | 5,27,450 |
| „ 2, | Original works in progress | „ | 23,46,377 |
| „ 3, | Reserve fund | „ | 2,82,500 |
| „ 4, | Repairs | „ | 17,78,114 |
| „ 5, | Establishments | „ | 11,69,325 |
| | Total | Rs. | 61,03,766 |

The following projects in Part 1 were struck out by the Government of India:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barracks for a wing of a regiment at Belgaum | Rs. | 50,000 |
| European infantry hospital at Nusseerabad | „ | 50,000 |
| Powder magazine at Kurrachee | „ | 13,870 |
| Naval hospital, Butcher's Island | „ | 27,404 |
| Additions and alterations to the county jail, Bombay | „ | 80,000 |
| Road from Vingorla to Belgaum *viâ* Parpolee Ghaut | „ | 60,000 |
| Road from Sattara to Kolapoor State | „ | 25,000 |
| | Rs. | 3,06,274 |

Thus reducing Part 1 to rupees 2,15,176; of which rupees 55,176 was sanctioned for enlarging the Biggaree Canal in Sind, rupees 1,40,000 for the portion of the Bombay and Agra road which lies between Mhow and the Dewas boundary, and rupees 20,000 for two bridges on the Hydrabad and Sholapoor road.

Regarding Part 2, amounting to rupees 23,46,377, the Government of India intimated that a reduction of rupees 5,99,126 was necessary; to accomplish which they suggested that four projects, viz.:—

1. Canteen and school-room at Nusseerabad,
2. Permanent barracks, foot artillery, Kurrachee,
3. Barracks for subordinates, ordnance department,
4. Road from Malligaum towards Ahmednuggur,

should be suspended; and that reduced amounts should be assigned to the following works, reducing the expenditure on them from rupees 10,66,146 to rupees 4,66,930:—

Infantry barracks, Belgaum.
Ditto Wanowree, Poonah.
Ditto Mhow.
Ditto front bay, Aden.
Ditto Ras Tarshyn, Aden.
Artillery barracks, front bay, Aden.
Rifle lines, Jacobabad.
Upper-roomed store, gun-carriage manufactory.
Carpenters' and painters' shed ditto.
Upper-story, arsenal laboratory.
Clearing out and repairing tanks, Aden.
Phonda Ghaut road.
Road over Kondabaree Ghaut.
Road from Gogo to Ahmedabad.

Latitude was, however, given to the Government of Bombay to revise the proposed reductions "in detail, in the manner deemed best for the public service." The orders of the Government of

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India have been so far carried out that, of the above, the following have not been commenced or proceeded with:—

Infantry barracks, Belgaum.
Ditto Tarshyn, Aden.
Carpenters' and painters' shed, gun-carriage manufactory.
Phonda Ghaut road.

And that upon the remainder a sum less than rupees 4,66,930, the total assigned by the Government of India, has been actually expended in 1860–61. Parts 3 and 5 of the budget were sanctioned in full by the Government of India, and the amount of Part 4 (repairs) was ordered to be reduced from rupees 17,78,114 to rupees 16,35,838. The sanctioned budget, thus modified by the supreme Government, stood thus:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Part 1, | - | - | - | - | - | Rs. | 2,15,176 |
| „ 2, | - | - | - | - | - | „ | 17,47,161 |
| „ 3, | - | - | - | - | - | „ | 2,82,500 |
| „ 4, | - | - | - | - | - | „ | 16,35,838 |
| „ 5, | - | - | - | - | - | „ | 11,69,325 |
| | | | Total | - | - | Rs. | 50,50,000 |

Thus placing at the disposal of the Government of Bombay 50½ lacs of rupees for expenditure upon public works in 1860–61. The total expenditure in that year, as shown by the accompanying statements, has been rupees 48,06,361, or rupees 2,43,639 less than the amount allowed; in explanation of this difference it may be stated that rupees 1,10,195, for works executed in 1860–61, was not paid till after the close of the year; and that for various reasons it was found impossible to expend economically on the works sanctioned in the budget the full amounts finally apportioned to them; but a portion of the balance, unexpended on those projects, was subsequently sanctioned for other works, either not contemplated, or not considered of pressing importance when the official year commenced. From the accompanying statement it will be seen that the cost of establishment, excluding "direction," is equivalent to 24·9 per cent. upon the sum actually expended upon works.

## CONCISE ANNUAL REPORTS, 1860–61.

### A.—MILITARY.

### A 1.—*Fortifications.*

Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel DeLisle, superintendent of the Bombay harbour defences, reported under date the 1st of July 1861, as follows:—"The Oyster Rock Battery, which had been stopped during the monsoon, was resumed in October, and during this season the lowest portions of the foundations, which are only accessible at spring tides, have been laid. Part of the east face has been raised above low-water neaps, and also a portion of the gorge wall. The filling-in has been kept up to the level of the masonry work. Advantage was taken of the quick-setting property of the mortar, made with Aden pumice, to extend the battery across a small hollow or creek, and thus increase the interior space, and also the number of guns.

"Considerable quantities of stone have been received from the contractors, and the dressing is to be continued during the monsoon, to afford a good supply when the weather permits the building to be resumed.

*Cross Island Battery.*

"The removal of the upper portion of the rock has proved a tedious operation, owing to the extreme hardness of the stone. It is hoped it will be completed soon after the end of the monsoon. The stone removed is used for filling in at the Oyster Rock, and also for building the sea walls of the ground reclaimed near our workshops.

*Butcher's Island Battery.*

"This battery is finished, and only requires maintenance during the monsoon, until the grass is sufficiently grown to prevent the earthwork being washed down. The platforms (wooden) have not been supplied from the Arsenal, and cannot well be laid until after the monsoon.

*Malabar Point Battery.*

"This battery is also completed, with the exception of the magazine (now finished), and only requires maintenance during the monsoon. Arrangements are being made for placing the guns in the battery.

*Pan Pir Quarry.*

"The Quarry was completed for work soon after last monsoon, and has supplied considerable quantities of stone, earth, and moorum to Oyster Rock, and the reclamation near the workshop. A better bed of stone, of considerable extent, has been found at a higher level, and arrangements are in progress for working it. The work has, however, been suspended during the monsoon, as our funds for this year are limited.

*Reclamation.*

"Considerable progress has been made with this work, and about 2,000 square yards are now available for work. Tramways are in progress for moving the heavy stones. The completion of

the filling-in will be retarded by the weather, but it is hoped the whole extent of about 6,000 square yards will be available by the end of the year."

The expenditure on works during the year has been:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oyster Rock Battery | Rs. | 85,573 | 1 2 |
| Cross Island | „ | 26,389 | 3 5 |
| Malabar Point | „ | 14,786 | 15 3 |
| Butcher's Island | „ | 6,779 | 14 3 |
| Pan Pir Quarry | „ | 25,427 | 9 0 |
| Reclamation | „ | 9,735 | 9 10 |
| | Rs. | 1,68,692 | 4 11 |

The work of constructing a tunnel under Munsoorie heights has been nearly completed. The barrier gate on the town side has been finished. Expended in the year, rupees 1,931. Aden.

### A 2.—*Cantonments.*

A new road to replace one which interfered with the construction of the Wanowree barracks has been recommenced, and about one-third completed. Poona.

Two wells in the native infantry lines at Indore were completed in the month of June 1860; they have been constructed with burnt brick and lime, are 11 feet in diameter, and 44 and 39 feet deep; their cost has been rupees 2,399. Mhow.

A similar well in the artillery lines at Mhow was completed in the month of July 1860, at a cost of rupees 1,278. 12 5. The depth of the well is 40 feet, and its diameter 14 feet.

The main roads in the Mhow cantonment bazaar, in length 10,625 feet, have been metalled at an expenditure of rupees 2,775.

### A 3.—*Accommodation for Troops.*

In the fort of Belgaum a new barrack for artillery has been completed, and extensive additions and alterations carried out in the old artillery barrack, consisting of heightening the main walls 5 feet, and renewing the roof. Belgaum.

Extensive additions to the European hospital in the cantonment of Belgaum have been finished. Expended in 1860–61 rupees 721.

Four lofty well-ventilated barracks, calculated to hold 25 men each, have been nearly completed, at an expenditure of rupees 22,401, and a building in the Sattara hill fort has been fitted up for the accommodation of 100 European infantry, at an outlay of rupees 907. Sattara.

Extensive improvements, additions, and alterations to the hospitals at the sanitarium of Poorundhur have been commenced, and are in progress. Expended during the year rupees 3,907. Poona Districts.

The sixth of the new upper-storied barracks at Wanowree having been completed, was occupied by troops in October 1860, the remaining four of the ten it was originally proposed to construct have not been commenced; a range of patcherries connected with these barracks has been completed. Expended during 1860–61 rupees 16,959. Poona Cantonment.

Of the subsidiary buildings of the Wanowree barracks, three regimental cook-rooms and two regimental necessaries have been completed; upon these, together with a few minor subsidiary buildings, rupees 9,790 have been expended during the year.

Pendalls for 2nd class native hospital servants for the troops at Poona and Kirkee have been partly completed. Expended in 1860–61 rupees 3,399.

A bungalow in the compound of the Wanowree hospital, for the use of the hospital serjeant of the battery of royal artillery, has been purchased for rupees 22,50.

One range of patcherries for 20 families was three-fourths completed at the close of the past official year. Kirkee Cantonment.

A second range was commenced on the 1st of January, and the walls were 4 feet high when the work was suspended, in accordance with instructions of the Government of India, contained in their letter No. 943, dated 27th March 1861. Total expenditure on the two ranges of patcherries in 1860–61, rupees 28,739.

Temporary barracks for European infantry have been completed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 2,286. Ahmednuggur.

The construction of a plunge bath for European infantry has been completed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 1,400.

Certain additions and alterations to the permanent barracks occupied by Her Majesty's 6th dragoons have been carried out at a cost of rupees 2,293.

Solitary cells and skittle sheds have been completed, and sick horse stables commenced. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 4,334.

The new European barracks at Asseerghur consist of two buildings, each capable of accommodating half a company; one was on the point of completion, and the walls of the latter were built up to the tie-beam, when the works were suspended by order of the Government of India; walls of the guard-room were finished, and the out-houses approaching completion, when they also were summarily stopped. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 33,331. Khandeish Districts.

Huts for 500 native infantry at Indore were completed in the month of June 1860; each hut is 10 feet by 10 feet. They have been constructed of unburnt brick, with roofs of jungle wood, and single tiles. The expenditure on this work has amounted to rupees 1,450. Mhow.

Huts for a wing of a native regiment at Augur are nearly finished; they are said to be very superior to ordinary native infantry lines. The construction and size of the huts are the same as those at Indore. Expended rupees 10,769.

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Permanent lines for the Bhopal levy at Sehore are in course of erection. The dimensions of these lines are the same as the preceding. They are being built with burnt brick, and with a superior description of roof; 200 huts will be ready by the rains. Expenditure rupees 4,900.

Several old sheds, and a hospital which escaped when Augur was burnt by the rebels in 1857, have been repaired and fitted up for the detachment of European troops stationed there. The total expenditure on this work amounted to rupees 1,401.

Three of the temporary barracks in the south lines at Mhow are being re-roofed, in consequence of their old roofs having fallen in. The expenditure has amounted to rupees 1,308.

The upper story barracks for an infantry regiment at Mhow, on the Bengal standard plan, are built partly with stone and partly with burnt brick; the framings for the floors and roofs are iron, sent out from England; accommodation for 900 men will be completed by the rains. Expenditure during the past year rupees 1,49,926, making the total expenditure on the work since its commencement rupees 2,61,350.

Bombay. Urinals for the Colaba barracks have been completed at a cost of rupees 723.

Poona Cantonment. A shed for the protection of barrack and hospital furniture has been erected at Poona for rupees 1,271.

Aden. The following buildings connected with the infantry barracks in Front Bay have been completed:—

A patcherry, and six cook-houses and six privies; a fives-court is in progress. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 46,085.

Of the artillery barracks in Front Bay, a hospital, cook-house, privy, apothecary's, steward's and hospital serjeant's quarters, with outhouses and dead-house, have been completed; and a sea-wall, which it was found necessary to construct, has been nearly so. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 36,974.

A privy, on the Turkish plan, for native infantry troops, has been built in the vicinity of their lines. The roof over the well is of teakwood framing, supporting chunam terrace 9 inches thick. The seats are self-acting, that is, the lids close readily when seats are not in use, and gases escape by an iron chimney 40 feet high; the seats are roofed in with a light chunam roof over zanzibar framing, the whole surrounded by a wall with doors in it. Expended during 1860–61, rupees 8,856 3 4.

Surat. A skittle shed has been constructed in the castle of Surat. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 227.

Ahmedabad. Four temporary family barracks for the 4th K. O. regiment of Foot have been completed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 3,111.

Five sheds for artillery horses have been constructed at a cost of rupees 2,404.

Two barracks, of the materials of those used in Persia in 1856–57, have been commenced. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 232.

### A 4.—*Ordnance.*

Belgaum. Extensive additions and alterations to the Belgaum arsenal have been carried out. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 11,211.

Poona Cantonment. Three tiled sheds, for the reception of ordnance stores, have been constructed in the Poona arsenal. Expended in 1860–61 rupees 5,315.

Mhow. An artificers' working shed in the Mhow fort was completed in July 1860, at a total cost of rupees 3,795.

Eight old buildings in the Mhow fort have been re-roofed for store-rooms for the Ordnance Department; the expenditure being rupees 1,761.

Bombay. Four lightning conductors have been attached to the powder magazine at Mazagon, Bombay. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 2,140.

Additional buildings have been erected at the Mazagon gunpowder manufactory, at a cost of rupees 51,195 in 1860–61.

A new flooring of concrete and sheet lead has been laid down in one press house of the powder works, Mazagon. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 2,033.

Charcoal and sulphur mills have been erected at the Mazagon powder works at a cost of rupees 3,949.

The following new buildings in the gun carriage manufactory at Colaba, Bombay, are in progress:—

1. New turners' and smiths' shed.
2. An upper-storied store-room. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 56,787.

The work of adding a second story to the laboratory of the grand arsenal has been nearly completed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 32,255.

### A 5.—*Commissariat.*

Sholapoor. A camel and elephant shed at Sholapoor was completed in June 1860. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 1,680.

### B.—NAVAL.

Bombay. A boiler shed between the factory and boat sheds in the Bombay dockyard has been completed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 19,740.

Forges have been erected and a boiler fixed in connexion with the small Nasmyth's hammer in the Bombay dockyard. Expended, rupees 3,011.

A shed for a circular saw has been nearly completed in the Bombay dockyard. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 2,300.

An 8-ton crane has been fixed at the end of the dockyard breakwater, and a 5-ton crane removed from the breakwater to the Indian naval yard. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 1,425.

## C.—JUDICIAL.

### C 1.—*Police.*

New lines for the police in the Tanna collectorate have been constructed and the old lines repaired. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 2,072. — Tanna.

## D.—REVENUE.

### D 1.—*Land and Miscellaneous.*

The work of renewing the roof of the collector's cutchery at Sholapoor has been nearly completed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 6,951. — Sholapoor.

The new cutchery at Peint was completed in May 1860. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 609. — Nassick District.

### D 2.—*Customs.*

A circular treasure tower at Doodwall, on the Beealee frontier of the Belgaum collectorate, has been constructed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 654. — Belgaum.

## E.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

### E 1.—*Churches and other Buildings.*

The roof of St. Ann's church at Indore is being re-constructed, the old one having failed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 516 15. — Mhow.

### E 2.—*Burial Grounds.*

Sums of rupees 820, and rupees 750, respectively, have been expended in 1860–61 in enlarging the Roman Catholic and Protestant burial-grounds at Sholapoor. — Sholapoor.

The burial-ground at Indore has been enlarged to double its original size, and the expenditure on the work has amounted to rupees 404. — Mhow.

## G.—GENERAL.

### G 3.—*Post Office.*

A small post office has been constructed by the Executive Engineer, Nassick districts, close to the Railway station at Egutpoora, at the top of the Thull Ghaut. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 948. — Nassick Districts.

### G 4.—*Mint.*

A sum of rupees 12,338 has been expended in 1860–61 in enlarging the buildings of the Bombay mint; the work is progressing slowly. — Bombay.

### G 5.—*Charitable Institutions.*

Certain additions and alterations to the European General Hospital have been carried out, at a cost of rupees 2,174 in 1860–61. — Bombay.

## H.—MUNICIPAL.

### H 5.—*Water Supply.*

Repairs to the tank at Sownduttee, in the Belgaum collectorate, have been executed at a cost, in 1860–61, of rupees 3,747. — Belgaum.

Four large wells and one tank have been constructed at the villages noted in the margin, to increase the supply of drinking water at those localities, at an aggregate cost of rupees 1,194. — Sattara. Mouje Doodharee, Mahoolee, Khanapoor, Wajegaon, and Rahatay

Rupees 92,330 have been expended in 1860–61 in repairing and constructing tanks in the Taweela valley; the whole expense incurred on these works up to the close of 1860–61 has been rupees 2,63,586. — Wadee.

A sum of rupees 7,867 has been expended in repairing and completing condensers at Aden, which are reported to be in good working order. — Aden.

Waterworks for supplying the city of Ahmedabad, commenced in 1850 and suspended in 1857, have been resumed, and rupees 11,824 expended during the year; the cost of this work is defrayed from the municipal fund. — Ahmedabad.

## I.—MARINE.

### I 1.—*Harbours and Navigation.*

Additions and alterations to the tower on the Dolphin rock in Bombay harbour have been completed, at a cost of rupees 3,555. — Bombay.

A shed for sheltering pilot boats, at the Pilot Bunder, Colaba, has been completed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 2,432.

### I 2.—*Light-houses and Beacons.*

A light-beacon has been constructed at Trombay, in the Tanna collectorate. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 328. — Northern Concan.

The steps at the end of the Town Custom House pier, Bombay, have been partly rebuilt and enlarged. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 2,663. — Bombay.

A flight of steps along the side of the wharf opposite the slip gate in the Town Custom House, Bombay, have been partly reconstructed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 1,531.

The light-house at Perim has been completed, and the light was shown for the first time on the — Island of Perim.

1st April 1861. The agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has furnished Government with the written opinions of three experienced commanders of Peninsular and Oriental ships that the light is successful and very useful.

## K.—AGRICULTURAL.

### K 1.—*Irrigation Canals.*

Nassick districts. Repairs to 18 bundaras in the Nassick districts have been executed at an aggregate cost, in 1860–61, of rupees 2,889.

Khandeish. In the Khandeish collectorate improvements to nine irrigating channels or bundaras have been effected during the year 1860–61, at an expenditure of rupees 24,147.

### K 2.—*Tanks.*

Dharwar. The executive engineer, Dharwar districts, reported that "the Nasoree tank, a fine tank in "the Rode Talooka, being out of order, the estimate for its repair amounted to more than "rupees 7,000, of which the villagers gave half. All the important work is now nearly done, an "immense breach filled up, the dam raised and rivetted with stone, waste weir built, &c." It will be ready to store water during the approaching monsoon.

An experimental sluice in the Muduk tank, in the Rode Talooka, 900 feet in length, has been built below an old native one, now on too high a level. Captain Playfair, the executive engineer, reports generally "that all the important tanks in the Dharwar districts are now in good "order."

Surat. Rupees 8,442 have been expended in the Surat collectorate in excavating tanks and repairing embankments and sluices, and in the construction and repair of wells.

### K 3.—*Dykes.*

Northern Concan. Emergent repairs to the dykes at Kavason, Moordhay, and Bhainder in the Tanna collectorate have been executed at an aggregate cost, in 1860–61, of rupees 5,156.

The sluice of a dyke at Boswa in the Tanna collectorate has been rebuilt, and additional waterway provided. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 1,689.

## L.—COMMUNICATIONS.

### L 1.—*Metalled Roads.*

Poona collectorate. Deviation of the road from the halting pendall to the railway engine shed at Khandalla, 1852 feet in length, has been made.

Surat collectorate. A piece of road from Vertez to Ganglee has been constructed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 10,843.

Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorate. The work on that portion of the Gogo and Ahmedabad road which lies between Vertez and Ahmedabad, which was suspended in 1857, has been resumed. Expenditure in 1860–61, rupees 2,641.

### L 2.—*Unmetalled Roads.*

Dharwar collectorate. A trace has been finally approved for the Tenai Ghaut road leading from Dharwar to Goa. The work was commenced by the executive engineer, Dharwar districts, in April 1861; it has been arranged with the Goa Government that they shall construct the portion of road which lies in Goanese, and this Government that which lies in British territory.

Belgaum collectorate. A new piece of road has been made in the cantonment of Belgaum, in the direction of Vingorla. On the road from Kurrar to Beejapoor, 22 miles out of 30 have been properly opened out. The clearance of roads from Dhannoor to Hoongoond, and from Ilkul to the boundary of the Belgaum collectorate, has been commenced; 13 drains have been constructed on the roads from Beedee to Ulnawar, and from Nundighur to Kittoor.

Sattara collectorate. The construction of a Moorum road between Sattara and the Kolapoor territory has been undertaken; 20 miles, 2 furlongs, 180 yards of road over black soil have been completed with side gutters. Total expenditure upon earthwork in 1860–61, rupees 47,298. Between the towns of Beejapoor and Punderpoor, about 58 miles, 8 miles 55 yards of road have been opened out to a width of 20 feet from Belapoor to Ackeerdy. The Collector under whom this work has been carried out reports:—"The construction of this road is calculated to afford great facilities for the "cart traffic passing between the above important towns. The greater portion of this line of "road passes through the territories of the Chiefs of Juth and Sanglee, the former of whom has "undertaken to complete the portion lying in his Jahgeer."

Poona collectorate. New toll-houses at Patus and Hingungaum, on the Poona and Sholapoor road, have been built.

The principal work done in the Poona collectorate during the year 1860–61, has been the maintenance of the existing roads at a cost of rupees 1,47,500.

Nassick districts. The work of improving the Chundapooree Ghaut on the Nassick and Poona road has been completed, and a uniform gradient of 1 in 20 attained.

Candeish collectorate. The old line of the Bombay and Agra road between Scindwa Ghaut and Panakheira has been improved, and considerable progress on the new deviation from Panakheira to Sawulda on the Taptee river has been made. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 46,137.

The section of the same road between Nildana and the Taptee has progressed. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 16,609.

Mhow division of the Bombay and Agra road. On the section between the Scindwa Ghaut and Mhow, extraordinary repairs to 9 miles have been completed; 6 culverts and drains have been built; 4 were in progress, and 2 commenced on the 30th April 1861. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 36,934.

On the section of the road between Indore and Dewas, the portions of road partly embanked in 1859–60 have been completed to 30 feet in width; 6¼ miles of new road have been commenced and completed to the same width; 2½ miles of old road have been widened to the same extent;

nearly 2 lacs of cubic feet of moorum have been excavated and stacked. Expenditure in 1860–61, rupees 21,880. On the section of road between Dewas boundary and Beaur side gutters have been excavated, and road embanked to a width of 21 feet for 6½ miles. Expended in 1860–61, rupees 4,689.

L 3.—BRIDGES.

Additional bridges have been built and obstructions removed on the road from Linguinnutt to the Tenai Ghaut on the new road from Dharwar to Goa. — Dharwar collectorate.

A substantial timber bridge has been erected over the treacherous bed of a nullah known as the Beemihalla on the road from Anigherry to Hooblee. No public money has been expended upon this bridge, village subscriptions and local funds having supplied the means; two smaller bridges of the same kind have also been erected on the same line of road. The whole cost has exceeded rupees 20,000, of which rupees 15,902 has been expended in 1860–61; a sum which, though large for a single collectorate, is a part only of the sum expended on useful works in the Dharwar collectorate, exclusive of aid from Government. The total village contributions in the Dharwar collectorate for public works, amounted in 1860–61 to rupees 34,698.

The excavations for the foundations of six masonry bridges on the road from Sattara to Kolapoor have been commenced. — Sattara collectorate.

Four out of five small bridges on the section of the Bombay and Agra road between Nildana and the Taptee River have been built. — Khandeish collectorate.

L 4.—*Boat Bridges and Ferries.*

A new single boat for the Markundee river near Gokak has been constructed. — Belgaum collectorate.

Two boats for the ferry at Hingungaum have been nearly completed. — Poona collectorate.

The construction of a double boat for the Godavery river at Nassick has been commenced. — Nassick districts.

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CONCISE ANNUAL REPORT of FACTS of IMPORTANCE connected with PUBLIC WORKS in SIND during the Year 1860–61, with a STATEMENT of the ENTIRE EXPENDITURE of the Department during the same period.

1. The sum proposed by the Government of Bombay for expenditure in Sind, and included in the budget submitted to the Government of India, was rupees 18,00,000, exclusive of rupees 1,50,000 recommended for the Mittrow Canal, making a total of - rupees 19,50,000

The Government of India ordered the following reductions:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Powder magazine at Kurrachee - - - | rupees | 13,870 |
| 2. Foot artillery barracks - - - - | „ | 35,000 |
| 3. Ordnance subordinates' quarters - - - | „ | 24,216 |
| 4. A reduction in the cost of repair expenditure (about) - | „ | 60,000 |
| | | 1,33,086 |
| Leaving sanctioned by the Government of India - - - | | 18,16,914 |
| Subsequently, the Government of Bombay directed that, instead of Rs. 1½ lac, the expenditure upon the Mittrow Canal should be limited to rupees 50,000, reducing the sanction by - - - - | | 1,00,000 |
| And leaving for expenditure in 1860–61 - - - - - | | 17,16,914 |
| In consequence of a representation that there would probably be a considerable saving from the total sum authorized, the Bombay Government, under date 9th February, sanctioned the expenditure of rupees 1½ lac upon the Mittrow Canal, or rupees 1 lac in addition to the amount above given | | 1,00,000 |
| | | 18,16,914 |
| On condition that there would still be a saving upon the total allotment of - | | 1,50,000 |
| The actual sum available for expenditure during the year thus became - | | 16,66,914 |

2. In consequence of the delay in receiving the sanction for the increased expenditure upon the Mittrow Canal, and the breaking out of cholera among the work-people employed upon certain works, the entire expenditure falls considerably within the total sum allotted, and amounts to only rupees 13,36,973, showing a saving of rupees 3,29,941.

3. The chief works which have been in progress during the year are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee - - | 1. | Harbour improvement - - - - - | Rs. 93,734 |
| | 2. | Renewing the T head and enlarging the Custom House jetty - - - - - - - | „ 16,020 |
| | 3. | Wards for European prisoners in gaol - - - | „ 6,836 |
| | 4. | Luckkee pass - - - - - - | „ 10,161 |
| Central Sind - - | 5. | Residence for political superintendent, Thurr and Parkur, at Oomercote - - - - - | „ 1,489 |
| | 6. | Steep incline from Fort Gate at Hydrabad - - | „ 2,328 |
| Upper Sind - - | 7. | Barracks for two regiments Jacob's rifles - - | „ 35,745 |
| | 8. | Rebuilding outposts, Tunzwanee and Kundkote - | „ 8,456 |
| Canal Department - | 9. | Meerwah Gharee sluice - - - - | „ 5,368 |
| | 10. | Mittrow canal - - - - - - | „ 59,542 |
| | 11. | Stone pitching in Narra Supply Channel - - | „ 22,122 |
| | 12. | Arore-wah - - - - - - | „ 12,101 |
| | 13. | Enlarging Biggaree Canal - - - - | „ 55,176 |
| | | Total - | Rs. 3,29,078 |

4. The harbour works were commenced in 1859–60, and a sum of rupees 40,000 expended, chiefly in forming the approaches to the Napier Mole Bridge. The expenditure during the past year, including establishment, has amounted to rupees 1,37,369, exclusive of the outlay for stock and plant, viz., rupees 1,32,767, which, in conformity to the decision of the Accountant-General, is not shown in the accounts.

5. The progress of the works has been much retarded, owing to the non-receipt of portions of the plant; the workshop engine, mortar mills, and other important articles not having yet arrived from England. The visitation of cholera in September last caused the desertion of a large number of workmen, and labour has continued scarce to the present time. The officers of the Sind Railway Company very kindly lent their pile engines,—an accommodation without which the progress made would have been even less than it has been.

6. The chief portions of the harbour works done during the year have been:—

1. Opening quarries on Hands Hill and laying down 1 mile 36 yards of railway and sidings from thence to the Sind Railway, over which it is proposed to convey the whole of the stone required. The immense importance of good arrangements at the quarries will be understood when it is stated that it is proposed to quarry, load upon trucks, and haul to the works, the large amount of 589 tons of stone per diem.
2. Two acres and three-quarters, making altogether $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of land forming the approaches to the Napier Mole Bridge have been recovered from the marsh, filled to the proper level, and prepared for use as service ground. Mud dams have been raised to shut out the tide from the site of the abutments of the bridge. In excavating for the abutment at the north end a quicksand was met with, which has rendered a coffer-dam, now in course of construction, necessary. Pontoons and guides for screwing in the piles have been prepared, and traveller cranes put up. Most of the material for the bridge, and a large amount of plant, has arrived, and upwards of 1,800 tons of iron-work have been landed and stored.
3. The site of the native jetty and quay has been nearly enclosed by a mud bund to shut out the tide; the ends are left open at present for the convenience of the trade. 550 lineal feet of permanent quay wall have been built, and 230 feet of temporary quay in lieu of that portion of the present quay which the mud dam will ultimately enclose.

7. The extension of the Custom House jetty affords much greater facilities for landing and shipping goods than have hitherto been provided. It is stated that, as now constructed, the sand does not accumulate as formerly, and that there is an increase in the depth of water at the pier head.

8. The Luckkee Pass may be said to have been completed, a very trifling amount of work remaining to be done at the end of the year, which will be finished before the close of the season.

9. The works on the Mittrow Canal were greatly delayed by the restriction placed upon expenditure at the opening of the season, and the late period at which sanction was given for the larger amount, as arrangements could not be made for obtaining a sufficient supply of labourers. The expenditure has amounted to only rupees 59,542. The revenue derived from the last Khurreef crop was about rupees 11,000, and it is expected that this year the revenue will exceed the expenditure. It is desirable to carry on this very promising work, so as to render it thoroughly efficient with as little delay as possible; and the grant accorded by the Supreme Government of rupees 1,20,000 for expenditure during the ensuing year will enable the officer in charge to proceed as rapidly as the circumstances of the country with regard to labour render practicable.

10. Upon the stone pitching to the Narra Supply Channel rupees 22,122 were expended during the year: nearly all the bad portions have been now defended from the action of the stream. The sum of rupees 12,843 remains unexpended from the original amount sanctioned, but probably further outlay may be found necessary when the present inundation has subsided.

11. The new head to the Arore Canal has been delayed by the breaking out of cholera, and its completion may possibly be deferred until after the present inundation.

12. The utmost economy has prevailed in all branches of the department.

13. The following table shows the saving which has been effected on the items of expenditure specified:—

| —— | Amount provided in Budget. | Amount Expended. | Saving. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R. | R. | R. |
| Repairs to Roads - - | 1,75,260 | 1,01,771 | 73,489 |
| Ordinary Clearances of Canals - | 4,53,711 | 3,88,698 | 65,013 |
| Establishments - - | 3,69,325 | 2,92,856 | 76,469 |
| Total - - | 9,98,296 | 7,83,325 | 2,14,971 |

14. The sum spent on canal clearances is less than that in any year since the abolition of statute labour, and the chief engineer states, as the result of his inspection on tour, that, "with the exception of some of the canals in the Kurrachee collectorate, those I have been able to inspect have been fully cleared. I have examined a great many of the canals in the Hydrabad collectorate, and not having seen them for four years, was surprised to observe the marked improvement in many of them.

15. "In Upper Sind also the canals generally are in an efficient state. The Fordwah and Ghar, which used to be dry early in the cold weather, are now perennial. On the 3rd of January I went from the head of the Fordwah through the Ghar to Larkhana in a boat, with a minimum depth of water the whole way of 4 feet, and I am informed that the depth has not decreased the whole season. This large cold weather supply is of immense value; it renders the cultivation independent of the rise of the Indus, and the revenue, already greatly increased, is still expanding.

16. "The reduction of the cost of establishment has been caused by the vacancies which existed in the department at the commencement of the year, and by the departure from Sind of the following officers not having been filled up by officers not already in the Province:—

"Captain Fife, superintendent of canals."

Captain Soady, acting ditto, left Sind on sick certificate on the 18th April 1861.

"Lieutenant Baker, 1st class assistant executive engineer, and assistant to executive engineer, Kurrachee station and port."

"Captain Thomson, executive engineer, Central Sind."

"Lieutenant Gambier, 2nd class executive engineer, and assistant to executive engineer, Central Sind."

Captain Merriman, executive engineer, Kurrachee station and port, has also lately been transferred to Belgaum, and no successor has yet been nominated to the appointment.

17. The office of superintendent of canals, since the departure of Captain Soady on sick certificate to England, has been placed in abeyance, and the duties amalgamated with those of the chief engineer in Sind.

18. "Several subordinates also have left the Province during the year, the places of some of them not having been filled up."

## SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.—RAILWAY.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IN the year 1860–61 considerable progress has been made in all the works of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. On the 1st of May 1860, 277 miles were open for traffic, and 856 let to contract. On June 6th the last portion, completing the South-eastern line to Sholapoor (the extreme point in this direction to which the railway is for the present to extend), was opened for traffic, a length of 20½ miles; and in January last, on the North-eastern line, 22 miles from Shapoor to Kussara (below the Tull Ghaut), and 31½ miles from Egutpoora (at the top of the Tull Ghaut) to Nassick, were also completed, so that, at the date to which this report extends, 351 miles were open for traffic; of these, 114 are in the Concan, and 236 in the Deccan. The two breaks, viz., the Bhore Ghaut, 13 miles long, on the South-eastern line, and the Tull Ghaut, 9½ miles long, on the North-eastern line, remain unfinished.

Of the 782 miles still under construction, excellent progress has been made on the formidable Bhore Ghaut incline, under the management of Messrs. Adamson and Clowser; works representing 30 lacs have been executed during the year, bringing up the total expenditure in India on this incline to rupees 62,10,106, and there is every probability now of its being finished by the end of next year. Of 25 tunnels 15 had a heading through, and of the total 3,903 yards of tunnel 1,993 were finished; of 8 viaducts 6 were arched over.

On the North-eastern line, the works on the Tull Ghaut have not been pushed with such energy; but the contractor's schedules have been lately revised to his advantage, and it is hoped this may stimulate his future exertions, so that the contract time, May 1863, will not be exceeded. Of 2,652 yards of tunnelling 651 were finished; of 6 viaducts 3 were half finished.

Of the unfinished line beyond Nassick, a length of 85 miles to Chalisgaum is so forward that it might be opened in August next.

From thence to Bhosawul (the junction of the Nagpore branch) is 74 miles in length, and is under the same contract; it will probably be finished by this time next year.

On the Nagpore branch, there has been a steady progress on its first section, *i.e.* from Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee, and this 134 miles long may be opened by June 1863; delay has been caused by the want of labour, and by the engineers not having supplied the contractors with contract plans and sections punctually. On the portion from Oomrawuttee to Nagpore, 128 miles in length, little has been done, and the contractors have not been stimulated to exertion, as orders were issued by the Government of India in February for suspending it; these, however, have been recalled, and there was not a day's delay in the prosecution of the railway in consequence.

On the main line, Bhosawul to Jubbulpore, 335 miles in length, the death of two of the contractors, and the general feebleness evinced by the survivors in obtaining labour or coping with natural difficulties, have resulted in the execution of but little work, and the directors have succeeded in terminating amicably their contract with Messrs. Duckett and Stead.

This contract has probably been relet in London by this time.

In the survey of new lines, the company's officers have projected two branch lines to Indore. A survey of a branch of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to the same place was also submitted; and Government passed a decision, declaring that Indore belonged to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, more properly than to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and that one line, *viâ* the Baglee Ghaut, was, of the two surveyed by the former, the preferable one.

A branch has also been surveyed to Ahmednuggur from Dhond, a village 167 miles from Bombay, on the South-eastern line; it is 49 miles long and not very favourable.

The expenditure on capital account in India for the past official year has been rupees 1,27,45,673, and since the commencement, up to May 1st, 3,829,070*l.*, at the railway rate of exchange, have been spent in India, and up to 15th April 2,876,656*l.* expended at home.

The traffic for the calendar year 1860 is given in Appendix B.; it could not have been brought up to the date of this report with accurate details; but the weekly gross traffic is given in Appendix A. up to that date. A return of engines and rolling stock is given in Appendix C.

The gross receipts per mile of open line for the year (rupees 7,444) seem but small; but this is principally attributable to the unprofitable return of the extension beyond Poona; here the passengers are but few, and though the high road is thronged with goods traffic, not much had then come on to the railway.

Since the tariff rates were lowered last October, a considerable increase has arisen in the public merchandise carried; but the difficulties of working the break at the Ghaut are still so great, that this increase is nothing to what will be thrown on the railway when the Bhore Ghaut line is finished.

On the North-eastern line, a great quantity of cotton and seeds has been brought on to the line lately, in consequence of the high prices ruling in Bombay; more, in fact, came to the stations than the amount of available stock could remove.

In passengers an experiment was made by the introduction of the fourth class at a very low fare, 1½ pie ($\frac{3}{16}d.$) per mile, for six months, to suit the poorer classes, who still travelled along the road.

The following were the results:—

| | | R. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 384,091 | 3rd class, earning | 1,87,037 | travelled. |
| and 618,059 | 4th class, earning | 2,39,935 | |
| 1,002,150 | | 4,26,972 | |

while, in the corresponding time of the previous year only 584,301½ third class travelled, earning rupees 3,31,825.

It is satisfactory to have induced 418,000 persons to use the railway more than in the six months of the former year, and though the receipts increased only 28 per cent. against 71 per cent. increase of numbers, and the additional expenditure caused by the greater number has not been accurately estimated, it is certain the company will always find in the fourth class traffic a profitable source of revenue, and that third class fares are too high for the large masses of Indian population.

As there is a tendency, when fourth class passengers are carried as often and as fast as other classes, for those who would otherwise contribute third class fares to travel fourth class, the directors have determined to limit in future the fourth class to one train at slower speed, and not to put any fourth class carriage on the ordinary passenger trains.

The total traffic receipts for the year, on a mean length of 288 miles open, were for passengers rupees 10,40,148, goods rupees 11,03,421, and the gross expenditure was rupees 12,96,900.

The Bombay goods' terminus question has again been discussed. The railway company have always required Government to reclaim a piece of the harbour for them, and hand it over free of cost for a goods station, or to give them a strip of ground on the Esplanade, extending from the native town to the fort.

This Government has refused to listen to either demand: to the first they reply that the obligation to supply land does not include one for converting a piece of water into land; to the second, that the obligation does not extend to any particular piece of land the company may select; that a fenced-in goods station on the Esplanade would be a general inconvenience, would cut off all access to bunders, and to all ground that may afterwards be reclaimed to the harbour-side of the Esplanade, which will consequently be depreciated; also that permanent buildings injure the fortifications, and that there is no necessity for all produce being brought to the fort walls, as communication between the railway and the harbour on one side, and the native town on the other, can be maintained at other points as well as on the Esplanade.

Lord Elphinstone's Government offered them ground on the flats and at Tank Bunder, but the company refused to accept either. Negotiations are now in progress for reclaiming ground at Warree Bunder, a site convenient to the shipping, the native town, and the locomotive depôt; and it is expected a satisfactory arrangement will at length be concluded.

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The progress of the B. B. and Central Indian Railway for the year under notice has been great, as compared with that of former years. It would have been greater but for the stoppage of works, ordered by the Government of India in October last, which caused a waste of money, no less than of time. The restriction on expenditure was removed in December, but its ill effects survived. The arrangements for workmen on the suspended works had been hopelessly disordered for the season; contracts had been compromised or abandoned, and confidence had been greatly shaken; much lost ground, therefore, had to be recovered.

The year can show an increase of 70 miles to the open line and the completion of the Taptee viaduct. By the middle of June an engine will have crossed the Nurbudda, and another 30 miles will probably be opened.

The progress of the works will be described in the geographical order adopted in previous reports, though this involves the anomalies of commencing with the part not begun, and that will

be the last finished, viz., the Bombay terminus, and introducing into the middle of the report the part that is finished and open for traffic.

The chief engineer is now preparing plans for the terminus, both passenger and goods, their sites as well as designs, and considering arrangements for providing for the large cotton traffic which may be expected on this line, and the question of forming a junction near Bombay with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for the mutual convenience of both companies.

Proceeding northward from Bombay, some progress is apparent between Bandora and Bassein (157* and 136 miles from Surat); portions of this line are ready for the rails. The staging for the Bassein viaduct has been begun, and one or two piles are in position.

Some earthwork has been done this year between Bassein and the Wyturnee river (136 and 122 miles), where the second large bridge will soon be commenced, much of the material being on the ground.

From the Wyturnee river to the Dannoo swamp (122 to 96 miles), progress, though not much this season on account of the stoppage of work, has been made in earthwork and masonry, and but little has been done on the Dannoo embankment, six miles long. North of this to Bulsar (41st mile), a good deal of earthwork and ballasting, and a little masonry has been done; at the Koluck and Par bridges, commenced only in February last, considerable progress has been made.

The completion of the line from Bombay to the Par river, in two years, might be predicted with all confidence, the heavy embankment at Dannoo and the Wyturnee and Bassein bridges being the regulating and the only formidable works, provided there be no accident or orders for restriction.

Indeed, though the Baroda line does "cross many a creek and river between Bassein and "Broach," these do not, on experience, prove to be the serious obstacles supposed by many.

The line is very nearly completed from Bulsar to Sucheen (9 miles from Surat). Some of the best work on the line done this season is to be seen on this length, and its progress has been very rapid.

The open portion commences at Sucheen, and extends (with a break at the Nerbudda river) to Doolia near the Mhyee, 99¾ miles in length; it will be specially reported on subsequently, and the portion, still under construction, from Doolia to Ahmedabad, considered first.

The Mhyee viaduct, the only very heavy work on this length, has lately been begun, and but little beyond preparation of material has been done. As, however, the bed of the Mhyee is nearly dry after October, screwing the piles of the piers will not be difficult, and might be completed in a single season. Beyond the Mhyee, the earthwork and masonry bridges were finished three seasons ago. For reasons best known to those who managed matters, the works thus remained for two seasons; they were just started again, when the order of the Government of India, restricting expenditure, stopped all further progress. Since the restriction was removed some progress has been made, and the work of ballasting, laying permanent way, and conveying material up-country, is now going on vigorously.

Except two rather large bridges between Memoodabad (125 miles from Surat) and Ahmedabad, there are no heavy works to be done, and no scarcity of anything but good ballast. The expense of land carriage for the materials of the bridges will be great, for these will have to be begun before the rails are laid up to them, to ensure the line to Ahmedabad being ready by this time next year; the line may be finished to Memoodabad by November next.

On the open line much still remains to be done; more ballast has to be spread, station buildings to be finished, extra sidings, carriage landings, cranes, goods' platforms, water-tanks, turn-tables, &c., have to be provided. Much, however, is being done in the way of improvement. It may be necessary to explain that permission was given for opening the line with various temporary expedients, in order to get some return as soon as possible. The style of construction of many of the stations falls short even of that lately ordered by the Government of India. Some 3rd class stations are now being put up in this latter style; they will cost rather less than half what permanent stations, affording equal accommodation, would; but the economy of building them thus is questionable, and it would probably be better economy to build a part only of the station at once substantially, and make shift with that till times mend.

The praiseworthy exertions made to finish the line between Broach and Baroda (45 miles) opened last January deserves mention. This portion of the line, and that from Surat to Bulsar, benefited for a time by the misfortunes of the rest; for when the works were stopped elsewhere, they received a large accession of engineers and skilled labourers. Too much praise can hardly be awarded to the courage and industry which have pushed on the Nerbudda bridge to completion, in spite of its various engineering difficulties and a trying climate, and have been rewarded by a successful termination, the last girder having been laid on the 27th of May, and one of the heaviest locomotives having crossed on the 11th June.

The working of the traffic department is improving. No accidents, involving loss of life or serious injury, have been reported on the open line during the year. There is often great unpunctuality, there are sometimes other irregularities; but it must be recollected that the line is unfinished, that a rapid river more than half a mile wide divides it in the middle, and that the stock of engines and carriages falls far short of what is required for both portions.

In workshops the company is very behindhand. There are at present only some temporary shops of inflammable material at Amrolee near Surat, they are being enlarged and somewhat improved; but no consideration of economy, however, ought long to defer the construction of permanent shops and stores; more need not be built now than is required for the present work, but stability and security from fire seem indispensable.

* Here and elsewhere the distances from Surat are given, because the terminal point in Bombay is not yet fixed.

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

To sum up the account of the line and its prospects:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay extension - - | 99¾ | miles are open for traffic. |
| | 9½ | „ Sucheen to Nowsaree, in May 1861. |
| | 22½ | „ Nowsaree to Bulsar, in June 1861. |
| | 7 | „ Bulsar to Par river, about October 1861. |
| | 11 | „ to Bombay, about June 1863. |
| Ahmedabad line - - - | 34 | „ from Doolia to Memoodabad, with a break at the Mhyee river, about November 1861 |
| | 17¾ | „ Memoodabad to Ahmedabad and Mhyee viaduct, possibly June 1862. |

If thought desirable, it might perhaps be arranged to open from Bombay to Bassein in 1862; but unless a large increase is made meanwhile to the stock of engines and carriages, the company could not undertake to work this portion themselves.

It is not worth while to enter upon the subjects of proposed extensions of the main line beyond Ahmedabad. A survey has been made of the Tyrella Ghaut, and of great part of a branch line to Indore; but the work is now in abeyance, and must continue so, at all events, till the present line is finished and paid for.

The Indian expenditure on capital account during the past year has amounted to rupees 48,40,676 14 8. It may be estimated at about 52 lacs for the present year, and the same for the year after, when the line will probably be open throughout. Since the commencement to the 1st of May, 1,184,957*l.* have been spent in India, reduced by the railway rate of exchange, and 1,340,554*l.* in England up to the 15th April. Payments, however, in shares have only amounted to 2,157,829*l.*, Government having advanced the remainder.

Return of the traffic receipts is appended. The opening of the Nerbudda bridge will both reduce the working expenses and increase the traffic, and every mile opened towards Ahmedabad will increase the receipts. The Bombay extension will contribute little or no local traffic between Bulsar and Bassein. But until the line is open through, Goozerat can only very partially adopt the railway for its channel of trade with Bombay; however, if the present rate of progress is kept up, and the line be brought to an early completion, the undertaking will then be a profitable one to its promoters; for the traffic between so fertile and populous a country and its seaport must be great, while Goozerat, neglected as its wants in roads and communications have hitherto been, will have its resources increased, and its prosperity ensured, by the cheap, regular, and secure means of transit which a railway affords.

## SIND RAILWAY.

THE last report of the Sind Railway up to May 1860 showed the state of progress to be thus: earthwork nearly complete, the masonry half finished, 50 miles of permanent way laid, the workshops just commenced, and a fair quantity of rolling stock ready.

The works have been departmentally carried on, with the exception of the central district, which was let in June last to Messrs. Swan and Appleby; and the progress on all has been very creditable, considering the difficulties of working in a country with but little water, few supplies, and few inhabitants, man or beast.

On the 1st May the road was laid through from Kotree to Kurrachee station, 108 miles long; almost all the fencing was finished, all the bridges but three, and all the main works of the line, were completed; it was not, however, fit for public traffic, both for want of this fencing and for signals, and other securities at stations and sidings; and these necessary provisions were not supplied till the 13th May, when, three years after its commencement, the line was opened with the usual formalities.

The masonry of the stone bridges is particularly good; one viaduct over the Bahrun, 600 yards long, deserves special notice for its design, the excellence of its work, and the rapidity with which it was executed. Six of the larger bridges are of Warren's girder, laid upon masonry piers; one is on plate girders; all have been subjected to the usual tests. The road is in excellent condition, the banks and the ballast being of first-rate material; the permanent way is of the usual kind, viz., double-headed rails connected by fish-plates, supported on wooden cross sleepers. Deodar has been much used for the latter. The line is single from the workshops to Kotree, and when finished will be double from Keeamaree to the workshops, five miles. A very complete range of locomotive and carriage workshops have been finished at Kurrachee, and machinery for all species of work erected; they are too good, too extensive and expensive for a line 112 miles long.

At Kotree a steam ferry has been started in the past year, for the accommodation of passengers from Hydrabad; it has broken down once or twice, though it has not yet been exposed to the inundation freshes, but all deficiencies are now, it may be hoped, repaired.

Of works in progress and not finished, are,—

The extension of the main line to Keeamaree (the seaport of Kurrachee), three miles long. This has been delayed for want of the iron work required to bridge over the opening, which has to be left, in order to carry out the scheme of the Kurrachee works.

The branch, three miles long, from the workshops to Ghizrie.—This is about finished, but the amount of probable traffic has not encouraged its being opened.

A temporary line, one mile long, extending to, and a temporary goods terminus at the head of the Napier mole, to accommodate goods traffic till the Keeamaree line is finished.

At the other end of the line, an approach to the steam ferry on the Hydrabad side has been going on, and is almost completed; it has cost rupees 58,000. It has also been found necessary to protect the right bank of the Indus, and a good deal of stone pitching will be laid.

Bungalows, at a cost of rupees 75,000, for the accommodation of railway officers, have been built out of guaranteed capital; the occupants pay 7½ per cent. on the outlay, but this hardly suffices for interest of money, repairs, and insurance.

Stations of a cheap character are finished at Kurrachee and Kotree; and at four intermediate places, platforms and small sheds are being erected. There is no prospect of any traffic at these places, and there was no necessity for building regular stations there.

The two bridges left unfinished on the opening of the railway are now in progress, and will be finished before August.

In the year ending 1st May 1861, rupees 33,42,547 were spent in India on capital account, and the total expenditure on the line has been in India up to that time, 765,455*l.* converted at the railway rate of exchange, and up to April 15th, 600,308*l.* in England.

This gives a rate of 12,000*l.* per mile already spent; a large one for Indian railways, and one not warranted by the heavy nature of the works; it is accounted for by the failure of the contractor, the difficulties caused by the desolate character of the country, and by the style in which the work has been lately carried on, no expense having been spared to ensure a speedy completion.

Among the unsatisfactory items of expenditure and liabilities on capital account, are the sums disbursed for Mr. Bray, the contractor, and the claims made by him.

He failed in his engagements both to the company and his workmen; little work was done, and there was but the remedy of giving him notice under the contract, and taking over the works; arrears due to workmen by him were paid by the company, amounting to about 11,000*l.*, and are not now acknowledged by him; and he has lodged claims against the company, composed of alleged losses and possible profits, which may involve a payment of 300,000*l.*

The rolling stock available on the 1st of May 1861, was as follows:—

20 engines.
138 carriages and other vehicles.

For the present but one train will run each way daily, as the amount of traffic is doubtful; and it has been arranged to run in the day time, both as being more convenient to the public, and more advisable on a new line; till all the servants are trained to their duties, care seems unusually necessary, as there have been several instances of chairs being fixed on the rails, and one instance of a rail having been loosened by the removal of the keys.

There will never be much local traffic in either goods or passengers, and the through traffic in the latter will not be as good as on other Indian lines; hopes of its success rest entirely on getting the goods to leave the Indus at Kotree; it may be expected that a great portion of what passes between Kurrachee and Kotree may be diverted to the railway, but it must be recollected that a large amount of the Indus traffic never goes to Kurrachee at all, but is conveyed by sea-going boats from the mouth of the Indus.

## INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.

On the 1st May 1861, the state of progress of the Indus Steam Flotilla was thus reported:—The "Stanley," passenger steamer, and one tug steamer called A, were afloat, parts of a second steamer had arrived at Kurrachee, and five tugs were in different stages of progress.

The "Stanley" was the model steamer built by Mr. Scott Russell for the company, sent out in parts, and rebuilt here departmentally.

The six other passenger steamers, with seven accommodation flats, are being built for the company by Messrs. Richardson and Duck, and six tug steamers and 33 barges are being built departmentally: all have been first constructed at home, but it is feared not tested sufficiently before being sent out.

The "Stanley" was tried on the Indus in May 1860, without cargo and without flat; her speed was only three to four miles an hour against stream; her draught was, when loaded, far greater than specification, and her steering qualities very deficient; her paddles, 14 feet in diameter, were evidently not large enough.

She was laid up at Keeamaree; paddles 22 feet were fitted, various alterations made in her rudder and accommodation, and she started on a voyage for Mooltan in December. She drew 2 feet 6 inches, with her fuel, without cargo, but made a satisfactory run from Kotree to Mooltan in 13 days 6 hours; there were, however, still complaints of her steering, and her consumption of coal was upwards of one ton per hour.

On her return she was laid up for repairs, her deck houses completed, and she started for Mooltan with passengers in last April; but shortly after leaving Kotree, one of her cylinders was broken, and another will have to be obtained from England. She is estimated to have cost 34,000*l.*

The "Sir Charles Wood," the second passenger steamer, will, it is expected, be ready in September, and a third at the end of the year.

Of the seven flats to be attached to these steamers, and being built by the contractors, two are ready.

As to the tug steamers, the first (named A.), was tried in April 1860; her speed in slack water, when towing two barges, was only seven miles, working at 55 to 60 lbs. pressure; her draught was 2 feet 9 inches.

The second, then on the stocks, was accordingly altered; her length was increased, her bows made sharper, but the draught was the only point in which any improvement was thereby effected, with a pressure of 70, she only attained 6½ miles, towing two barges. It was then supposed that her deficient speed was caused by the paddles not having hold enough of the water, and that this would be improved by deeper immersion in the fresh water of the Indus. She was accordingly

started for the Indus, with material for the Punjaub railway, but on the first shoal she grounded on, her back was broken. She was however repaired, and is now running.

All work on the other four tug steamers on the stocks has been suspended, for further experiments on tug A. proved that the design, both of hull and machinery, was ill-adapted for working in shoal water against a strong current. Her engines worked loose, and increase of pressure or of the number of revolutions gave no corresponding increase of speed.

In all, both passengers and tugs, the stern lines are too bluff, and their bottoms are quite horizontal, a great disadvantage in getting them off mud banks; on the other hand, a fine run and a spoon-shaped bottom diminish the amount of displacement; nor have the diameters of the paddles, the amount of their immersion, and the power of the engines, apparently received full consideration.

The late Court of Directors appointed a Commission in 1857, at home, for studying and reporting on these very subjects; but neither in the "Stanley" nor these tug steamers were their recommendations followed.

The company have spent in India this year rupees 4,09,923; their expenditure since the commencement in 1859 up to May 1st 1861, has been in India 51,519*l.* reduced by the railway rate of exchange, and 189,700*l.* in England up to April 15th 1861. It is estimated that the total cost, before the proposed complement is completed, will be 350,000*l.*, the capital first estimated, and all that is at present guaranteed is 250,000*l.* and 83,000*l.* debentures.

Among the unsatisfactory items of expenditure of this company has been the monthly pay to a corps of captains, sea-going officers, and marine engineers, who were appointed from home, at periods varying from one to two years before there were vessels for them; the engineers have been employed as fitters, but the others have had no employment, excepting those posted to the "Stanley," the few times she has been under steam.

## SECTION VII.—MILITARY AND MARINE.

### MILITARY.

THE Report for 1859-60 reated principally of the measures of military reduction. It was added therein that "the Government has other and large reductions in view."

2. Accordingly, on the motion of this Government, the European force was reduced, by sending away H.M.'s 57th and 64th regiments of foot, the 8th Hussars, one troop of Royal Horse Artillery, and one battery of Royal Artillery, without relief.* Seven batteries of artillery have been converted into garrison companies. The established strength of all native regiments has been fixed at 600 privates, or 712 of all native ranks.

3. The regular cavalry have been converted to the Silladar system. The change has been transacted most satisfactorily.

4. The force on the Sind frontier has been reduced from 2,400 cavalry to 1,800; and the two corps of Jacob's Rifles, which were each 800 strong, were reduced to 400 strong.†

5. The detachment of Golundauze has been removed from Jacobabad, and the guns are manned by men of the other arms.

6. The joint remount agency has been abolished, and the purchase of horses left to separate management by each regimental commanding officer, subject to the Government regulations, and the general control by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

7. A brigade, consisting of a native cavalry regiment, two native infantry regiments, and a detachment of the Artillery Mountain Train, was furnished to Aurungabad.‡

8. Large additional reductions of cattle establishment were made, and the waggon train in Sind abolished, and the transport train between Bombay and Mhow reduced to a small establishment.

9. The ordnance establishments were generally revised and reduced. The principal portion of the stores in the Kurrachee arsenal have been removed to Hydrabad; a depôt, in charge of a detail as per margin, having been established for the supply of the troops at the former station. The arsenal at Sholapoor and depôt at Malligaum have been broken up, and the stores removed to Poona, Belgaum, and Ahmednuggur.

1 conductor.
1 store and park serjeant.
1 1st tindal.
15 store lascars.

10. The stores in the Ajmere arsenal have been distributed to Mhow, Neemuch, and Ahmedabad, to the extent of the accommodation available in the arsenals at those stations; but until the arsenal premises at Mhow are enlarged, the remainder of the stores must necessarily be retained at Ajmere.

11. The arsenal at Ahmednuggur will eventually merge into that of Poona, and the latter will be subsidiary to the grand arsenal; but these arrangements are at present in abeyance, pending increase of accommodation at Poona. So soon as the communication by rail with Guzerat is opened up, the arsenal at Ahmedabad will be reduced to a depôt.

12. Heavy field batteries, as per margin, have been substituted for the heavy siege trains maintained at Neemuch, Hyderabad, Mhow, and Belgaum.

2 18 or 24-pounders.
2 8-inches howitzers.
2 8 do. mortars.
2 5½ do. do.

* Since the end of the year, orders have been given to send home two more batteries of Royal Artillery, without relief, immediately after the rainy season.

† Since the end of the year these two corps have been converted into one of 712 of all native ranks.

‡ Since the end of the year this has been withdrawn, under the orders of the Government of India and Jaulnah has been occupied by Madras troops instead.

13. The following increase and reductions in the personal establishments of the ordnance department have been made. No carriage is maintained for these batteries. Only the stores and equipment are kept packed and ready for use.

INCREASE.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office establishments | 370 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 Receiving and issuing conductors | 1,052 | 10 | 0 |
| 5 Conductors | 577 | 3 | 0 |
| 1 Muccadum | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 Nowgunnies | 168 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,175 | 13 | 0 |

REDUCTION.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Permanent conductors | 436 | 5 | 0 |
| 12 Sub-conductors | 939 | 2 | 0 |
| 23 Store and park corporals | 1,067 | 11 | 3 |
| 1 Laboratory man | 21 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 Syrangs | 88 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 1st Tindals | 161 | 8 | 0 |
| 28 2nd ditto | 224 | 0 | 0 |
| 72 Store Lascars | 432 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3,369 | 11 | 4 |

14. Progressively as the other arrangements are carried out, there will be an additional prospective reduction as follows:—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office establishments | 856 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Commissaries | 1,681 | 1 | 8 |
| 1 Deputy Assistant Commissary | 271 | 5 | 0 |
| 2 Permanent conductors | 290 | 14 | 0 |
| 1 Conductor | 115 | 7 | 0 |
| 6 Sub-conductors | 469 | 9 | 0 |
| 4 Store and park serjeants | 269 | 7 | 0 |
| 1 Syrang | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 1st Tindals | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 2nd ditto | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| 141 Store Lascars | 846 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4,891 | 11 | 8 |

15. The strength of the Bombay army of all ranks, excepting European commissioned officers, was—

| | | On 1st May 1860.* | | On 1st May 1861.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery | European | 2,395 | | 2,560 | |
| | Native | 1,771 | | 1,604 | |
| | | | 4,166 | | 4,164 |
| Cavalry | European | 2,052 | | 1,349 | |
| | Native | 6,128 | | 4,672 | |
| | | | 8,180 | | 6,021 |
| Sappers | European | 55 | | 58 | |
| | Native | 576 | | 566 | |
| | | | 631 | | 624 |
| Infantry | European | 11,028 | | 8,773 | |
| | Native | 31,979 | | 25,349 | |
| | | | 43,007 | | 34,122† |
| Total | | | 55,984 | | 44,931 |

* Excluding troops in China.

† Since the end of the year, four regiments of native infantry have been disbanded, so that the established strength of the native infantry, including the two regiments in China, is at present only 21,360, to which number the army is being rapidly reduced.

16. The following is a statement of the valuation of the several reductions effected in our military departments during the year 1860–61:—

STATEMENT of REDUCTIONS of MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, ordered since 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

| Nature of Reductions. | Decrease of Expenditure per Annum. |
|---|---|
| | R. |
| One of the appointments of deputy judge advocates general abolished | 4,800 |
| Native veteran battalion abolished | 76,650 |
| Medical storekeepership at Neemuch abolished | 2,796 |
| 3rd battalion of native artillery abolished | 97,756 |
| Mr. Green, engineer, attached to the Enfield rifle bullet factory, discharged | 3,720 |
| Cantonment magistrate, Kurrachee; the office annexed to that of the deputy judge advocate general, Sind division, without any emolument | 2,172 |
| Southern division of the army abolished; Belgaum constituted a brigade of the first class, and the general officer transferred to the Malwa division | 3,940 |
| The appointments of town major, fort adjutant, and secretary to the general prize committee abolished, and that of brigade major sanctioned | 8,640 |
| The appointment of staff officer at Dapoolee abolished, that station ceasing to be a military one. Allowances on account of writers and stationery, and the treasure chest, and the expense of the bazaar department discontinued | 3,356 |
| Corps of tent Lascars reduced | 23,988 |
| Reduction in the extra establishment of the adjutant general's office | 600 |
| The appointments of commandant and senior inspector of the school of musketry at Poona combined, and that of a permanent adjutant sanctioned | 2,400 |
| The appointment of deputy assistant quartermaster general, Rajpootana field force, abolished | 4,788 |
| The staff salary of the cantonment joint magistrate and superintendent of bazaars at Mhow discontinued, the duties being assigned to the deputy judge advocate general of the division | 1,200 |
| 3rd Belooch regiment disbanded | 1,47,433 |
| Appointments of commandant and adjutant and quartermaster of artillery, Mhow division, abolished | 8,416 |
| Appointment of second class barrack master, Kolapoor and Kulludghee circle, abolished | 840 |
| Reductions in the subordinate medical department, consequent on the disbanding of the 3rd Belooch battalion and native veteran battalion | 1,356 |
| Reduction in the Kutch levy | 13,008 |
| Saving in office establishment in consequence of the appointments of town major, fort adjutant, and secretary to the general prize committee being abolished | 2,141 |
| Appointments of the deputy inspectors general, British troops at Kurrachee and Mhow, abolished | 44,719 |
| Poona irregular horse reduced | 65,460 |
| The Bengal scale of staff allowances to the cantonment joint magistrate and superintendent of bazaars at Mhow discontinued, the duties being assigned to the deputy judge advocate general of the division — rupees 3,600<br>Deduct amount exhibited in statement for July 1860 — „ 1,200 | 2,400 |
| The appointment of assistant superintendent of army schools discontinued, and the appointment of an assistant superintendent for the native army schools, authorized | 799 |
| Extra batta to the assistant apothecary of the Poorundhur sanitarium discontinued | 180 |
| No. 15 light battery reduced to the peace establishment of 105 horses | 3,558 |
| Establishment of tent Lascars attached to the Sind frontier force discontinued | 666 |
| Her Majesty's 57th regiment of foot removed from India | 5,31,842 |
| Regiments of native infantry (excepting the 3rd and 5th regiments native light infantry on foreign service), including the two Belooch regiments, and two regiments of Jacob's rifles, reduced to eight companies from 1st January 1861 | 2,01,864 |
| Office tentage and other field allowances discontinued to the staff officers, Mhow division of the army | 4,299 |
| Of three regiments of British cavalry, the established proportion of horses reduced 15 per cent. less than the established number of men of each corps, instead of 10 per cent. as directed in March 1860 | 13,104 |
| Reduction of artificers consequent on the substitution of a heavy field battery for the siege train at Neemuch | 2,004 |
| Her Majesty's 8th Hussars transferred to the Bengal Presidency | 6,62,450 |
| Her Majesty's 64th Foot ordered to England | 5,31,842 |
| Sattara having been constituted a civil station, the appointment of staff officer has ceased, and the expense of the bazaar establishment is discontinued in the military department | 3,684 |

| Nature of Reductions. | Decrease of Expenditure per Annum. |
|---|---|
| | R. |
| Silladar Cavalry.—The three regiments of regular cavalry, and the Poona, Sind, and Southern Mahratta irregular horse re-organized, and formed into regiments of irregular cavalry, reduction of expenditure being the difference between the cost of the above regiments on 1st May 1860 and the cost of the corps as re-organized, including the unattached officers of the regular cavalry - - - | 7,42,310 |
| Light field batteries, Nos. 7, 8, 10, 16, and 17, abolished - - - - | 1,15,913 |
| Dharwar having been constituted a civil station, the appointment of the staff officer has ceased, and the expense of the bazaar establishment is discontinued in the military department - - - - - - - - - | 1,680 |
| The appointment of assistant adjutant general at the head quarters of the army abolished - - - - - - - - - - | 3,876 |
| Thirty regiments native infantry reduced from a strength of 656 to 600 privates each - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,43,136 |
| The appointments of barrack serjeants at Bhooj, Kulladghee, Rajcote, Baroda, Sehore, and Dharwar abolished - - - - - - | 5,133 |
| Adjutant general's office establishment saving - - - - - - | 1,932 |
| The allowance drawn by the medical officers in charge of the staff and details at the stations of Baroda, Bhooj, Rajkote, Malligaum, Kolapore, and Sholapore abolished - - - - - - - - - | 2,160 |
| D troop of royal horse brigade and No. 1 battery 13th brigade royal foot artillery ordered to England - - - - - - - - - | 3,17,365 |
| Staff allowance to riding masters of the two regiments of dragoons serving under this Presidency reduced - - - - - - - - | 2,874 |
| The staff allowances, &c. of the brigadier and brigade major at Sholapore ceased, the brigade command having been abolished - - - - - - | 12,972 |
| The command allowance of the commandant of Indian artillery reduced from that of a first class to that of a second class brigadier, consequent on the expiration of Colonel Rowland's tenure of command - - - - - | 3,240 |
| Guzerat provincial battalion disbanded (paid in the civil department) - - | 1,19,057 |
| Joint remount agency abolished; staff salary of the joint remount agent, and expense of his permanent establishment - - - - - - | 14,820 |
| 13th Brigade royal artillery; the command allowance drawn by the second lieutenant-colonel serving under this Presidency discontinued - - - | 3,600 |
| Arsenals at Poona, Belgaum, Mhow, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Bhooj, Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Aden; saving by revision of office establishments - - - | 1,392 |
| Total of military reductions, rupees | 39,70,331 |
| REDUCTIONS IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT. | |
| | R. |
| Establishments and followers - - - - - - - | 1,18,787 |
| Cattle and carriage - - - - - - - - | 6,16,470 |
| Transport train - - - - - - - - - | 3,10,567 |
| Carts - - - - - - - - - - | 11,892 |
| Reduction of ration of commissariat cattle - - - - | 1,26,070 |
| Reduction of gram ration of cavalry horses - - - - | 40,000 |
| Total of commissariat reductions, rupees | 12,23,786 |
| Grand total, rupees | 51,94,117 |

## MARINE.

DURING the past year the Indian Navy has undertaken, as heretofore, the naval duties in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea.

2. Several of the vessels were despatched to China in the early part of the year, where they were employed with the Royal Navy until the conclusion of peace, when they returned to India, bringing back a portion of the military force.

3. The "Assaye" and "Punjaub" steam frigates were sent to England under sail towards the close of the year, in compliance with the orders of the Secretary of State, and conveyed a number of invalid and time-expired soldiers.

# SECTION VIII.—EDUCATION.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

General. DURING the year under report a reduction was effected in the salaries of two inspectors, in accordance with Mr. Ricketts' scale, and the organisation of the subordinate inspecting staff was carried forward a step by the sub-division of over-large districts and appointment of sub-deputy inspectors.

Funds. The permission to redistribute educational expenditure given by the Secretary of State rendered possible these beneficial changes, as well as the founding of a considerable number of new schools. The Government expenditure is now nearly the same as in 1856–57, while the increase of Government schools and scholars is very gratifying (*vide* Appendices B and C). A corresponding advance has been made in the quality and in the appliances of education, including, under that head, additional assistant teachers, vernacular maps, furniture, &c., paid for out of the school-fees.

School-book department. The progress in this department has been very striking. The number of district depôts is about 379, or 45 more than last year. The books which have been printed during the year are those entered in the Table forming Appendix A.

All the boys in the Government schools are compelled to buy their own books. No expense is caused to the State by the book department, beyond the salaries of the curators of the central and two principal branch depôts and establishment; all advances for the publication of books will be repaid into the Treasury, and a sufficient margin of profit is reserved to cover commission and other expenses of sale.

Patronage of literature. Besides books of less pretensions may be mentioned Mr. Dossabhai Framjee's original Guzerathi work on England (which he visited three years ago), illustrated with English engravings, and Rao Saheb Wiswanath Narrayen's translation of Elphinstone's History of India, both of which works were brought out in reliance on promised Government patronage. Government subscribed for 100 copies of each of these works.

Educational periodicals. The "Elphinstone School Paper" (English) is found very useful by teachers. The "Poona College School Paper," a similar publication in Murathi, was started at the end of the year.

Movements of officers. The director of public instruction delivered a course of popular lectures on the law of contracts in the Poona college, and made a tour of four months in the Dekkan and Canarese country. The inspectors also made tours in their respective districts.

University. The university held its third matriculation examination in March. There were 86 candidates from different schools; of these, 39 passed, viz., 19 Hindoos, 19 Parsees, and 1 Portuguese. There was only one Mahomedan candidate, who failed.

The first examination for the degree of licentiate of medicine was held in March 1860. There were in all 8 candidates; the passed men were—3 Parsees, 2 Hindoos, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Mahomedan.

The following institutions (all Governmental) were during the year affiliated to the university:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Elphinstone college<br>2. Poona college | General. |
| 3. Grant medical college | Medical. |
| 4. Government law school | Law. |

No private college has applied for affiliation.

## ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Government colleges. The Elphinstone college contained at the end of the year a greater number of men of promise than at any former time. The Poona college, in its several departments, shows increasing popularity. The junior scholarship examinations were held as usual by the professors of each college. The questions were issued by the director of public instruction. The central school Elphinstone institution and the Poona college school supplied nearly all of the successful candidates. The senior scholarship examination was held by a board, who gave their services gratuitously to Government. The law classes were lectured as usual. The annual examination of the junior or candidate law class in jurisprudence was held by the director of public instruction in June 1860. No final examination for diplomas was held pending the decision of the university, whether to allow law students for a definite period after the institution of the university to go up for law degrees without passing through arts.

Grant college. In the Grant college the usual courses of lectures were given. It has already been stated that seven students passed for the degree of licentiate of medicine. Ten candidates went up for the final (diploma) examination, of whom seven passed. These results are highly gratifying. It is proposed to open a vernacular class in the college.

Engineering school, Poona. The senior class of 1859–60 was examined by a committee appointed by Government, to ascertain their fitness for appointments as probationary assistant overseers. Out of 11 pupils, 1 only failed to reach the standard. Nearly all the successful candidates obtained employment. The present senior class contains 10 pupils. The usual course of instruction was given in mathematics and civil engineering. Forty-seven (47) candidates wished to join the junior class in June 1860; 27 passed the examination, of whom 13 joined the school. The Maistree class has failed this year.

Ahmedabad college. Arrangements have been made to open the Ahmedabad college in two departments, civil engineering (public works) and judicial, under the superintendence of the head-master of the Government English school, on the 15th June 1861. Two highly competent native tutors will be

attached, one to each department. The annual examination of English schools was held in August by the officers of the department, with satisfactory results.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in compliance with the representations of this Government, consented to remove the characteristic defect of the educational department, viz., the want of schools under competent Europeans designed to train boys for college. Four masters are to be sent from England; they will be stationed at Bombay, Rutnagherry, Poona, and Belgaum. High schools.

The attendance at almost all the English schools has improved. The Poona college school has made the greatest advance, which is, however, partly to be attributed to the relaxation of some over-strict rules relating to the attendance of pupils. The Belgaum Sirdars' school, since it was put under the director of public instruction, has made a gratifying advance in every way. It is now certainly the best school in the Dekkan after the Poona college school. The Sattara school has declined for the time, in consequence of an unpopular change of masters. The Sholapore school has been put on a satisfactory footing, and now flourishes. The Tanna school has had the like good success. There is a gratifying increase in the attendance of the Surat school.

## SIND.

On the introduction into Sind of the Income Tax, it was found necessary to suspend the collection of unlegalised local funds. The result has been, as regards education, that, while some schools were closed, and some checked in their progress to maturity, others have been kept open by the persuasion and exertions of district officers. Proof was thus at once given to the theory that the self-supporting school, like the municipal or self-governing principle, has but a nominal existence; and that the real maintenance and direction of such experiments are in the hands of the State. Nor is this all. The prevalence of cholera throughout the province has driven away numbers of pupils. This result is intelligible when it is borne in mind that there have been reported no less than 6,000 deaths from the disease in the province, which is usually free from the visitation. General.

In English schools the result has been somewhat different. They have not been affected by local funds, for the rule which applied to these did not apply to municipalities, and where Government afford no aid to English education, the Municipal Commission supplies its place; while, as regards the appearance of cholera, this occurrence has not had very palpable influence on the schools at Kurrachee and Hydrabad, however much it may have had effect in diminishing the number of students elsewhere. English schools.

At the large towns of Thattah, Sehwan, and Larkhana, the establishment of English schools is contemplated, with the aid of municipal funds. The municipality of Sehwan has already placed a grant of rupees 40 per mensem at the disposal of the educational department for this purpose, and it is intended to appoint a master at an early opportunity. A fixed allowance has been made for the maintenance of schools in Sind, to cover the publication of vernacular books, and to meet contingent educational expenditure.

## GENERAL SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Two new Anglo-vernacular schools have been opened at Nassick and in Bombay. The Table forming Appendix B. shows the comparative state of English school education during the year now passed and the previous year. The result is an increase of 2 schools and 455 scholars. English education.

Government having sanctioned the application of funds saved by the closing of schools to the foundation of new vernacular schools, and the transfer of schools from one place to another, a most gratifying increase of schools and scholars in the central and southern divisions has been the result. In this point of view, the past year may be compared with 1856–57; the year before the mutiny checked the expansion of education. There has been a slight but marked decline in Guzerat as regards the general results of vernacular education. The explanation is that several communities have refused to renew their subscriptions to their schools. In Sind there has been a most serious decrease, attributed by the inspector to the Income Tax, and the prevalence of cholera, which caused several schools to be closed. Some of these will be re-opened. In all other districts but Guzerat and Sind there is an increase of schools and scholars, the aggregate net increase being 125 schools and 6,092 scholars, as will be seen from Appendix C. Vernacular education.

The normal schools at Poona and Ahmedabad continue as usual. Several inferior schoolmasters were brought into Poona for six months' training, which has greatly improved them. The Dharwar candidate class has been furnished for the first time with a separate master. The effects from this change are reported by the inspector to be excellent, and, indeed, in the whole Canarese country, education seems to be making a great advance. Training of masters.

No new industrial schools have been opened, but in a short time the re-organisation of the low-caste schools at Poona as an industrial institution will be completed. The workshops attached to the engineering schools at Poona are thriving. The value of the work done was, as compared with the previous year,— Industrial.

| 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|
| Rupees 10,855 0 0 | Rupees 28,372 10 11. |

This great increase is attributable to the fact that the superintendent is the executive engineer of Poona and Kirkee, who is able to throw a great deal of work into the school.

Considerable improvements have been made in the dockyard school since it has been placed under the educational department. Dockyard school, Bombay.

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Kolapoor and Jagheerdar's districts of the Deccan.

The southern inspector has been in correspondence with the political superintendent of Kolapoor, on the subject of education, and has consented to visit the Kolapoor schools as often as he passes through that district. The political superintendent was, however, averse to allowing the department any authority over the schoolmasters, or any right to call for returns from them as is done in Kattywar. The statistics of vernacular education in Kolapoor are said to be as follows:—22 schools, 964 scholars. The inspector, southern division, has been ordered to visit all the Sirdars and make their acquaintance, with the view of forwarding the interests of education.

## SECTION IX.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THERE is very little progress to be reported during the past year, as, owing to the stringent orders on the subject of expenditure, no works have been sanctioned, except those of a most emergent and indispensable nature.

European general hospital.

During the year the European General Hospital at the presidency has been placed under the civil authority.

The following Table shows the number of patients under treatment in the hospital during the under-mentioned ten years:—

| —— | | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. | Total. | Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the year | 1851–52 | 57 | 1,142 | 1,199 | 1,058 | 87 | 54 | 1,199 | 7·2 |
| „ | 1852–53 | 54 | 1,039 | 1,093 | 1,004 | 46 | 43 | 1,093 | 4·2 |
| „ | 1853–54 | 43 | 1,431 | 1,474 | 1,357 | 54 | 63 | 1,474 | 3·6 |
| „ | 1854–55 | 63 | 1,129 | 1,192 | 1,061 | 78 | 53 | 1,192 | 6·5 |
| „ | 1855–56 | 53 | 1,015 | 1,068 | 946 | 57 | 65 | 1,071 | 5·3 |
| „ | 1856–57 | 65 | 1,401 | 1,466 | 1,305 | 79 | 82 | 1,466 | 5·3 |
| „ | 1857–58 | 82 | 1,870 | 1,952 | 1,697 | 135 | 120 | 1,952 | 6·9 |
| „ | 1858–59 | 120 | 1,927 | 2,047 | 1,875 | 93 | 79 | 2,047 | 4·5 |
| „ | 1859–60 | 79 | 1,517 | 1,596 | 1,335 | 139 | 122 | 1,596 | 8·7 |
| „ | 1860–61 | 122 | 1,493 | 1,615 | 1,408 | 103 | 104 | 1,615 | 6·3 |

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital.

In the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital,—a hospital described in former reports as entirely devoted to native patients,—no change has taken place. At the end of the year there were 211 beds occupied by patients; 4,580 were admitted, making a total of 4,791 patients treated; of these, 3,826 were discharged, 726 died, and 239 remained in hospital.

The following Table exhibits the number of patients for the last ten years:—

### IN-DOOR PATIENTS.

| —— | | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. | Total. | Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the year | 1851–52 | 205 | 4,126 | 4,331 | 3,488 | 625 | 218 | 4,331 | 14·4 |
| „ | 1852–53 | 218 | 4,162 | 4,380 | 3,522 | 615 | 243 | 4,380 | 14·0 |
| „ | 1853–54 | 243 | 4,514 | 4,757 | 3,809 | 696 | 252 | 4,757 | 14·6 |
| „ | 1854–55 | 252 | 5,560 | 5,812 | 4,662 | 902 | 248 | 5,812 | 15·5 |
| „ | 1855–56 | 248 | 5,067 | 5,315 | 4,176 | 881 | 258 | 5,315 | 16·5 |
| „ | 1856–57 | 258 | 4,901 | 5,159 | 3,945 | 987 | 227 | 5,159 | 19·1 |
| „ | 1857–58 | 227 | 4,636 | 4,863 | 3,771 | 865 | 227 | 4,863 | 17·7 |
| „ | 1858–59 | 227 | 4,228 | 4,455 | 3,570 | 632 | 253 | 4,455 | 14·1 |
| „ | 1859–60 | 253 | 4,606 | 4,859 | 3,800 | 848 | 211 | 4,859 | 17·4 |
| „ | 1860–61 | 211 | 4,580 | 4,791 | 3,826 | 726 | 239 | 4,791 | 15·1 |

### OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

| —— | | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Discharged. | Remaining. | Total. | Sex. | | | | Daily sick. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Children. | Total. | |
| For the year | 1851–52 | 498 | 12,454 | 12,952 | 12,265 | 687 | 12,952 | 7,790 | 2,275 | 2,887 | 12,952 | 152 |
| „ | 1852–53 | 687 | 11,670 | 12,357 | 11,887 | 470 | 12,357 | 9,018 | 2,010 | 1,329 | 12,357 | 137 |
| „ | 1853–54 | 470 | 13,765 | 14,235 | 13,755 | 480 | 14,235 | 9,303 | 2,577 | 2,355 | 14,235 | 142 |
| „ | 1854–55 | 480 | 13,909 | 14,389 | 13,992 | 397 | 14,389 | 9,569 | 2,389 | 2,431 | 14,389 | 138 |
| „ | 1855–56 | 397 | 13,824 | 14,221 | 13,740 | 481 | 14,221 | 9,205 | 2,525 | 2,491 | 14,221 | 139 |
| „ | 1856–57 | 481 | 14,719 | 15,200 | 14,765 | 435 | 15,200 | 9,596 | 2,656 | 2,948 | 15,200 | 141 |
| „ | 1857–58 | 435 | 14,125 | 14,560 | 14,145 | 415 | 14,560 | 8,952 | 2,531 | 3,077 | 14,560 | 133 |
| „ | 1858–59 | 415 | 12,947 | 13,362 | 12,758 | 604 | 13,362 | 8,164 | 2,469 | 2,729 | 13,362 | 111 |
| „ | 1859–60 | 604 | 12,978 | 13,582 | 13,205 | 377 | 13,582 | 7,496 | 2,600 | 3,486 | 13,582 | 103 |
| „ | 1860–61 | 377 | 14,735 | 15,112 | 14,678 | 434 | 15,112 | 8,162 | 3,130 | 3,820 | 15,112 | 113 |

Connected with the hospital is a "*lying-in institution*," where 78 patients were admitted during the year; of these, 56 were cases of parturition,—a considerable increase on former years.

Lunatic asylum.

The lunatic asylum has undergone no change during the year. It continues to be very crowded. The following are the number of insane persons, natives and Europeans, who have become inmates of the asylum, and discharged during the past year:—

| —— | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. | Total. | Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatic Asylum, Colaba - | 196 | 127 | 323 | 95 | 21 | 207 | 323 | 6·5 |

Visitors, appointed by Government, made monthly inspections of the institution, and reported generally favourably on its working and success. The large number of deaths was due to an epidemic of cholera which prevailed in the island of Bombay during the hot months of 1860.

Civil oculist.

The civil oculist department continued as heretofore. The number of cases in which diseases of the eyes were specially treated were as follows:—

| Remained. | Admitted. | Total | Discharged. | Remaining. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 153 | 1,633 | 1,786 | 1,647 | 139 | 1,786 |

A new dispensary was opened at Oorun in August 1860, designated "*Mrs. Pascoa de Souza's* "*Dispensary*," in memory of the wife of the founder, who has provided, in the centre of the populous town of Oorun (in a district abounding with fever), a house to be used as a dispensary; and lodged in Government securities rupees (12,000) twelve thousand, the interest of which is to be devoted to the charity.

The Fort of Rairee, on the sea-coast, has been repaired and occupied as a sanitarium, and promises to be a valuable place of resort for sick and convalescent soldiers of the European regiment at Belgaum.

A small new European Artillery hospital has been built at Aden, in the front bay of camp, close to the sea, freely exposed to the prevailing winds, and capable of accommodating (12) twelve patients.

Civil hospitals.

The following Table shows to what extent the people have availed themselves of the civil hospitals in each division. It will be observed that the total number of in-patients is upwards of (8,000) eight thousand, and that the ratio of deaths to the number of cases treated is under 5 per cent.:—

| Divisions. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. | Total. | Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Presidency - | 19 | 895 | 914 | 867 | 15 | 32 | 914 | 1·6 |
| Poona - - | 64 | 1,583 | 1,647 | 1,407 | 140 | 100 | 1,647 | 8·5 |
| Northern - - | 105 | 2,048 | 2,153 | 1,909 | 98 | 146 | 2,153 | 4·5 |
| Southern - - | 41 | 742 | 783 | 710 | 37 | 36 | 783 | 4·7 |
| Sindh - - | 99 | 2,236 | 2,335 | 2,158 | 69 | 108 | 2,335 | 2·9 |
| Aden - - | 25 | 905 | 930 | 833 | 65 | 32 | 930 | 6·9 |
| Total - - | 353 | 8,409 | 8,762 | 7,884 | 426 | 454 | 8,762 | 4·8 |

Dispensaries.

Relief has been afforded to upwards of 11,800 out-door patients at the civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries during the year, and nearly 2,000 persons present themselves daily at the several dispensaries. The details of the relief afforded in each division will be found in the following Table. Of the applicants about 58 per cent. are Hindoos, 26 per cent. Mussulmans, Christians 7 per cent., and Parsees 7 per cent.

| Divisions. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. | Daily Sick. | Sex. | | | | Caste. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Children. | Total. | Christians. | Hindoos. | Mussulmans. | Parsees. | Other castes. |
| Presidency - | 528 | 28,487 | 29,015 | 28,379 | 19 | 617 | 337·8 | 16,545 | 5,622 | 6,848 | 29,015 | 5,800 | 11,168 | 7,730 | 4,106 | 211 |
| Poona - - | 331 | 20,993 | 21,324 | 20,974 | 46 | 304 | 179·8 | 11,502 | 3,698 | 6,124 | 21,324 | 836 | 16,907 | 3,040 | 352 | 189 |
| Northern - - | 690 | 33,479 | 34,169 | 33,446 | 182 | 541 | 531·5 | 18,181 | 6,663 | 9,325 | 34,169 | 696 | 23,816 | 5,341 | 3,832 | 484 |
| Southern - - | 243 | 12 926 | 13,169 | 12,902 | 40 | 227 | 191·2 | 8,034 | 2,179 | 2,956 | 13,169 | 513 | 10,445 | 2,149 | 57 | 5 |
| Sindh - - | 301 | 20,404 | 20,705 | 20,083 | 167 | 455 | 478·4 | 14,155 | 3,168 | 3,382 | 20,705 | 391 | 7,014 | 13,177 | 80 | 43 |
| Total - - | 2,093 | 1,16,289 | 1,18,382 | 1,15,786 | 454 | 2,144 | 1,718·7 | 68,417 | 21,330 | 28,635 | 1,18,382 | 8,236 | 69,350 | 31,437 | 8,427 | 932 |

Health of the police establishment.

A body of nearly 20,000 trained police has been maintained during the year; amongst them there has been very little sickness, as there were only 92 casualties, and the proportion of

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the numbers treated to the strength was only about 55 per cent., as the following Table will show:—

| Divisions. | Strength. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. | Total. | Ratio per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Treated to strength. | Deaths to strength. | Deaths to treated. |
| Presidency - | 2,678 | 7 | 1,011 | 1,018 | 996 | 8 | 14 | 1,018 | 38·0 | 0·2 | 0·7 |
| Poona - - | 3,455 | 53 | 1,155 | 1,208 | 1,148 | 10 | 50 | 1,208 | 34·9 | 0·2 | 0·8 |
| Northern - | 5,906 | 158 | 4,799 | 4,957 | 4,825 | 38 | 94 | 4,957 | 84·0 | 0·6 | 0·7 |
| Southern - | 2,453 | 100 | 902 | 1,002 | 983 | 3 | 16 | 1,002 | 40·8 | 0·1 | 0·3 |
| Sindh - - | 4,919 | 72 | 2,469 | 2,541 | 2,450 | 32 | 59 | 2,541 | 51·6 | 0·6 | 1·2 |
| Aden - - | 218 | 8 | 156 | 164 | 162 | 1 | 1 | 164 | 75·2 | 0·4 | 0·6 |
| Total - | 19,629 | 398 | 10,492 | 10,890 | 10,564 | 92 | 234 | 10,890 | 55·4 | 0·4 | 0·8 |

Health of prisoners in gaols.

The prisoners confined in gaols have numbered during the year about 6,000. They have been comparatively free from disease, whilst the mortality is a little under that of former years. The general average of deaths to strength throughout all the gaols of this presidency amounted to only 3·5 per cent., as exhibited in the following Table:—

| Divisions. | Strength. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. | Total. | Ratio per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Treated to strength. | Deaths to strength. | Deaths to treated. |
| Presidency - | 1,010 | 36 | 1,385 | 1,421 | 1,312 | 85 | 24 | 1,421 | 140·6 | 8·4 | 5·9 |
| Poona - - | 1,497 | 66 | 2,041 | 2,107 | 2,017 | 31 | 59 | 2,107 | 140·7 | 2·1 | 1·4 |
| Northern - | 828 | 43 | 1,415 | 1,458 | 1,381 | 43 | 34 | 1,458 | 176·0 | 5·2 | 2·9 |
| Southern - | 806 | 32 | 862 | 894 | 860 | 12 | 22 | 894 | 110·9 | 1·4 | 1·3 |
| Sindh - - | 1,739 | 51 | 2,259 | 2,310 | 2,188 | 41 | 81 | 2,310 | 132·8 | 2·3 | 1·7 |
| Aden - - | 171 | 5 | 161 | 166 | 155 | 5 | 6 | 166 | 97·0 | 2·9 | 3·0 |
| Total - | 6,951 | 233 | 8,123 | 8,356 | 7,913 | 217 | 226 | 8,356 | 138·0 | 3·5 | 2·5 |

Vaccination.

The subjoined Table shows that about 2,75,000 persons have been vaccinated during the past year; of this number 2,50,000 were successful vaccinations. The relative number of the different castes vaccinated were as follows:—Hindoos 70 per cent., Mussulmans 25 per cent., and other castes 5 per cent., whilst the ratio of males to females was as 54 males to 46 females. With regard to the age of those vaccinated, 33 per cent. were under one year old, and the remainder above that age.

| Divisions. | Sex. | | Caste. | | | | | Age. | | Result. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Christians. | Hindoos. | Mussulmans. | Parsees. | Other Castes. | Under one year. | Above one year. | Successful. | Unsuccessful. | Doubtful. | |
| Presidency - - | 30,269 | 28,100 | 942 | 53,887 | 3,009 | 431 | 100 | 11,001 | 47,368 | 53,920 | 2,299 | 2,150 | 58,369 |
| Poona - - | 15,865 | 13,883 | 93 | 25,745 | 1,838 | 7 | 2,065 | 6,290 | 23,458 | 27,086 | 1,149 | 1,513 | 29,748 |
| Northern - - | 49,699 | 43,806 | 34 | 78,489 | 10,459 | 152 | 4,371 | 45,624 | 47,881 | 82,113 | 6,906 | 4,486 | 93,505 |
| Southern - - | 15,954 | 13,846 | 60 | 26,458 | 2,423 | — | 859 | 8,313 | 21,487 | 27,290 | 1,427 | 1,083 | 29,800 |
| Sindh - - - | 35,457 | 26,562 | 83 | 9,673 | 49,365 | 37 | 2,861 | 18,495 | 43,524 | 60,768 | 707 | 544 | 62,019 |
| Aden - - - | 868 | 355 | 15 | 48 | 1,035 | — | 125 | 82 | 1,141 | 660 | 338 | 225 | 1,223 |
| Total - - | 1,48,112 | 1,26,552 | 1,227 | 1,94,300 | 68,129 | 627 | 10,381 | 89,805 | 1,84,859 | 2,51,837 | 12,826 | 10,001 | 2,74,664 |

## SECTION X.—CONSERVANCY.

DURING the year 1860-61, the operation of Act XXVI. of 1850 was suspended in the five towns of Bunkapoor, Patree, Ranpoor, Mandul, and Byle Hongul, and it was introduced into several towns in the province of Sind, where the different municipalities have continued to contribute greatly towards the comfort and well-being of the people.

The municipality of Kurrachee have passed a resolution to devote two-fifths of their income to improvements in the cantonment of Kurrachee, in consideration of the share contributed by the inhabitants of the camp towards its revenues.

Presidency town.

In the present municipal commission there are none of the original members appointed in 1858. There have been six changes from deaths and resignations.

*Defectiveness of the Municipal Laws in respect to Buildings, &c.*—The existing law, as respects the power of the Municipal Commissioners to compel parties re-building to retire to the line of street laid down for its improvement, having proved to be inefficient, the surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners submitted that it was necessary that the whole routine in regard to building cases should be altered, to give the Commissioners the necessary powers, and he suggested the modification which he considered necessary. The Municipal Commissioners, however, being of opinion that the law was very defective in many particulars, called on their solicitors to consider, with the assistance of counsel, what sections of the Act relating to the above subjects required altering, but up to the close of the year no report was received.

*Burial and Burning Grounds.*—Bye-laws for the management of burial and burning grounds were prepared and approved by Government.

*Lighting Bombay with Gas.*—An expenditure of rupees 3,130 was incurred last year in keeping up 81 oil lamps, the work being performed by the police. With a view, however, to introduce the lighting with gas into the island, Mr. Forjet, who, when nominated President of the Board, was in England, made inquiries regarding the expenses which attend the employment of gas, and in a Minute, in which he stated the cost which he believed would be incurred in setting up gas works, as also the monthly charges and probable receipts of the same, advocated that the lighting of Bombay with gas should be undertaken by the municipality itself, in preference to making it over to a private company established for the object. The Minute was submitted on the 3rd December last to the bench of justices, together with a Minute on the subject by Mr. Hutchinson, one of the Municipal Commissioners, and draft of a proposed bill to empower the commissioners to introduce gas lighting into Bombay.

*Water Supply.*—No important steps were taken during the year in respect of private house supply. Tanks, to be filled with water from the Vehar Lake, were constructed at the Apollo and the Mazagon Bunders, and contracts were entered into for the supply of water to the shipping in the harbour.

*Offensive Trades.*—Appendix A. furnishes particulars regarding the various trades coming under this description, the number of licences granted during the year, the fees levied, and the aggregate sums realized.

*New Works executed.*—The following new works have been executed:—

Construction of parapet wall and wooden railing on the Hornby Vellard at a cost of rupees 9,856 5 9.

Construction of a paved drain in Ketwady Back road, at a cost of rupees 4,570.

Protecting the exposed foundations of the Sonapoor necessary (in progress).

Raising and levelling of the Foras Road, at a cost of rupees 670 7 7.

Raising and paving the gutter in Doorgodavie street, at a cost of rupees 178 13 6.

Paving a public gully at Mazagon, at a cost of rupees 400.

Erection of parapet walls on Malabar Hill road.

Construction of a urinary in Shaik Memon street.

Improvements to the tank at Chinch Bunder pier, at a cost of rupees 1,500.

Raising and metalling Mooghbhat lane, at a cost of rupees 300.

Construction of box drains at Wilderness, Mazagon, and Girgaum roads, at a cost of rupees 341.

Construction of a parapet wall at Gowalla Tank, at a cost of rupees 227.

Construction of two earthen dams across the Worlee branch of the main drain.

*Annual Repairs.*—The annual repairs were of the usual description.

A contract for scavenging and watering the roads was entered into, and the work was executed during the first few months satisfactorily; but at the end of 1860 the Municipal Commissioners were obliged to terminate the contract, owing to the very inefficient manner in which it was being carried out. It is under consideration to carry on the scavenging and watering departmentally, by which it is anticipated a considerable saving of expenditure will be effected.

*Annual Accounts.*—The nature and amount of the receipts and disbursements of the municipal fund for the year ending 31st December 1860, are specified below:—

RECEIPTS.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on the 31st December 1859 | 2,99,493 | 8 | 4 |
| Assessed taxes - - - - | 4,14,278 | 13 | 3 |
| Fees and fines - - - - | 1,11,288 | 2 | 4 |
| Town duties - - - - | 3,13,942 | 15 | 1 |
| Stores and live stock, sale proceeds of - - - - - | 14,555 | 3 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - | 20,870 | 0 | 3 |
| Rs. | 11,74,428 | 11 | 2 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Police charges - - - - | 77,181 | 4 | 10 |
| Establishment and contingencies - | 97,430 | 15 | 3 |
| Roads - - - - - | 3,41,545 | 1 | 5 |
| Repairs - - - - - | 8,611 | 15 | 1 |
| Contribution on account of Vehar waterworks - - - - | 1,75,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto drainage - | 2,50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Stores supplied to the surveyor - | 32,556 | 6 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - | 14,230 | 1 | 8 |
| Balance on 31st December 1860 - | 1,77,872 | 14 | 10 |
| Rs. | 11,74,428 | 11 | 2 |

The total payments made into the general treasury, for the purposes set forth in sections 30 and 31 of Act XXV. of 1858, have been as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vehar waterworks - - - - | Rs. | 2,46,438 | 5 8 |
| Drainage - - - - - - | „ | 3,52,054 | 12 8 |
| Total - - | Rs. | 5,98,493 | 2 4 |

## SECTION XI.—SURVEY.

### REVENUE.

Sattara and Southern Mahratta country, under Capt. W. Coussmaker Anderson.

NOTHING remarkable has occurred during the year under report in the progress of the survey, which has been principally carried on in the Sattara collectorate; the Belgaum and Dharwar collectorates being completed, with the exception of occasional villages requiring to be surveyed on lapse or at the request of the Inamdars. The Inamdars now appear much more alive to the advantages of the survey, and applications to have their villages subjected to it are of late very numerous. During the past year, the Revised Settlement was introduced into the Kagwar Talooka of the Belgaum collectorate, and the Waee Talooka of the Sattara collectorate.

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The cost of this survey, and the extent of work done during the two seasons preceding the year under report, are as follows:—

| Measuring. | Total Number of Nos. (Fields) measured. | Total Number of "Wuslas." | Total Number of Acres measured. | Total Number of Acres tested. | Average Difference between Measurement and Test. | Average Cost of Measurement per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total for 1858–59 - - | 37,201 | 4,78,853 | 5,23,494 | 39,327 | 0 30 | 0 2 5 |
| Total for 1859–60 - - | 45,835 | 4,69,576 | 5,04,072 | 27,124 | 0 35¼ | 0 2 7 |
| Increase in 1859–60 - - | 8,634 | - - | - - | - - | 0 5¼ | 0 0 2 |
| Decrease in 1859–60 - - | - - | 9,277 | 19,422 | 12,203 | — | — |

| Testing. | Classed. | | Tested. | | Average Error. | Average Cost per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fields. | Acres. | Fields. | Acres. | | |
| Total for 1858–59 - - | 37,637 | 5,73,135 | 2,888 | 35,444 | 0 0 7¾ | 0 0 10¼ |
| Total for 1859–60 - - | 38,981 | 5,36,552 | 2,723 | 33,377 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 10½ |
| Increase in 1859–60 - - | 1,344 | - - | - - | - - | 0 0 0¼ | 0 0 0¼ |
| Decrease in 1859–60 - - | - - | 36,583 | 165 | 2,067 | — | — |

| Years. | Average Cost of Measurement per Acre. | Average Cost of Testing per Acre. | Total Cost per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1858–59 - - - - | 0 2 5 | 0 0 10¼ | 0 3 3¼ |
| 1859–60 - - - - | 0 2 7 | 0 0 10½ | 0 3 5½ |

The survey of the Hydrabad assigned districts, in the Raichore Doab, was carried on during the year under a party of Captain Anderson's survey establishment.

Khandeish under Mr. A. F. Davidson.

During the past season, a revision of assessment was made, and new rates introduced into the new Talooka of Virdhul, and also into six villages of the Nundoorbar Talooka.

The number of villages, fields, and acres, submitted to test, measured, and classified, during the year under report as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following Table:—

| Measured. | Villages. | Fields. | Acres. | Average Difference between original Measurement and Test, per Cent. | Average Cost per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total for 1859–60 - - | 220 | 2,453 | 25,384 | 0 25 0 | 0 4 4 |
| Total for 1860–61 - - | 192 | 2,460 | 27,677 | 0 24 0 | 0 3 5 |
| Increase in 1860–61 - - | - - | 7 | 2,293 | — | — |
| Decrease in 1860–61 - - | 28 | - - | - - | 0 1 0 | 0 0 11 |

| Classified. | Villages. | Fields. | Acres. | Average Difference of Rate per Field between Original and Test Classification. | Average Cost per Acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total for 1859–60 - - | 141 | 830 | 11,430 | 0 0 6 | 0 1 11 |
| Total for 1860–61 - - | 229 | 1,685 | 24,889 | 0 0 5¼ | 0 1 9 |
| Increase in 1860–61 - - | 88 | 855 | 13,459 | —— | — |
| Decrease in 1860–61 - - | - - | - - | - - | 0 0 0¾ | 0 0 2 |

Guzerat, under Capt. C. J. Prescott.

The revenue survey continues at work in the collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat. The total area surveyed is reported to have been a little over 404 square miles, divided into 81,156 fields, comprising 2,58,985 square acres.

The total area classified was 2,24,475 acres, divided into 55,427 fields.

The total area subjected to both operations was 4,83,460 acres, divided into 1,36,583 revenue survey numbers or fields.

During the year under report, the revised assessment had been introduced into 87 villages of the Duskroie Purgunna, and 14 villages of "Jeytulpoor."

The size of the fields is less than last year, and the cost per field has decreased 1 anna and 1 pie, but the cost per acre has increased 6 pies.

In Tanna, two Talookas were brought under revised assessment. Six now remain to be assessed. The measurement of the whole collectorate will probably be completed by the end of next season. Tanna, under Capt. J. T. Francis.

The revenue survey, which, under instructions from the home authorities, was ordered to be recommenced in this collectorate, has since last year been in progress in the Sooverndroog Talooka, where it will probably be completed next year. Rutnagherry, under Capt. J. T. Francis.

Settlement survey operations have been in progress in all the three collectorates of Sind. In Kurrachee, boundary marks have been erected, and boundary surveys completed in 106 villages, and in 11 villages field measurements have been completed. Sind.

In the Hydrabad collectorate the settlement survey has made considerable progress, upwards of 900 villages having been completed during the year under review.

In the Mehur district of the Shikarpoor collectorate the demarcation of boundaries has been completed in 64 villages, and boundary surveys in 134 villages. In the Rosee and Shikarpoor districts boundary surveys have been completed, and satisfactory progress appears to have been made in the field surveys and registry of rights. Good progress has also been made in the Larkhana district, and revised rates of assessment for the Nusseerabad and Kumber Talooks are reported to be in course of preparation.

The total cost of survey in Sind up to 30th June 1860 has been:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kurrachee | Rs. | 39,745 12 | 0 |
| Hydrabad | „ | 99,218 14 | 10 |
| Shikarpoor | „ | 58,048 14 | 6 |
| Total | Rs. | 1,97,013 9 | 4 |

### TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Topographical survey of the district of Larkhana has been carried out by a detachment of the revenue survey establishment. A similar survey of the Khyrpoor territory is reported to be near completion. Sind.

## SECTION XII.—FORESTS.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The accounts of the forest department during the year 1860-61 have not as yet been received. The financial results of their management cannot therefore be shown in this place.

Hitherto it has been the practice to farm out the right of cutting down jungles. In supercession of this, the system of direct management has been experimentally introduced into some of the Talookas of the Tanna collectorate. This change, which is more beneficial as regards the conservation of the forests, has yielded receipts greater than was anticipated, and equal to the highest amount hitherto paid by the farmers, who, heedless of the injury they did to the forests, by the indiscriminate felling of timber, sought to derive as large a profit as possible during the currency of their farms.

A restriction was also imposed on the felling of Aine and Kheir trees for fire-wood, and some forests, which during past years had been almost denuded of trees, have been closed.

The Government have also determined to place the conservation establishments immediately under the control of the collectors. This arrangement, it is hoped, will act as a check on the depredations which are committed on the Government forests under the cover of Inamdars' passes.

An order was issued to dispose of the rejected timber in the Bombay depôt, by holding quarterly auction sales without reserve.

### SIND.

During the past year the Sind forests have been under the management of Messrs. N. A. Dalzell and W. Fenner. Their revenues have increased from rupees 1,06,301 in 1859-60 to rupees 1,12,285 in 1860-61, or by rupees 6,984. The expenditure has decreased from rupees 56,162 to rupees 49,542, or by rupees 6,620. The net revenues of the forests thus show an increase of rupees 13,604.

Claims for compensation to landholders and zemindars in the Shikarpoor collectorate, for land included within forest limits in 1854-55, have been finally inquired into. Similar claims in the Hydrabad collectorate are under investigation by the collector, in communication with the forest ranger.

## SECTION XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### POPULATION.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, a census of British-born subjects was taken in April last, and the returns, as received, were forwarded to England.

### STATIONERY.

A committee has been appointed to consider what reduction in the charges on account of stationery supplied to the several departments of Government, can be made.

### AGRICULTURE.

Nothing of any note has taken place in connexion with the cultivation of cotton on an improved system.

Two cases were brought to light of fraudulent deterioration of cotton before exportation, both of which occurred at Broach. The charge on which the parties concerned were convicted, was exposing the article to heavy dews at night previously to packing it for sale.

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Sind.

The attempts to introduce foreign cotton into Sind have unfortunately been unsuccessful, in consequence of the seed received from the Cotton Supply Association, through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, having arrived too late for the sowing season. But the commissioner in Sind states, that if foreign seed were sent out properly and carefully packed, so as to arrive at the beginning of the year, he has no doubt that the cotton of Sind would become, like that of Dharwar, an improved article of commerce.

The experiments in the cultivation of Imphee or Sorgho sucré have been continued with considerable success.

## EMIGRATION.

During this year only three ships were despatched with emigrants to the Mauritius, conveying 860 emigrants. In the previous year nine ships, with 3,471 emigrants, were sent from Bombay. The emigration agent explains the cause of decrease to be owing to the Mauritius Government having discontinued the usual public demand for coolies from this presidency, those who emigrated having been sent on private requisitions.

The health of the emigrants while on board the ships has been good.

# APPENDIX A.—CIVIL.

### No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January | — | — | — | — | — |
| Instituted during the year | 74 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 9 |
| Total | 74 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 9 |
| Decided on merits | 74 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 9 |
| Dismissed on default | — | — | — | — | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | — | — | — | — | — |
| Otherwise disposed of | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 74 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 9 |
| Depending 31st December | — | — | — | — | — |

### No. 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

NOTE.—There are no village moonsiffs under this presidency.

### No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January | 20,467 | 25,587 | 18,384 | 21,950 | 34,639 |
| Instituted during the year | 87,167 | 76,327 | 98,432 | 1,14,487 | 74,813 |
| Received by transfer | 5,236 | 4,525 | 5,290 | 3,621 | 1,565 |
| Total | 1,12,870 | 1,06,439 | 1,22,106 | 1,40,058 | 1,11,017 |
| Decided on merits | 64,264 | 65,374 | 68,084 | 71,811 | 68,143 |
| Dismissed on default | 2,515 | 2,882 | 3,092 | 3,349 | 4,661 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 17,154 | 15,234 | 23,730 | 26,313 | 19,482 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 3,350 | 4,565 | 5,250 | 3,946 | 1,367 |
| Total | 87,283 | 88,055 | 1,00,156 | 1,05,419 | 93,653 |
| Depending 31st December | 25,587 | 18,384 | 21,950 | 34,639 | 17,364 |

### No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January | 4,805 | 4,335 | 3,313 | 3,916 | 6,873 |
| Instituted during the year | 18,387 | 13,061 | 14,951 | 18,747 | 10,888 |
| Received by transfer | 756 | 851 | 677 | 535 | 428 |
| Total | 23,948 | 18,247 | 18,941 | 23,198 | 18,189 |
| Decided on merits | 13,486 | 11,012 | 10,791 | 11,729 | 11,031 |
| Dismissed on default | 1,081 | 1,092 | 1,027 | 976 | 834 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 2,896 | 1,995 | 2,983 | 3,530 | 2,924 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 2,150 | 835 | 224 | 90 | 635 |
| Total | 19,613 | 14,934 | 15,025 | 16,325 | 15,424 |
| Depending 31st December | 4,335 | 3,313 | 3,916 | 6,873 | 2,765 |

No. 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. |
| Depending 1st January - | 2,017 | 322 | 2,405 | 146 | 2,652 | 199 | 2,731 | 41 | 3,727 | — |
| Instituted during the year - | 9,329 | 18 | 7,832 | 38 | 10,989 | 15 | 10,568 | 7 | 5,535 | 2 |
| Received by transfer - | 606 | 758 | 638 | 692 | 391 | 566 | 217 | 208 | 249 | 100 |
| Total - | 11,952 | 1,098 | 10,875 | 876 | 14,032 | 780 | 13,516 | 256 | 9,511 | 102 |
| Decreed for plaintiff or appellant. | 6,393 | 283 | 5,690 | 218 | 6,958 | 160 | 6,024 | 56 | 5,019 | 20 |
| Decreed for defendant or respondent. | 638 | 321 | 677 | 321 | 811 | 294 | 1,001 | 88 | 894 | 29 |
| Remanded - - | — | 200 | — | 101 | — | 61 | — | 14 | — | 2 |
| Dismissed on default - | 581 | 38 | 515 | 8 | 681 | 5 | 576 | — | 370 | 2 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - | 1,164 | 12 | 1,063 | 10 | 2,291 | 4 | 2,141 | — | 1,598 | 1 |
| Otherwise disposed of - | 771 | 98 | 278 | 19 | 560 | 215 | 47 | 98 | 48 | 21 |
| Total - | 9,547 | 952 | 8,223 | 677 | 11,301 | 739 | 9,789 | 256 | 7,929 | 75 |
| Depending 31st December | 2,405 | 146 | 2,652 | 199 | 2,731 | 41 | 3,727 | — | 1,582 | 27 |

No. 6.—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. |
| Depending 1st January - | 90 | 1,620 | 99 | 1,123 | 86 | 1,026 | 99 | 768 | 79 | 894 |
| Instituted during the year - | 39 | 1,309 | 26 | 1,388 | 51 | 1,705 | 56 | 1,466 | 37 | 923 |
| Received by transfer - | 52 | 1,549 | 49 | 1,928 | 46 | 1,344 | 28 | 971 | 17 | 1,249 |
| Total - | 181 | 4,478 | 174 | 4,439 | 183 | 4,075 | 183 | 3,205 | 133 | 3,066 |
| Decreed for plaintiff or appellant. | 12 | 637 | 20 | 777 | 15 | 634 | 35 | 509 | 16 | 539 |
| Decreed for defendant or respondent. | 31 | 1,367 | 28 | 1,661 | 19 | 1,395 | 47 | 1,122 | 40 | 1,284 |
| Remanded - - | — | 433 | — | 498 | — | 428 | — | 309 | — | 199 |
| Dismissed on default - | 15 | 112 | 9 | 202 | 11 | 110 | 4 | 35 | 12 | 39 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - | 16 | 71 | 13 | 62 | 17 | 77 | 13 | 25 | 15 | 24 |
| Otherwise disposed of - | 8 | 735 | 18 | 213 | 22 | 663 | 5 | 311 | 9 | 74 |
| Total - | 82 | 3,355 | 88 | 3,413 | 84 | 3,307 | 104 | 2,311 | 92 | 2,159 |
| Depending 31st December | 99 | 1,123 | 86 | 1,026 | 99 | 768 | 79 | 894 | 41 | 907 |

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. |
| Depending 1st January - | — | 923 | — | 676 | — | — | 32 | 849 | — | — |
| Instituted during the year | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Received by transfer - | — | — | — | — | 32 | 1,638 | 21 | 921 | 3 | 206 |
| Total - | — | 924 | — | 676 | 32 | 1,639 | 53 | 1,770 | 3 | 206 |
| Decreed for plaintiff or appellant. | — | 22 | — | — | — | 159 | 7 | 272 | — | 56 |
| Decreed for defendant or respondent. | — | 40 | — | — | — | 440 | 14 | 745 | 1 | 76 |
| Remanded - - | — | 20 | — | — | — | 150 | — | 142 | — | 15 |
| Dismissed on default - | — | 6 | — | — | — | 16 | 1 | 9 | — | 2 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - | — | 1 | — | — | — | 24 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 2 |
| Otherwise disposed of - | — | 159 | — | 676 | — | 1 | 26 | 589 | 1 | 55 |
| Total - | — | 248 | — | 676 | — | 790 | 53 | 1,770 | 3 | 206 |
| Depending 31st December | — | 676 | — | — | 32 | 849 | — | — | — | — |

No. 8.—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. |
| Depending 1st January - | 26 | 1,598 | 28 | 2,046 | 42 | 1,858 | 19 | 724 | 34 | 942 |
| Instituted during the year - | 63 | 3,325 | 53 | 3,324 | 34 | 3,228 | 37 | 3,244 | 26 | 2,868 |
| Received by transfer - | 9 | 538 | 19 | 509 | 4 | 161 | 44 | 664 | 8 | 159 |
| Total - | 98 | 5,461 | 100 | 5,879 | 80 | 5,247 | 100 | 4,632 | 68 | 3,969 |
| Decreed for plaintiff or appellant. | 11 | 326 | 12 | 416 | 6 | 360 | 8 | 472 | 11 | 399 |
| Decreed for defendant or respondent. | 5 | 850 | 2 | 1,061 | 4 | 1,003 | 7 | 1,142 | 10 | 883 |
| Remanded - - | — | 277 | — | 280 | — | 268 | — | 296 | — | 130 |
| Dismissed on default - | 4 | 56 | 8 | 105 | 4 | 95 | 9 | 36 | 3 | 40 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - | 7 | 84 | 5 | 56 | 7 | 58 | 9 | 41 | 4 | 35 |
| Otherwise disposed of - | 43 | 1,822 | 31 | 2,103 | 40 | 2,739 | 33 | 1,703 | 24 | 1,491 |
| Total - | 70 | 3,415 | 58 | 4,021 | 61 | 4,523 | 66 | 3,690 | 52 | 2,978 |
| Depending 31st December | 28 | 2,046 | 42 | 1,858 | 19 | 724 | 34 | 942 | 16 | 991 |

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. |
| Depending 1st January - | 18 | 400 | 13 | 328 | 4 | 44 | 12 | 59 | 7 | 81 |
| Admitted during the year - | 4 | 80 | 4 | 121 | 16 | 142 | 7 | 136 | 8 | 139 |
| Total - - | 22 | 480 | 17 | 449 | 20 | 186 | 19 | 195 | 15 | 220 |
| Dismissed on default - - | 1 | 6 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Confirmed - - - - | 4 | 83 | 4 | 155 | 3 | 40 | 4 | 38 | 1 | 44 |
| Amended - - - - | 2 | 11 | 1 | 38 | — | 14 | 4 | 12 | — | 15 |
| Reversed - - - - | 2 | 25 | 3 | 82 | 3 | 51 | 1 | 49 | — | 23 |
| Remanded - - - - | — | 26 | 1 | 92 | — | 20 | 3 | 15 | — | 36 |
| Total - - | 9 | 152 | 13 | 405 | 8 | 127 | 12 | 114 | 1 | 118 |
| Depending 31st December - | 13 | 328 | 4 | 44 | 12 | 59 | 7 | 81 | 14 | 102 |

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January - - - - | 27,405 | 32,454 | 24,477 | 28,747 | 45,352 |
| Instituted during the year - - - | 1,15,059 | 97,327 | 1,24,489 | 1,43,932 | 91,308 |
| Total - - | 1,42,464 | 3,29,781 | 1,48,966 | 1,72,679 | 1,36,660 |
| Decided on merits - - - - - | 84,914 | 82,843 | 86,720 | 90,720 | 85,174 |
| Dismissed on default - - - - | 4,196 | 4,506 | 4,815 | 4,915 | 5,880 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - | 21,237 | 18,310 | 29,028 | 32,011 | 24,024 |
| Depending 31st December - - - | 32,454 | 24,477 | 28,747 | 45,352 | 21,768 |
| Decided by European judges - - - | 101 | 97 | 83 | 159 | 113 |
| Ditto Native ditto - - - | 1,10,172 | 1,05,534 | 1,20,448 | 1,27,450 | 1,14,956 |
| Ditto Punchayets - - - | 74 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 9 |
| Total decided - | 1,10,347 | 1,05,659 | 1,20,563 | 1,27,646 | 1,15,078 |

## No. 11.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

| Appeals from | District and City Judges. | | | | | | | | | | Subordinate and Additional Judges. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
| | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. |
| Suits appealable | 16 | 1,176 | 14 | 1,477 | 10 | 1,363 | 15 | 1,614 | 21 | 1,282 | – | 62 | – | – | – | 599 | 21 | 1,017 | 1 | 132 |
| Appealed | 4 | 38 | 4 | 47 | 16 | 61 | 3 | 42 | 7 | 53 | – | 7 | – | 5 | – | – | 4 | 34 | 1 | 31 |
| Appeals depending 1st January | 17 | 179 | 13 | 159 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 26 | 3 | 24 | – | 17 | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 27 |
| Total | 21 | 217 | 17 | 206 | 20 | 77 | 15 | 68 | 10 | 77 | – | 24 | – | 16 | – | – | 4 | 34 | 5 | 58 |
| Affirmed | 4 | 34 | 4 | 84 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 14 | – | 6 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 14 |
| Modified | 2 | 5 | 1 | 18 | – | 9 | 4 | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 9 |
| Reversed | 2 | 8 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 18 | – | 7 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 6 |
| Remanded | – | 8 | 1 | 39 | – | 7 | 3 | 8 | – | 8 | – | 4 | – | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 15 |
| Dismissed on default | – | 2 | 4 | 16 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total | 8 | 58 | 13 | 190 | 8 | 51 | 12 | 44 | 1 | 30 | – | 13 | – | 16 | – | – | – | 7 | – | 44 |
| Depending 31st December | 13 | 159 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 26 | 3 | 24 | 9 | 47 | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 27 | 5 | 14 |

| Appeals from | Assistant Judges. | | | | | | | | | | Principal Sudder Ameens. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
| | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. |
| Suits appealable | 43 | 2,004 | 48 | 2,438 | 34 | 2,029 | 32 | 1,631 | 56 | 1,823 | 7,031 | 604 | 6,367 | 539 | 7,769 | 454 | 7,025 | 144 | 5,913 | 49 |
| Appealed | 17 | 24 | 30 | 63 | 22 | – | 32 | 51 | 22 | 54 | 595 | 11 | 529 | 6 | 539* | 16 | 563 | 9 | 387 | 1 |
| Appeals depending 1st January | 18 | 167 | 29 | 120 | 42 | 23 | 20 | 24 | 14 | 27 | 483 | 37 | 620 | 38 | 599 | 5 | 406 | 9 | 196 | 3 |
| Total | 35 | 191 | 59 | 183 | 64 | 23 | 52 | 75 | 36 | 81 | 1,078 | 48 | 1,149 | 44 | 1,138 | 21 | 969 | 18 | 583 | 4 |
| Affirmed | 3 | 38 | 9 | 52 | 27 | 20 | 27 | 17 | 19 | 13 | 223 | 5 | 283 | 16 | 403 | 3 | 494 | 4 | 214 | 3 |
| Modified | 2 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 36 | 1 | 44 | 2 | 61 | – | 56 | 1 | 38 | – |
| Reversed | – | 15 | 4 | 33 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 9 | 56 | 1 | 70 | 13 | 82 | 9 | 119 | 9 | 60 | 1 |
| Remanded | – | 11 | 3 | 44 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 5 | – | 13 | 95 | 3 | 93 | 4 | 96 | – | 83 | 1 | 12 | – |
| Dismissed on default | 1 | 3 | – | 14 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 23 | – | 51 | 4 | 67 | – | 19 | – | 11 | – |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 27 | – | 26 | – | 30 | – | 14 | – | 10 | – |
| Total | 6 | 71 | 18 | 160 | 44 | 64 | 39 | 48 | 24 | 40 | 460 | 10 | 567 | 39 | 739 | 12 | 785 | 15 | 345 | 4 |
| Depending 31st December | 29 | 120 | 42 | 23 | 20 | 24 | 14 | 27 | 12 | 41 | 620 | 38 | 600* | 5 | 406 | 9 | 196 | 3 | 249 | – |

* The difference of one appeal is explained in the foot-note* affixed to the Supplement to No. 11.

## Supplement to No. 11.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

| Appeals from | Sudder Ameens. | | | | | Moonsiffs. | | | | | Jagheerdars. | | | | | Punchayets. | | | | | Revenue Courts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
| | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. |
| Suits appealable | 13,486 | 11,012 | 10,791 | 11,729 | 11,031 | 64,264 | 65,374 | 68,084 | 71,811 | 68,143 | 213 | 233 | 191 | 250 | 112 | 74 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Appealed | 770 | 673 | 661 | 625 | 576 | 3,263 | 3,504 | 3,698 | 3,482 | 2,791 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 17 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 19 | 3 | – |
| Appeals depending on 1st January. | 873 | 756 | 502* | 324 | 310 | 3,078 | 2,569 | 1,919* | 1,619 | 1,303 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| Total | 1,643 | 1,429 | 1,163 | 949 | 886 | 6,341 | 6,073 | 5,617 | 5,101 | 4,094 | 9 | 15 | 22 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – | 10 | 12 | 26 | 11 | 5 |
| Affirmed | 445 | 452 | 501 | 382 | 402 | 1,891 | 2,278 | 2,126 | 2,133 | 1,606 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Modified | 73 | 101 | 83 | 52 | 41 | 358 | 367 | 368 | 371 | 252 | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Reversed | 120 | 142 | 81 | 102 | 81 | 636 | 694 | 676 | 652 | 558 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 3 | 10 | – | 3 |
| Remanded | 151 | 148 | 131 | 89 | 47 | 684 | 634 | 665 | 584 | 285 | – | – | 8 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Dismissed on default | 49 | 71 | 40 | 11 | 11 | 140 | 193 | 119 | 49 | 61 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 56 | 29 | 23 | 11 | 12 | 85 | 72 | 107 | 50 | 40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total | 894 | 943 | 859 | 647 | 594 | 3,794 | 4,238 | 4,061 | 3,839 | 2,802 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 7 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 5 | 19 | 7 | 5 |
| Depending 31st Dec. | 756 | 504* | 324 | 310 | 296 | 2,569 | 1,916* | 1,619 | 1,303 | 1,349 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 10 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 1 |

* The difference between these numbers is thus explained by the judge of Ahmedabad:—"The 368 appeals shown as undisposed of on the 31st December 1857 in last year's statement are correct in number, but a mistake appears to have crept into the number inserted in the inner columns. Instead of the 66 appeals which appear against the name of the Principal Sudder Ameen, there were 65 appeals undisposed of on the 31st December 1857; and instead of 97 appeals against the decision of the Sudder Ameen, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 95; and instead of 200 appeals against the decisions of the Moonsiffs inserted as being undisposed of, there were 203. These mistakes have therefore been rectified in the present statement."

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connected with land rent - - | 124 | 238 | 184 | 150 | 107 |
| Otherwise connected with land - - | 2,660 | 2,816 | 3,131 | 3,218 | 2,908 |
| Connected with debts, wages, &c. - | 1,05,130 | 1,00,584 | 1,15,082 | 1,22,030 | 1,10,476 |
| Do. caste, religion, &c. - | 284 | 245 | 145 | 126 | 112 |
| Do. indigo, sugar, silk, &c. - | 2,149 | 1,776 | 2,021 | 2,122 | 1,475 |
| Total - - | 1,10,347 | 1,05,659 | 1,20,563 | 1,27,646 | 1,15,078 |

No. 13.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

| In favour of Plaintiff. | In favour of Defendant. |
|---|---|
| 76,173* | 9,001* |

* These include only those suits which are decided on their merits.

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

| | 1856. | | | 1857. | | | 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. |
| Sudder Dewanee Adawlut | 2 | 9 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 20 | — | 5 | 16 | — | 5 | 27 | — | 7 | 29 |
| District and City Judges - | — | 8 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 1 | — | 17 | — | 6 | 27 | — | 7 | 6 |
| Subordinate and additional judges. | 3 | 9 | 13 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 29 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 3 | — | 12 |
| Assistant Judges - - | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 9 | 24 | — | 6 | 10 | — | 11 | 2 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens | — | 4 | 11 | — | 4 | 6 | — | 3 | 10 | — | 3 | 24 | — | 4 | 9 |
| Sudder Ameens - - | — | 3 | 12 | — | 3 | 16 | — | 2 | 26 | — | 3 | 12 | — | 3 | 5 |
| Moonsiffs - - | — | 8 | 13 | — | 3 | 9 | — | 2 | 23 | — | 2 | 19 | — | 2 | 24 |

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Before Sudder Adawlut - | 5,42,764 | 1,45,781 | 1,65,899 | 98,833 | 3,25,960 |
| Before other courts, original - | 41,11,914 | 30,15,866 | 32,44,911 | 36,94,468 | 23,72,757 |
| Ditto ditto appeals - | 14,33,305 | 10,49,858 | 8,03,072 | 5,96,075 | 7,56,177 |
| Total - - - | 60,87,983 | 42,11,505 | 42,13,882 | 43,89,376 | 34,54,894 |

No. 16.—DEBTORS IN GAOL.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. |
| At the instance of individuals. | 797 | 52,417 0 4 | 872 | 60,450 11 8 | 852 | 58,947 7 6 | 698 | 75,387 4 11 | 561 | 66,474 0 10 |
| At the instance of Government. | 8 | 1,533 8 8 | 1 | 954 3 0 | 1 | 969 0 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Total number in gaol. | 805 | 53,950 9 0 | 873 | 61,404 14 8 | 853 | 59,916 7 9 | 698 | 75,387 4 11 | 561 | 66,474 0 10 |

## AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Instituted during the year - - - | 7 | — | 11 | — | 5 |
| Total - - | 7 | — | 11 | — | 5 |
| Decided on merits - - - - | 7 | — | 11 | — | 4 |
| Dismissed on default - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Otherwise disposed of - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | 7 | — | 11 | — | 4 |
| Depending 31st December - - - | — | — | — | — | 1 |

No. 2.—JAGHEERDARS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January | 96 | 132 | 148 | 184 | 145 |
| Instituted during the year | 421 | 451 | 458 | 489 | 333 |
| Received by transfer | 8 | 51 | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 525 | 634 | 619 | 678 | 481 |
| Decided on merits | 235 | 300 | 297 | 369 | 218 |
| Dismissed on default | 32 | 28 | 7 | 18 | 7 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 125 | 122 | 127 | 143 | 110 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 1 | 36 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 393 | 486 | 435 | 533 | 336 |
| Depending 31st December | 132 | 148 | 184 | 145 | 145 |

No. 3.—ASSISTANT AGENT.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January | 34 | 45 | 34 | 48 | 36 |
| Instituted during the year | 14 | 13 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| Received by transfer | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 48 | 58 | 62 | 77 | 65 |
| Decided on merits | 2 | 15 | 13 | 37 | 26 |
| Dismissed on default | — | 9 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 1 | — | — | 2 | 4 |
| Otherwise disposed of | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 3 | 24 | 14 | 41 | 36 |
| Depending 31st December | 45 | 34 | 48 | 36 | 29 |

No. 4.—AGENTS.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. |
| Depending 1st January | 13 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Instituted during the year | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 10 | 10 |
| Received by transfer | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 19 | 2 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 16 | 17 |
| Decreed for plaintiff or appellant. | 5 | — | 5 | — | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Decreed for defendant or respondent. | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 7 | — | 4 |
| Remanded | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Dismissed on default | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Otherwise disposed of | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 9 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| Depending 31st December | 10 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 |

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. |
| Depending 1st January | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Admitted during the year | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Dismissed on default | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Confirmed | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Amended | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Reversed | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Remanded | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Depending 31st December | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January | 143 | 187 | 192 | 238 | 187 |
| Instituted during the year | 448 | 471 | 499 | 522 | 377 |
| Total | 591 | 658 | 691 | 760 | 564 |
| Decided on merits | 249 | 323 | 326 | 410 | 252 |
| Dismissed on default | 34 | 38 | 9 | 20 | 14 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 128 | 122 | 127 | 145 | 120 |
| Depending 31st December | 187 | 192 | 238 | 187 | 180 |
| Decided by European Judges | 12 | 33 | 20 | 45 | 47 |
| Ditto Native ditto | 392 | 450 | 431 | 530 | 335 |
| Ditto Punchayets | 7 | — | 11 | — | 4 |
| Total decided | 411 | 483 | 462 | 575 | 386 |

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

| Appeals from | Agents. | | | | | | | | | | Assistant Agents. | | | | | Jagheerdars. | | | | | Punchayets. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 |
| | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. |
| Suits appealable | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 8 | — | 4 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 39 | 26 | 235 | 300 | 297 | 102 | 218 | 7 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Appealed | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 6 | — | 1 | 4 | 7 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Appeals depending on 1st January | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Affirmed | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Modified | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Reversed | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Remanded | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dismissed on default | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | — | 5 | 4 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Depending 31st December | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | 3 | 4 | — | 3 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connected with land-rent | 10 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Otherwise connected with land | 8 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 13 |
| Connected with debts, wages, &c. | 389 | 474 | 453 | 549 | 371 |
| Ditto caste, religion, &c. | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Ditto indigo, sugar, silk, &c. | 4 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total | 411 | 483 | 462 | 575 | 386 |

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

| In favour of Plaintiff. | In favour of Defendant. |
|---|---|
| 234* | 18* |

* These include those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

| | 1856. | | | 1857. | | | 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. |
| Sudder Dewanee Adawlut | 5 | 9 | 28 | 2 | 3 | 27 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Agents - - - - | 1 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 1 | — | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Assistant Agents - - | 2 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 25 | — | 11 | 10 |
| Jagheerdars - - - | 1 | 10 | 1 | — | 4 | 26 | — | 4 | 8 | — | 9 | 6 | — | 5 | 26 |

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Before Sudder Adawlut - - - | 18,567 | — | 1,764 | — | — |
| Before other Courts, original - - - | 1,10,649 | 2,04,875 | 1,45,438 | 1,16,024 | 1,70,161 |
| Ditto Ditto appeal - - - | 149 | 753 | 48 | 1,064 | 2,760 |
| Total - - | 1,29,365 | 2,05,628 | 1,47,250 | 1,17,088 | 1,72,921 |

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN GAOL.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. |
| At the instance of individuals - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| At the instance of Government - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total number in gaol - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Instituted during the year - - - - | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total - - | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Decided on merits - - - - - | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Dismissed on default - - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Otherwise disposed of - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Depending 31st December - - - - | — | — | — | — | — |

No. 2.—MAMLUTDARS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January | 387 | 475 | 484 | 351 | 672* |
| Instituted during the year | 1,653 | 1,415 | 1,565 | 2,179 | 1,859 |
| Received by transfer | 46 | 175 | 67 | 106 | 41 |
| Total | 2,086 | 2,065 | 2,116 | 2,636 | 2,572 |
| Decided on merits | 978 | 890 | 1,007 | 1,218 | 1,372 |
| Dismissed on default | 216 | 269 | 320 | 253 | 235 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | 391 | 380 | 427 | 459 | 498 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 26 | 42 | 11 | 35 | 10 |
| Total | 1,611 | 1,581 | 1,765 | 1,965 | 2,115 |
| Depending 31st December | 475 | 484 | 351 | 671* | 457 |

* The difference of one between these numbers is thus explained by the collector of Kaira:—"In "the Return for 1859, 38 suits are shown as depending on 31st December 1859. This is owing to a "suit which was re-admitted on the file in that year having inadvertently not been taken into account. "The error is now rectified."

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Instituted during the year | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Received by transfer | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Decreed for plaintiff or appellant | 2 | 5 | — | — | 2 |
| Decreed for defendant or respondent | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Remanded | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dismissed on default | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Otherwise disposed of | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total | 4 | 7* | 3 | — | 3 |
| Depending 31st December | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — |

* These include six suits decided by the deputy collector of Kaira.

No. 4.—COLLECTORS.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. | Original | Appeal. |
| Depending 1st January | 5 | 200 | 4 | 214 | 3 | 192 | 2 | 154 | 1 | 198* |
| Instituted during the year | 2 | 169 | 1 | 211 | 1 | 180 | — | 241 | — | 208 |
| Received by transfer | — | 3 | — | — | — | 57 | — | 39 | 1 | 47 |
| Total | 7 | 372 | 5 | 425 | 4 | 429 | 2 | 434 | 2 | 453 |
| Decreed for plaintiff or appellant. | 1 | 44 | — | 12 | — | 43 | 1 | 66 | — | 63 |
| Decreed for defendant or respondent. | — | 54 | — | 121 | 1 | 107 | — | 99 | — | 68 |
| Remanded | — | 11 | — | 48 | — | 40 | — | 20 | — | 28 |
| Dismissed on default | — | 44 | 2 | 19 | — | 20 | — | 6 | — | 11 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | 7 | — | 9 | — | 4 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 58 | — | 37 | 1 | 53 |
| Total | 3 | 158 | 2 | 233 | 2 | 275 | 1 | 237 | 1 | 227 |
| Depending 31st December | 4 | 214 | 3 | 192 | 2 | 154 | 1 | 197* | 1 | 226 |

* The Colaba sub-collector's return for 1859 was closed with 14 appeals in arrears, and instead of the return for 1860 being opened with that number, it commences with 15, and he explains the cause of the difference to have arisen from an error in entering the number instituted during the former year, which should have been 38, not 37.

NOTE.—This statement includes the work of the sub-collector of Colaba and the number of appeals disposed of by the assistant collectors of Ahmedabad, Tanna, Rutnagherry, and Ahmednuggur.

No. 5.—SUDDUR DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. |
| Depending 1st January - | 2 | 10 | 2 | 17 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Admitted during the year - | — | 8 | — | 3 | — | 6 | 1 | 4 | — | 5 |
| Total - | 2 | 18 | 2 | 20 | — | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Dismissed on default - | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Confirmed - - | — | — | 2 | 8 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 3 |
| Amended - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Reversed - - - | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Remanded - - | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Total - | — | 1 | 2 | 18 | — | 6 | — | 3 | — | 4 |
| Depending 31st December | 2 | 17 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Depending 1st January - - - | 392 | 481 | 488 | 353 | 674* |
| Instituted during the year - - | 1,660 | 1,422 | 1,568 | 2,181 | 1,859 |
| Total - - | 2,052 | 1,903 | 2,056 | 2,534 | 2,533 |
| Decided on merits - - - | 984 | 896 | 1,009 | 1,220 | 1,374 |
| Dismissed on default - - - | 216 | 271 | 321 | 253 | 235 |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - - - | 391 | 381 | 429 | 459 | 498 |
| Depending 31st December - - | 481 | 488 | 353 | 673* | 458 |
| Decided by European Judges - - | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto Native ditto - - | 1,585 | 1,545 | 1,754 | 1,930 | 2,105 |
| Ditto Punchayets - - - | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total decided - - | 1,591 | 1,548 | 1,759 | 1,932 | 2,107 |

* The difference of one between these numbers is explained in note * at the foot of Statement 2.

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

| Appeals from - - - | Revenue Judge of Bombay. | | | | | | | | | | Collectors. | | | | | | | | | | Assistant Collectors. | | | | | Mamlutdars. | | | | | Punchayets. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 |
| | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Special. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. | Regular. |
| Suits appealable - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 98 | — | 163 | 1 | 150 | — | — | — | 131 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — | 2 | 978 | 890 | 1,007 | 1,218 | 1,372 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Appealed - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 3 | — | 6 | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 169 | 210 | 179 | 241 | 208 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Appeals depending 1st January - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 10 | 2 | 17 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 200 | 214 | 191 | 153 | 197* | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 18 | 2 | 20 | — | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 369 | 424 | 370 | 394 | 405 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Affirmed - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 8 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 52 | 113 | 102 | 90 | 77 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Modified - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 16 | 26 | 7 | 13 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Reversed - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30 | 24 | 40 | 61 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Remanded - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 48 | 40 | 20 | 28 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dismissed on default - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 44 | 19 | 20 | 6 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Adjusted or withdrawn - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 7 | 9 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 18 | — | 6 | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 157 | 230 | 216 | 199 | 174 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Depending 31st December | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 17 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 214 | 191 | 153 | 196* | 226 | — | — | — | — | — |

* *Vide* note * to Statement No. 4.

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connected with land-rent - - - | 1,515 | 1,407 | 1,685 | 1,854 | 2,081 |
| Otherwise connected with land - - | 76 | 141 | 74 | 78 | 26 |
| Connected with debts, wages, &c. - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto caste, religion, &c. - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto indigo, sugar, silk, &c. - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | 1,591 | 1,548 | 1,759 | 1,932 | 2,107 |

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

| In favour of Plaintiff. | In favour of Defendant. |
|---|---|
| 1,101* | 273* |

* These include only those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

| — | 1856. | | | 1857. | | | 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Years. | Months. | Days. |
| Suddur Dewanee Adawlut | — | 4 | 24 | 1 | 10 | 15 | — | 5 | 11 | — | 3 | 22 | — | 8 | 2 |
| Collectors - - - | — | 10 | 8 | — | 9 | 10 | — | 7 | 17 | — | 9 | 11 | — | 7 | 3 |
| Assistant Collectors - | — | 6 | 7 | — | 4 | 1 | 4 | — | 24 | — | 5 | 28 | — | 9 | 28 |
| Mamlutdars - - | — | 4 | 17 | — | 4 | 22 | — | 3 | 25 | — | 3 | 6 | — | 3 | 1 |

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

| — | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Before Suddur Adawlut - - - | 1,730 | 33 | 118 | 809 | 1,363 |
| Before other courts, original - - - | 23,719 | 13,061 | 10,612 | 23,689 | 19,731 |
| Ditto ditto appeals - - - | 6,855 | 6,902 | 5,763 | 6,084 | 7,958 |
| Total - - | 32,304 | 19,996 | 16,493 | 30,582 | 29,052 |

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN GAOL.

| — | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. |
| At the instance of individuals - | 17 | 927 1 3 | 23 | 518 2 11 | 13 | 263 2 2 | 10 | 351 12 2 | 8 | 596 4 10 |
| At the instance of Government - | 4 | 153 9·6 | 14 | 5,133 15 0 | 9 | 913 1 9 | 1 | 57 10 0 | — | — |
| Total No. in Gaol | 21 | 1,080 10 9 | 37 | 5,652 1 11 | 22 | 1,176 3 11 | 11 | 409 6 2 | 8 | 596 4 10 |

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the Year 1860, and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each.

| NAMES OF THE ZILLAHS. | Names of the European Officers. | Designation. | Period of holding Office. | Disposal of Business. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Criminal Cases. | Original Suits. | Appeals. | Criminal Miscellaneous Orders. | Civil Miscellaneous Orders. | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| AHMEDABAD - | A. B. Warden, Esq. | Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 31st December 1860. | 73*a* | — | 157 | 2,632*b* | 8,441 | *a.* Includes 11 criminal cases decided on circuit at Kairah. *b.* Includes 14 criminal miscellaneous orders issued by the Session Judge on circuit at Kairah. |
| | A. Bosanquet, Esq. | Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge. | From 7th March to the 16th April, from 1st to 5th November, and from 22d November to 20th December 1860. | — | — | — | 477 | 1,527 | In addition to this, the Judge investigated 24 claims to certificates of heirship, and 11 to sue or defend *in formâ pauperis*. |
| | A. Bosanquet, Esq. | Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 13th May, and from 29th September to the 31st December 1860. | 26 | 11 | 261 | 53 | 580 | In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed 46 cases upon petitions from convicts, and 18 referred by the Senior Assistant and Assistant Session Judges for confirmation. |
| | G. Norman, Esq. - | Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 31st May to 28th September 1860. | 11 | 2 | — | 46 | 178 | The Judge was on leave from 7th March to 5th April 1860, in the districts from 22d November to 20th December 1860, and on circuit to Kairah from 6th to the 16th April, and from 1st to 5th November 1860. |

Statement showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts, &c.—*continued.*

| Names of the Zillahs. | Names of the European Officers. | Designation. | Period of holding Office. | Disposal of Business. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Criminal Cases. | Original Suits. | Appeals. | Criminal Miscellaneous Orders. | Civil Miscellaneous Orders. | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| KAIRAH | C. Walter, Esq. | Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 29th February 1860. | 7 | 2 | 51 | 163*c* | 1,157*c* | *c.* In addition to the figures entered in columns 8 and 9, 901 criminal miscellaneous orders, and 1,037 civil miscellaneous orders were passed by the officers in charge from 1st March to 30th April, and from 5th to 31st December 1860, the Senior Assistant Judge, the Hon. G. A. Hobart, being in the districts from 5th to 31st December 1860. |
| | H. B. Lockett, Esq. | Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st to 7th May 1860. | 6 | — | — | 33 | 48 | |
| | A. Bosanquet, Esq. | Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 14th May to 3rd June 1860. From 4th June to 25th September 1860. | 45 | — | 111 | 508 | 2,164 | |
| | The Hon. G. A. Hobart. | Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 26th September to 31st December 1860. | 10 | — | 13 | 298*c* | 1,144*c* | |
| SURAT | H. Hebbert, Esq. | Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 8th May 1860. | 9 | 2 | 85 | 543*d* | 2,076*e* | Besides the above, Mr. Walter investigated two claims to certificates of heirship, Mr. Bosanquet three, and the Hon. G. A. Hobart, three. |
| | A. K. Forbes, Esq. | Acting Judge and Session Judge. | From 25th May to 31st December 1860. | 54*f* | 3 | 122 | 1,081*g* | 3,820*h* | |
| | A. A. Borrodaile, Esq. | Second Assistant Collector in charge. | From 9th to 11th May, and from 8th to 11th June 1860. | — | — | — | 29 | 58 | *d.* Includes one appeal against the decision of the Senior Assistant Session Judge at Broach. |
| | A. F. Bellasis, Esq. | Collector in charge | From 11th to 24th May 1860. | — | — | — | 48 | 90 | |
| | W. R. Pratt, Esq. | Third Assistant Collector in charge. | From 5th to 17th November 1860. | — | — | — | 44 | 133 | *e.* Includes 14 applications for certificates, and 5 to sue or defend suits *in formâ pauperis.* |
| | R. White, Esq. | Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 17th February 1860. | — | 5 | 14 | 19 | 106 | |
| | G. W. Elliot, Esq. | Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 22d March to 2d April 1860. | — | 1 | — | 4 | 13 | *f.* Includes 15 criminal cases decided by the Acting Session Judge on circuit at Broach. |
| | R. H. Pinhey, Esq. | Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 24th November to 31st December 1860. | — | 24 | 10 | 13 | 147 | *g.* Includes 20 appeals from the decision of the Senior Assistant Session Judge, Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, and Deputy Magistrate. |
| BROACH | R. H. Thompson, Esq. | Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge Adawlut. | From 1st January to 17th February 1860. | — | — | — | 98 | 334 | *h.* Includes 31 applications for certificates and one to sue *in formâ pauperis.* |
| | R. White, Esq. | Acting Senior Assistant Judge. | From 18th February to 2d April 1860. | 4 | — | 7 | 126 | 348 | |
| | G. W. Elliot, Esq. | Acting Senior Assistant Judge. | From 3d April to 31st December 1860. | 23 | 11 | 401 | 565 | 1,851 | Besides the criminal cases entered in column 5, there were 15 cases decided by the Session Judge of Surat. |
| TANNAH | C. J. Erskine, Esq. | Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 1st May 1860. | 22 | — | 9 | 1,213 | 4,761 | Among the civil miscellaneous orders are included 53 applications disposed of, viz., 45 for certificates of heirship, and 8 to sue or defend *in formâ pauperis.* |
| | C. Forbes, Esq. | Judge and Session Judge. | From 2d May to 31st December 1860. | 48*j* | — | 61 | 1,398 | 4,345 | |
| | C. H. Cameron, Esq. | Acting Joint Judge | From 4th June to 3d September 1860. | — | 2 | 151 | — | 56 | |
| | M. Melvill, Esq. | Assistant Judge and Session Judge | From 2d April to 31st December 1860. | 58 | 7 | 228 | 1,869 | 6,704 | |
| RUTNAGHERRY | C. H. Cameron, Esq. | Acting Senior Assistant Judge. Senior Assistant Judge. | From 1st January to 21st May 1860. From 20th Sept. to 31st December 1860. | 10 | 1 | 115 | 1,508 | 3,144 | *j.* 17 of these were tried at the half-yearly Sessions at Rutnagherry. |
| | R. White, Esq. | Acting Senior Assistant Judge. | From 31st May to 19th September 1860. | 11 | — | 71 | 624 | 1,363 | Miscellaneous criminal business, amounting to 102 orders, has not been included in this return, as it was disposed of by Mr. Hogg, who was in charge of the gaol. |
| | J. Trott, Esq. | Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge S. S. Ditto, in charge Adawlut. | From 11th January 1860 to 30th January 1860. From 22d to 30th May 1860. | — | — | — | 126 | 723 | |
| | Khan Saheb Goolam Mohideen wullud Abdool Kadur. | Suddur Ameen in charge Suddur Station. | From 1st to 31st December 1860. | — | — | — | — | 338 | |
| POONA | T. C. Loughnan, Esq. | Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 10th June, from 24th June to 25th November, and from 26th to 31st Dec. 1860. | 15 | — | 214 | 1,015 | 7,085 | |
| | C. Gonne, Esq. | Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st to 2d, and from 5th January to 17th October 1860. | 50 | 10 | 246 | 592 | 6,314 | |
| | R. White, Esq. | Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 19th October to 31st December 1860. | 3 | 1 | 24 | 244 | 2,145 | |
| | T. C. Loughnan, Esq. | Agent - - - | 10 months and 17 days | — | 3 | 12 | — | 1,573 | |
| | C. Gonne, Esq. | Acting Assistant Agent. | 9 months and 17 days | — | 35 | — | — | 415 | |
| | R. White, Esq. | Assistant Agent | 2 months and 11 days | — | 1 | — | — | 241 | |
| SHOLAPOOR. | T. A. Compton, Esq. | Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 4th May, and from 4th June to 31st December 1860. | 69 | 5 | 238 | 2,378 | 9,714 | |
| AHMEDNUGGUR | C. M. Harrison, Esq. | Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 31st December 1860. | 38 | 1 | 201 | 830 | 8,977 | Was on circuit from 27th January to 6th March, and from 26th November to 31st December 1860, and on leave of absence from 10th to 31st October 1860. |
| | The Hon. G. A. Hobart. | Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 31st August 1860. | 8 | — | 182 | 206 | 3,347 | |
| | C. Gonne, Esq. | Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | From 18th October to 31st December 1860. | 19 | — | 21 | 291 | 1,379 | |
| KHANDEISH | A. St. John Richardson, Esq. | Judge and Session Judge. | From 1st January to 31st December 1860 | 88 | 15 | 252 | 1,424 | 4,940 | In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed seven cases upon petitions from convicts in the criminal gaol, which had been tried by the Assistant Session Judge and the Magisterial Department, and one referred by the Assistant Session Judge for confirmation. |

In addition to the number of criminal cases shown as disposed of in this Return, 11 cases decided by the Magistracy were reviewed, and the Session Judge also disposed of, departmentally, five cases against seven Peons, and decided three cases of disputes regarding the removal of attachment. He also wrote 76 warrants, and English correspondence, 1,207 letters (including memoranda and endorsements), and 411 Periodical Returns, Bills, &c. The Principal Suddur Ameen, when in charge Suddur Station, issued 349 miscellaneous orders on the criminal side and 1,588 on the civil side. These are not included in the amount of miscellaneous civil and criminal business.

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

Statement showing what European Officers presided over the Civil and Criminal Courts, &c.—*continued.*

| Names of the Zillahs. | Names of the European Officers. | Designation. | Period of holding Office. | Disposal of Business. Criminal Cases. | Original Suits. | Appeals. | Criminal Miscellaneous Orders. | Civil Miscellaneous Orders. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| Dharwar | M. A. Coxon, Esq. | Judge and Session Judge. | 8 months and 15 days | 45 | 2 | 148 | 2,841*k* | 8,371*l* | *k.* These include 15 cases appealed, and 7 cases submitted to the Session Judge for confirmation. |
| | G. W. Elliot, Esq. | Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | 1 month and 4 days | 4 | — | 26 | 5 | 588 | *l.* These include 21 inquiries into petitions of persons claiming to sue as paupers, and 27 cases of persons claiming to be declared heirs or executors of persons deceased. |
| | R. West, Esq. | Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge. | 10 months and 19 days | 49 | 8 | 304 | 144 | 3,403*m* | *m.* Include investigations in 21 pauper suits, and 27 claims for certificates of heirship, and opinions thereon forwarded to the Judge. |
| Belgaum | A. B. Lockett, Esq. | Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha country. | From 1st January to 29th February 1860. | — | — | — | — | 2 | |
| | Captain G.S.A. Anderson. | Assistant Political Agent in charge. | From 1st to 11th March 1860. | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | G. E. Seton Karr, Esq. | Political Agent, Southern Muratha country. | From 12th March to 11th December 1860. | — | 8 | 1 | — | 17 | |
| | L. H. B. Tucker, Esq. | Acting Political Agent, Southern Muratha country. | From 12th to 31st December 1860. | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | Total | 805 | 160 | 3,736 | 23,988 | 104,155 | |

Bombay, Sudder Adawlut, 22nd May 1861.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS, Acting Registrar.

STATEMENT showing the number of ORIGINAL SUITS of different value decided by the PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and MOONSIFFS of the Bombay Presidency in the year 1860.

| | Above 10,000 Rs. | From 5,000 to 10,000 Rs. | From 2,500 to 5,000 Rs. | From 1,000 to 2,500 Rs. | From 500 to 1,000 Rs. | From 300 to 500 Rs. | From 100 to 300 Rs. | From 50 to 100 Rs. | From 10 to 50 Rs. | Not exceeding 10 Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Principal Sudder Ameens | 11 | 8 | 13 | 29 | 61 | 117 | 548 | 637 | 3,252 | 1,237 |
| Sudder Ameens | — | 10 | 12 | 46 | 77 | 156 | 845 | 1,134 | 6,250 | 2,501 |
| Moonsiffs | — | — | 58 | 143 | 320 | 645 | 4,065 | 5,882 | 39,846 | 17,184 |

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 22nd May 1861.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS, Acting Registrar.

# APPENDIX B.

## CRIMINAL.

### No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

| | 1856. | 1857 | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under trial on 1st January | — | — | — | — | — |
| Summoned during the year | 2,405 | 1,849 | 1,955 | 2,094 | 1,591 |
| Total | 2,405 | 1,849 | 1,955 | 2,094 | 1,591 |
| Discharged without trial | 793 | 584 | 577 | 562 | 359 |
| Acquitted after investigation | 511 | 354 | 396 | 474 | 375 |
| Convicted and punished | 1,101 | 911 | 982 | 1,058 | 857 |
| Under trial on 31st December | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 2,405 | 1,849 | 1,955 | 2,094 | 1,591 |

### No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under trial on 1st January | 289 | 178* | 148 | 50 | 74 |
| Summoned during the year | 59,077 | 56,967 | 57,711 | 52,445 | 52,895 |
| Total | 59,366 | 57,145 | 57,859 | 52,495 | 52,969 |
| Discharged without trial | 5,184 | 5,023 | 4,852 | 5,713 | 4,664 |
| Acquitted after investigation | 13,125 | 10,924 | 9,642 | 9,671 | 8,930 |
| Convicted and punished | 31,816 | 33,019 | 34,008 | 28,708 | 30,693† |
| Referred to higher Courts | 9,064 | 8,031 | 9,307 | 8,329 | 8,594 |
| Under trial on 31st December | 177 | 148 | 50 | 74 | 88 |

* These include one prisoner whose case was on the file of the magistrate of Tanna on 31st December 1856, but has since been transferred to the district police for disposal. (*Vide* Note * to Statement 5.) † These include 214 discharged on security.

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, AND LAW OFFICERS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under trial on 1st January | — | — | — | — | — |
| Referred during the year | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — |
| Discharged without trial | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acquitted | — | — | — | — | — |
| Convicted | — | — | — | — | — |
| Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges | 14 | 16 | 11 | 15 | 30 |
| Otherwise disposed of | — | — | — | — | — |
| Under trial on 31st December | — | — | — | — | — |

Under the Bombay code, the native judges and law officers having no criminal jurisdiction, the number shown in this statement refers to cases of perjury committed before the former class of officers in civil suits under investigation by them, and handed on from their courts to the sessions, under Section XXXIV., Regulation IV. of 1827, and the interpretation thereon of the 8th June 1829.

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under trial on 1st January | 64 | 33* | 41 | 55† | 23 |
| Apprehended or referred during the year | 5,468 | 4,543 | 4,214 | 3,858 | 3,843 |
| Total | 5,532 | 4,576 | 4,255 | 3,913 | 3,866 |
| Discharged without trial | 422 | 314 | 230 | 296 | 261 |
| Acquitted | 985 | 771 | 755 | 634 | 596 |
| Convicted | 3,554 | 2,905 | 2,658 | 2,535 | 2,492 |
| Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges | 425 | 410 | 480 | 332 | 374‡ |
| Otherwise disposed of | 115 | 135 | 79 | 93 | 57§ |
| Under trial on 31st December | 31 | 41 | 53 | 23 | 86 |

* These include 2 prisoners transferred by the magistrate of Ahmednuggur to the file of his Deputy. (*Vide* Note * to Statement 5.)

† These include 4 prisoners transferred by the magistrate of Sholapoor to the file of his deputy, and exclude 2 declared innocent by the joint magistrate of Colaba, who ordered their names to be erased from the register.

‡ Of these, 1 prisoner was twice committed to the sessions by the deputy magistrate of Rutnagherry.

§ Of these, 56 were discharged on security, and one was forwarded to the resident at Baroda.

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under trial on 1st January | 91 | 46* | 159 | 113† | 129 |
| Apprehended during the year | 290 | 470 | 641 | 578 | 569 |
| Received by transfer | 5,944 | 5,195 | 6,688 | 5,782 | 5,895 |
| Total | 6,325 | 5,711 | 7,488 | 6,473 | 6,593 |
| Discharged without trial | 1,091 | 637 | 861 | 692 | 745 |
| Acquitted | 1,605 | 1,590 | 1,486 | 1,426 | 1,577 |
| Convicted | — | 2,117 | 3,754 | 3,040 | 2,947 |
| Committed to Session Judges, &c. | 3,489 | 1,112 | 1,120 | 1,048 | 1,034 |
| Otherwise disposed of | 91 | 96 | 151 | 138 | 166‡ |
| Under trial on 31st December | 49 | 159 | 116 | 129 | 124 |

* One transferred to the district police officer at Tanna, and 2 to the deputy magistrate of Ahmednuggur. (*Vide* Notes * to Statements 2 and 4.)

† These exclude 4 transferred to the file of the deputy magistrate of Sholapoor (*vide* Note † to Statement No. 4), and include 1 on the file of the magistrate of Bhownuggur, which was erroneously omitted.

‡ Of these, 155 were discharged on security, 2 dismissed from office, 2 died before sentence, 4 surrendered to the political agent Rewa Kanta, 1 to the Guicowar Government, and 2 to the Nawaub of Cambay.

No. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under trial on 1st January - - - | 205 | 46 | 153 | 48 | 61 |
| Committed during the year - - - | 1,667* | 1,549† | 1,555 | 1,403 | 1,446§ |
| Received by transfer - - - - - | — | 1 | 3 | — | 4 |
| Total - - - - - - | 1,872 | 1,596 | 1,711 | 1,451 | 1,511 |
| Discharged without trial - - - | 7 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 12 |
| Acquitted - - - - - - - | 846 | 510 | 626 | 562 | 609 |
| Convicted - - - - - - - | 769 | 762‡ | 863 | 733 | 665‖ |
| Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court | 151 | 150 | 127 | 72 | 125 |
| Otherwise disposed of - - - - | 53 | 16 | 40 | 15 | 6¶ |
| Under trial on 31st December - - | 46 | 153 | 48 | 61 | 94 |

* The aggregate number committed by the magistrates, deputy magistrates, and native judicial functionaries, amount to 1,676: the difference of 9 has occurred at Sholapoor, and the session judge explains it thus:—11 prisoners committed by the magistrate on the 24th December 1856, and received in the Sessions Court on 2d January 1857, not included in the number exhibited in the Adawlut Return - - - - - - - - - - - - 11

Deduct 2 prisoners committed by the magistrate in 1855, received in 1856, and therefore shown in the Adawlut Returns - - - - - - - - - - - 2

9

† These include 11 committed in 1856.

‡ Against two of these prisoners there were two separate cases, in which they were convicted and sentenced separately; they therefore appear twice in No. 10, and twice in No. 13.

§ These do not show 1 prisoner twice committed to the Sessions Court by the deputy magistrate of Rutnagherry (*vide* Note ‡ to Statement No. 4), but include 1 prisoner committed by the Session Judge of Khandeish, and 8 by the assistant magistrate and superintendent of the Dhoolia gaol.

‖ Against 1 of these prisoners there were three separate cases: he was sentenced in two cases, having been acquitted in the third—he therefore appears twice in Nos. 10 and 13.

¶ Of these, 2 were discharged on security, 3 died before trial, and 1 was admitted as an approver.

No. 7.—NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under trial on 1st January - - | 58 | 57 | 44 | 29 | 16 |
| Committed or referred during the year - | 151 | 150 | 127 | 72 | 125 |
| Proceedings called for - - - | 426 | 152 | 148 | 158 | 249 |
| Total - - | 635 | 359 | 319 | 259 | 390 |
| Released unconditionally - - | 140 | 56 | 58 | 64 | 106* |
| Released on security - - - | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Convicted - - - - - | 438 | 258 | 231 | 176 | 247† |
| Otherwise disposed of - - - | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2‡ |
| Depending on 31st December - - | 57 | 44 | 29 | 16 | 33 |

* Of these, 12 are from cases committed or referred during the year, and are included in Statement No. 13 under the column "Acquitted."

† Of these, 98 are from cases committed, and are included in Statement No. 13 as "Convicted."

‡ One died before trial, and the other transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

[Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.]

No. 10.—Statement of Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the Year 1860.

| — | Discharged on Security. | Dismissed from Office. | Fined. | Flogged. | Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month. | Do. above 1 Month, and not exceeding 6 Months. | Do. above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year. | Do. above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years. | Do. above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years. | Do. above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years. | Do. above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years. | Do. above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years. | Do. above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years. | Do. above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years. | Do. above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years. | Do. above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years. | Do. above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years. | Do. above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years. | Do. above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years. | Do. above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years. | Do. above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years. | Do. above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years. | Do. above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years. | Imprisonment for Life. | Transportation. | Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut. | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 53 | 8 |
| Session Judges - - | 2 | – | 35 | – | 34 | 144 | 113 | 188 | 78 | 17 | 32 | 5 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates. | 155 | 2 | 1,465 | 84 | 260 | 885 | 253 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Deputy Magistrates - | 56 | – | 1,743 | 57 | 135 | 462 | 95 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| District Police - - | 214 | – | 27,825 | 9 | 2,643 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Village Police - - | – | – | 413 | – | 444 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total - - | 427 | 2 | 31,479 | 150 | 3,516 | 1,501 | 462 | 188 | 78 | 17 | 37 | 5 | 20 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 53 | 28 |

No. 11.—Average Duration of Cases referred to the Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut.

| Years. | From Apprehension to Commitment. | From Commitment to Reference. | From Reference to Receipt. | From Receipt of Reference to Sentence. | Total from Apprehension. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1856. | 29 days. | 39 days. | 25 days. | 15 days. | 108 days. |
| 1857. | 19 „ | 28 „ | 25 „ | 14 „ | 86 „ |
| 1858. | 25 „ | 35 „ | 24 „ | 19 „ | 103 „ |
| 1859. | 16 „ | 19 „ | 25 „ | 19 „ | 79 „ |
| 1860. | 27 „ | 38 „ | 23 „ | 17 „ | 105 „ |

No. 12.—Prisoners in Gaol.

| — | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imprisonment for life (with labour, with irons) - - - - - - | 269 | 277 | 236 | 209 | 235 |
| Ditto above 14 years - - - - | 33 | 39 | 81 | 58 | 98 |
| Ditto from 10 to 14 years - - - | 221 | 198 | 241 | 156 | 166 |
| Ditto from 7 to 10 years - - - | 319 | 308 | 286 | 265 | 322 |
| Ditto for less than 7 years - - - | 2,297 | 2,071 | 2,525 | 2,175 | 1,966 |
| Ditto without labour - - - - | 280 | 356 | 351 | 209 | 208* |
| Total on 31st December - - | 3,419 | 3,249 | 3,720 | 3,072 | 2,995 |
| Deaths in the year - - - - | 142 | 146 | 146 | 178 | 187 |

* These include 1 State prisoner at Tanna.

No. 13.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED and BROUGHT to TRIAL in 1860, and the RESULT of the PROCEEDINGS.

| CLASSES. | OFFENCES. | Total Number of Offenders. | CONVICTED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Confined as Insane. | Acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security. | Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months. | Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year. | Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years. | Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years. | Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years. | Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years. | Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years. | Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years. | Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years. | Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years. | Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years. | Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years. | Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years. | Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years. | Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years. | Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years. | Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years. | Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years. | For Life. | Transportation. | Death. | Total. | | |
| No. I. Offences against the Person. | Murder | 275 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 31 | 21 | 60 | | 215 |
| | Wounding, with intent to kill | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 6 |
| | Suspicion of murder | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| | Attempt to commit murder | 18 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | 10 | | 8 |
| | Homicide | 38 | | 6 | 4 | 13 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | | 1 |
| | Affray, with homicide | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| | Assault, with wounding | 640 | 134 | 169 | 37 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 378 | | 262 |
| | Attempt to assault and wound | 68 | 43 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52 | | 16 |
| | Suttee | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Suttee, aiding and abetting | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rape | 40 | | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | 30 |
| | Attempt at rape | 18 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | 10 |
| | Child-stealing | 10 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 6 |
| | Ditto for the sake of ornaments. | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery. | 4 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| | Poisoning | 15 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 12 |
| | Sitting Dhurna | 13 | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 12 | | 1 |
| | Abortion | 46 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | 29 |
| | Importation of slaves | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | | |
| | Sale of married woman | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | | |
| | Illegal arrest | 9 | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | |
| | False imprisonment | 14 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | 5 |
| | Torture | 56 | 28 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | | 19 |
| | Adultery | 274 | 120 | 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 194 | | 80 |
| | Sodomy | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| | Riot and assault | 56 | 18 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | | 29 |
| | Abduction | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | | |
| | Deserting new-born infants | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 |
| | Affray | 1,990 | 1,107 | 209 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,317 | | 673 |
| | Resistance of process | 4,294 | 4,193 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,225 | | 69 |
| | Making away with a person | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | | |
| | Oppression | 20 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 18 |
| | Petty assault | 17,296 | 10,152 | 1,373 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11,537 | | 5,759 |
| | Accusation of kidnapping | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | | 1 |
| | Exposure of infants | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | | |
| | Total | 25,222 | 15,826 | 1,914 | 67 | 48 | 17 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 39 | 21 | 17,958 | — | 7,264 |

| | | |

No. 13.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED and BROUGHT to TRIAL in 1860, and the RESULT of the PROCEEDINGS.—*continued.*

| CLASSES. | OFFENCES. | Total Number of Offenders. | CONVICTED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Confined as Insane. | Acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security. | Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months. | Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year. | Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years. | Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years. | Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years. | Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years. | Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years. | Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years. | Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years. | Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years. | Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years. | Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years. | Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years. | Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years. | Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years. | Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years. | Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years. | Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 21 Years. | For Life. | Transportation. | Death. | Total. | | |
| No. III. Offences against Property committed without Violence.—*continued.* | Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft | 81 | 61 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 62 | — | 19 |
| | Apprehension with *suspicious* property | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| | Taking away property, destroying house, &c. | 77 | 39 | 15 | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 64 | — | 13 |
| | Attempt at burglary | 35 | 2 | 13 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | — | 14 |
| | Forcible entry and detainer | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Total | 9,822 | 5,029 | 2,225 | 281 | 55 | 20 | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7,618 | — | 2,204 |
| No. IV. Malicious Offences against Property. | Arson | 161 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53 | — | 108 |
| | Attempt at ditto | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| | Attack and plundering house, &c. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Killing and maiming other person's cattle. | 105 | 44 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 55 | — | 50 |
| | Damaging crops, &c. | 746 | 598 | 22 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 624 | — | 122 |
| No. V. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency. | Total | 1,016 | 661 | 49 | 14 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 734 | — | 282 |
| | Forgery | 112 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 46 | — | 66 |
| | Counterfeiting coin | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| | Having in possession counterfeit coin | 44 | 32 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33 | — | 11 |
| | Total | 160 | 42 | 6 | 8 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 83 | — | 77 |
| No. VI. Miscellaneous. | Being at large under sentence of transportation. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons. | 8 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 7 |
| | Perjury, and subornation of perjury | 216 | 15 | 60 | 17 | 13 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 108 | — | 108 |
| | Riot, sedition, &c. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Rescue, and refusing to aid peace officers. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| | Felonies not included in above denominations | 172 | 48 | 35 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 107 | 1 | 64 |
| | Misdemeanors, ditto | 2,121 | 1,589 | 149 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,760 | — | 361 |
| | Other offences not included in above | 10,931 | 8,798 | 552 | 32 | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9,392 | — | 1,539 |
| | Total | 13,451 | 10,452 | 796 | 67 | 30 | 8 | 1 | 7 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 11,370 | 1 | 2,080 |
| | Grand Total | 50,068 | 32,058 | 5,017 | 462 | 188 | 78 | 17 | 37 | 5 | 20 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 53 | 28 | 37,968 | 1 | 12,099 |

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 27th May 1861.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS, Acting Registrar.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of CRIMINAL CASES referred or appealed to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, inclusive of Cases disposed of by the Judges and Judicial Commissioners during the year 1860, and of the Orders passed thereon.

| — | Cases referred for Consideration. | | | | | | | | Cases called for from the Session Judges and Magistrates on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and the Petitions of Appeal shown in Columns 31 to 36. | | | | | | | Cases referred on a difference of opinion, between the Session Judge and Magistrate, and on doubtful points, &c., by the Magistrate, to extend the period of imprisonment in cases in which prisoners have failed to give security for good conduct. | | | | | | | Referred by the Judicial Commissioners. | | | | | | | Petitions of Appeals against the Decisions of the Session Judges and Magistrates. | | | | | | Of the 216 Trials decided during the year 1860. | Cases referred under the Regulations called for, on perusal of the Monthly Criminal Returns, and on Petitions of Appeals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | | |
| | Cases pending on 1st Jan., 1860. | Cases received during the year 1860. | Total number of persons under trial. | Number of persons convicted. | Number of persons whose sentences were mitigated. | Number of persons acquitted. | Number of persons whose cases were remanded. | Number of cases pending at the end of the year 1860. | Pending on the 1st January, 1860. | Received during the year 1860. | Total. | Order confirmed. | Order modified. | Order reversed. | Pending at the end of the year 1860. | Pending on the 1st January, 1860. | Received during the year 1860. | Total. | Sentence confirmed. | Sentence modified. | Sentence reversed. | Pending at the end of the year 1860. | Pending on the 1st January, 1860. | Received during the year 1860. | Total. | Sentence confirmed. | Sentence modified. | Sentence reversed. | Pending at the end of the year 1860. | Pending on the 1st January, 1860. | Received during the year 1860. | Total. | Petitions rejected. | Petitions admitted, and proceedings called for. | Pending at the end of the year 1860. | W. E. Frere, Esq., recorded his opinion on | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | W. H. Harrison, Esq., ditto | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R. Keays, Esq., ditto | 154 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | W. Hart, Esq., ditto | 130 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | H. Hebbert, Esq., ditto | 106 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | H. Newton, Esq., ditto | 18 |
| 1860. | 4 | 75 | 112 | 84 | 16 | 12 | . | 5 | 3 | 139 | 142 | 61 | 10 | 63 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 556 | 556 | 373 | 183 | . | Total - - | 449 |
| COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1859. | 8 | 56 | 88 | 54 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 76 | 78 | 37 | 11 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 5 | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 507 | 507 | 351 | 156 | . | | |
| 1860. | 4 | 75 | 112 | 84 | 16 | 12 | . | 5 | 3 | 139 | 142 | 61 | 10 | 63 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 556 | 556 | 373 | 183 | . | | |
| Increase | . | 19 | 24 | 30 | . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | 63 | 64 | 24 | . | 36 | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 49 | 49 | 22 | 27 | . | | |
| Decrease | 4 | . | . | . | 8 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | | |

Mr. Frere returned to his duty on the 31st March from the leave of absence granted him for 3 months from the 31st December 1859, and left the Court on the 7th April.

Mr. Harrison, having been allowed leave of absence for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, left his seat on the 11th April.

Mr. Hart joined the Court on the 16th April.

Mr. Hebbert, having been appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Harrison, took his seat on the 10th May.

Mr. Newton, having been appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Frere, took his seat on the 5th January.

Bombay, Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, 27th May, 1861.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS, Acting Registrar.

# APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of Prisoners disposed of in the Province of Scinde by the Magistrates, Judicial Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, Lieutenants of Police, and Kardars, during the Year 1860.

| ZILLAH. | CONVICTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Convictions. | Acquittals. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder. | Culpable Homicide. | Rape. | Serious Assault. | Trivial Assault. | Adultery. | Conspiracy. | Forgery. | Perjury. | Robbery by Force at Night. | Robbery by Force at Day. | Robbery without Force by Night. | Robbery without Force by Day. | Simple Theft. | Receiving Stolen Property. | Simple Robbery of Cattle. | Receiving Stolen Cattle. | Robberies traced to Villages. | Unnatural Crime with human Beings. | Unnatural Crime with Cattle. | Other Offences. | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Kurrachee | 4 | 3 | 6 | 42 | 1,052 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 72 | 5 | 181 | 92 | 517 | 47 | 231 | 51 | - - | - - | 4 | 623 | 2,972 | 2,261 | 5,233 |
| Hyderabad | 18 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 1,453 | 12 | - - | 3 | 7 | 39 | 13 | 124 | 112 | 590 | 45 | 132 | 59 | - - | 4 | 1 | 510 | 3,150 | 1,565 | 4,715 |
| Shikarpoor | 5 | 7 | 8 | 31 | 2,005 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 51 | 7 | 106 | 16 | 539 | 24 | 336 | 14 | 157 | - - | 2 | 558 | 3,904 | 2,110 | 6,014 |
| Frontier | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 147 | 7 | 1 | - - | 2 | 8 | - - | 30 | 14 | 37 | - - | 55 | 1 | - - | 1 | - - | 234 | 545 | 135 | 680 |
| Thurr and Parker. | - - | - - | - - | 1 | 145 | 4 | - - | - - | - - | 4 | 1 | 46 | 32 | 109 | 3 | 48 | 10 | - - | - - | 3 | 46 | 452 | 146 | 598 |
| Total | 29 | 12 | 19 | 98 | 4,805 | 72 | 10 | 13 | 21 | 174 | 26 | 487 | 266 | 1,792 | 119 | 802 | 135 | 157 | 5 | 10 | 1,971 | 11,023 | 6,217 | 17,240 |
| Total 1859 | 18 | 26 | 35 | 118 | 5,682 | 90 | 7 | 28 | 26 | 219 | 32 | 463 | 475 | 2,094 | 102 | 1,132 | 87 | 208 | 3 | 9 | 2,409 | 12,951 | 7,061 | 20,012 |
| Increase | 11 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 24 | 91 | - - | 17 | - - | 48 | - - | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Decrease | - - | 14 | 16 | 20 | 857 | 18 | - - | 15 | 5 | 45 | 6 | - - | - - | 302 | - - | 330 | - - | 51 | - - | - - | 438 | 1,928 | 844 | 2,772 |

RETURN showing the Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the Year 1860, and the Result of the Proceedings.

| ZILLAH. | Death. | Transportation or Imprisonment for Life. | Imprisonment from 15 to 20 years. | From 10 to 15 years. | From 7 to 10 years. | From 5 to 7 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | From 1 to 3 years. | From 8 to 12 months. | From 6 to 8 months. | From 4 to 6 months. | From 2 to 4 months. | From 1 and under 2 months. | Under 1 month. | Personal Restraint. | Fined. | Flogged. | Security in addition to Sentence. | Confined as Insane. | Total Number of Prisoners Sentenced. | Security demanded although Prisoners were acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Kurrachee | - - | - - | - - | - - | 2 | - - | 9 | 36 | 187 | 43 | 100 | 120 | 53 | 476 | 4 | 1,910 | 7 | 25 | - - | 2,972 | 62 |
| Hyderabad | 13 | 4 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 10 | 51 | 133 | 34 | 78 | 143 | 81 | 147 | 7 | 2,526 | 137 | 196 | 6 | 3,566 | 264 |
| Shikarpoor | 5 | - - | - - | - - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 168 | 12 | 65 | 142 | 55 | 103 | 30 | 3,183 | 117 | 112 | 4 | 4,018 | 294 |
| Frontier | 1 | 1 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 3 | 13 | 23 | 1 | 23 | 45 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 420 | 54 | 5 | - - | 603 | 25 |
| Thurr and Parkur | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 8 | 14 | 63 | 17 | 4 | 23 | 8 | 31 | - - | 306 | 45 | 2 | 5 | 526 | 16 |
| Total | 19 | 5 | - - | - - | 5 | 1 | 31 | 131 | 574 | 107 | 270 | 473 | 202 | 765 | 42 | 8,345 | 360 | 340 | 15 | 11,685 | 661 |

# APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of the Operations of the Bombay Mint, for the Official Year 1860–61.

| RECEIPTS. | | | | | | | | | | DELIVERIES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silver. | | | Mint Duty. | | Premelting Charges. | | Refining Charges. | | Total. | Grand Total. | To the General Treasury in new Coins. | |
| From Government. | From Merchants. | Total. | Government. | Merchants. | Government. | Merchants. | Government. | Merchants. | | | Silver. | Copper. |
| R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1,10,963 14 4 | 1,70,39,511 9 3 | 1,71,50,475 7 7 | 2,295 0 3 | 3,48,100 13 0 | 114 12 1 | 17,405 0 6 | 1,377 5 4 | 22 0 8 | 3,69,314 15 10 | 1,75,19,790 7 5 | 1,97,95,858 8 0 | 2,44,950 0 0 |

## ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ENTIRE EXPENDITURE during 1860-61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

| | | Chief Engineer at the Presidency. | | Auditor of Public Works Accounts. | | Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle. | | Executive Engineer, Dharwar Districts. | | Executive Engineer, Belgaum and Kolapoor. | | Executive Engineer, Southern Konkan. | | Executive Engineer, Sattara Districts. | | Executive Engineer, Sholapoor Districts. | | Superintendent of Public Works, Dapoolee. | | Superintending Engineer, Central Circle. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MILITARY | Fortifications | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 99 | — | — | — | 53 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Cantonment | — | — | — | — | — | — | 306 | — | 5,921 | — | — | — | 743 | — | 2,088 | 403 | 877 | — | — | — |
| | Accommodation for troops | — | — | — | — | — | — | 399 | — | 12,094 | 20,466 | 1,778 | — | 4,227 | 18,551 | 8,906 | 335 | — | — | — | — |
| | Ordnance | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 41 | 123 | 12,887 | 258 | — | 3 | 30 | 904 | 496 | — | — | — | — |
| | Commissariat | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 82 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 160 | 1,699 | — | — | — | — |
| | Stud | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Staff | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| NAVAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| JUDICIAL | Police | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,741 | — | 63 | — | — | 675 | — | 392 | 246 | — | — | — | — |
| | Court houses | — | — | — | — | — | — | 129 | — | 79 | 14 | 1,086 | 644 | 223 | — | 3,109 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Gaols | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 150 | — | — | 578 | — | 146 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| REVENUE | Land and miscellaneous | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,903 | — | 547 | 461 | 94 | — | 404 | — | 3,305 | 5,871 | — | — | — | — |
| | Customs | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 826 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Salt | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Opium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ECCLESIASTICAL | Churches and other buildings | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 396 | — | — | — | 312 | — | 376 | — | 91 | — | — | — |
| | Burial grounds | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 55 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,570 | 6 | — | — | — |
| EDUCATIONAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 38 | — | — | — | 17 | — | 113 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| GENERAL | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | 891 | 380 | — | — | — | — | 1,276 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Public works | — | — | — | — | — | — | 45 | 80 | 39 | 42 | — | — | 82 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Post Office | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 72 | — | 16 | — | 75 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Mint | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Charitable institutions | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 419 | — | 398 | 22 | 321 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Scientific ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Monuments and antiquities | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Records and regulations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Miscellaneous | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 299 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MUNICIPAL | Town buildings | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Markets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Paving and streets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lighting | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Water supply | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6,032 | — | 3,940 | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Sewage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MARINE | Harbours and navigation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lighthouses | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| INDUSTRIAL | Mines | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| AGRICULTURAL | Irrigational canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,611 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Tanks and wells | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21,792 | — | — | — | — | — | 796 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Dykes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 150 | — | 73 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Drainage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Forests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| COMMUNICATIONS | Metalled roads | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19,389 | 41,060 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Unmetalled roads | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16,530 | 2,259 | 59,004 | 1,919 | 9,177 | — | 13,968 | — | 28,684 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Bridges | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21,026 | — | — | — | 597 | — | 42 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Boat bridges and ferries | — | — | — | — | — | — | 743 | — | 400 | 2,522 | — | — | 61 | 43 | 343 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Navigable canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | River improvements | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Accommodation for travellers | — | — | — | — | — | — | 75 | — | 653 | 55 | 673 | — | 537 | 190 | 240 | — | — | — | — | — |
| RAILWAY | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 47 | — | — | — | 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21,073 | 62,421 | 79,611 | 43,195 | 14,235 | 1,244 | 42,878 | 60,764 | 48,992 | 10,620 | 974 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL for Works | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 83,494* | | 1,22,806 | | 15,479 | | 1,03,642 | | 59,522 | | 974 | | — | |
| ESTABLISHMENT. Direction | Fixed salaries | 54,447 | | 28,235 | | 22,457 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 29,964 | |
| | Travelling allowance | — | | — | | 1,554 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 1,837 | |
| | Extra establishment | 600 | | 1,279 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Contingencies | 424 | | 486 | | 670 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 1,385 | |
| Construction | Fixed salaries | — | | — | | — | | 35,184 | | 46,997 | | 12,806 | | 51,318 | | 20,716 | | — | | — | |
| | Travelling allowance | — | | — | | — | | 9,562 | | 5,762 | | 1,893 | | 6,932 | | 3,126 | | — | | — | |
| | Extra establishment | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Contingencies | — | | — | | — | | 499 | | 913 | | 834 | | 754 | | 671 | | — | | — | |
| TOTAL for Establishments | | 55,471 | | 30,050 | | 24,681 | | 45,245 | | 52,672 | | 15,527 | | 59,004 | | 24,513 | | — | | 33,186 | |
| GRAND TOTAL Works and Establishments | | 55,471 | | 30,050 | | 24,681 | | 1,28,729 | | 1,75,478 | | 31,006 | | 1,62,646 | | 84,035 | | 974 | | 33,186* | |

* This includes rupees 34,698 contributed by the villagers.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ENTIRE EXPENDITURE during 1860–61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

| — | | Executive Engineer, Poona Districts. | | Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee. | | Executive Engineer, Northern Konkun. | | Executive Engineer, Nassick Districts. | | Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur Districts. | | Executive Engineer, Candeish. | | Executive Engineer, Mhow. | | Executive Engineer, Bombay and Agra Road. | | Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle. | | Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MILITARY | Fortifications | 416 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,083 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Cantonment | 1,620 | 275 | 18,141 | 5,899 | 463 | — | 483 | — | 3,373 | — | 668 | — | 1,262 | 4,183 | — | — | — | — | 109 | — |
| | Accommodation for troops | 6,027 | 2,442 | 33,412 | 75,153 | 1,081 | — | 741 | — | 2,856 | 14,126 | 2,383 | 33,464 | 7,863 | 2,48,999 | — | — | — | — | 328 | 617 |
| | Ordnance | — | — | 258 | 5,318 | — | — | — | — | 202 | 5 | 42 | 178 | 99 | 5,036 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Commissariat | — | — | 635 | 136 | 41 | — | — | — | 34 | — | 44 | — | 287 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Stud | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Staff | — | — | 1,668 | 1,287 | — | — | — | — | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| NAVAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| JUDICIAL | Police | — | — | 537 | — | 137 | — | — | — | 113 | — | 618 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,166 | — |
| | Court houses | 381 | — | 1,173 | 84 | — | 95 | 600 | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 165 | — |
| | Gaols | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 683 | 125 | — | — | — | — | 1,983 | 85 |
| REVENUE | Land and miscellaneous | 1,246 | 48 | 392 | 348 | 1,089 | 426 | — | 677 | — | — | 1,007 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 801 | — |
| | Customs | — | — | — | — | — | 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 888 | — |
| | Salt | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Opium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ECCLESIASTICAL | Churches and other buildings | — | — | 153 | — | 377 | — | — | — | 130 | — | 26 | — | 128 | 381 | — | — | — | — | 306 | 13 |
| | Burial grounds | 32 | — | 181 | 68 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 466 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| EDUCATIONAL | | — | — | 510 | — | — | — | 161 | — | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| GENERAL | Government | — | — | 3,168 | 92 | — | — | — | — | 99 | — | — | — | 650 | 956 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Public works | — | — | 278 | — | 268 | 57 | — | — | 14 | — | 158 | — | 229 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Post Office | — | — | 300 | — | 72 | — | 38 | 908 | 141 | — | — | 69 | 137 | — | — | — | — | — | 148 | — |
| | Mint | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Charitable institutions | — | — | 529 | 4 | 256 | — | — | — | 154 | 99 | 86 | — | 59 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| | Scientific ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Monuments and antiquities | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Records and regulations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Miscellaneous | — | 1,144 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 324 | — | — | 6,464 | — |
| MUNICIPAL | Town buildings | — | — | — | 454 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Markets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Paving and streets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lighting | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Water supply | 263 | — | — | — | 16 | 612 | — | 692 | 337 | 305 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Sewage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MARINE | Harbours and navigation | — | — | — | — | 689 | 217 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lighthouses | — | — | — | — | — | 328 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| INDUSTRIAL | Mines | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| AGRICULTURAL | Irrigational canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,449 | 494 | — | — | 412 | 21,071 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Tanks and wells | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Dykes | — | — | — | — | 32 | 5,201 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Drainage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Forests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| COMMUNICATIONS | Metalled roads | 90,505 | 2,625 | 10,600 | — | 31,630 | 2,059 | 68,537 | 558 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 358 | 3,423 | — | — | — | 12,850 | — |
| | Unmetalled roads | 50,956 | 598 | 690 | — | 27,722 | 161 | 16,712 | 2,118 | 17,805 | 780 | 25,353 | 61,418 | — | — | 11,002 | 49,098 | — | — | 9,063 | — |
| | Bridges | — | 406 | — | — | — | 731 | — | — | — | — | — | 547 | — | — | — | 329 | — | — | 937 | — |
| | Boat bridges and ferries | 1,770 | 3,679 | — | — | 758 | 3,307 | 645 | — | 1,454 | — | 110 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 687 | — |
| | Navigable canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | River improvements | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 160 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Accommodation for travellers | 1,514 | 408 | 433 | 364 | 1,955 | 780 | 1,905 | 764 | 1,403 | 150 | 1,788 | — | 382 | — | 143 | 32 | — | — | 387 | — |
| RAILWAY | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH | | — | — | — | — | — | 170 | — | — | — | — | 44 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 1,54,730 | 11,625 | 73,058 | 89,207 | 1,16,586 | 14,222 | 92,110 | 6,802 | 29,386 | 15,465 | 32,739 | 1,16,747 | 11,989 | 2,60,504 | 14,568 | 49,733 | — | — | 36,288 | 715 |
| | TOTAL for Works | 1,66,355 | | 1,62,265 | | 1,30,808 | | 98,912 | | 44,851 | | 1,49,486 | | 2,72,493 | | 64,351 | | — | | 37,003 | |
| ESTABLISHMENT. Direction | Fixed salaries | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 18,972 | | — | |
| | Travelling allowance | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 2,137 | | — | |
| | Extra establishment | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Contingencies | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 1,267 | | — | |
| Construction | Fixed Salaries | 31,270 | | 25,841 | | 23,715 | | 16,264 | | 15,365 | | 28,443 | | 24,349 | | 21,476 | | — | | 15,832 | |
| | Travelling allowance | 7,232 | | 1,234 | | 6,196 | | 3,202 | | 1,821 | | 6,495 | | 3,106 | | 4,141 | | — | | 1,742 | |
| | Extra establishment | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Contingencies | 1,157 | | 2,228 | | 3,354 | | 206 | | 614 | | 1,517 | | 967 | | 1,244 | | — | | 376 | |
| TOTAL for Establishments | | 39,659 | | 29,303 | | 33,265 | | 19,672 | | 17,800 | | 36,455 | | 28,422 | | 26,861 | | 22,376 | | 17,950 | |
| GRAND TOTAL Works and Establishments | | 2,06,014 | | 1,91,568 | | 1,64,073 | | 1,18,584 | | 62,651 | | 1,85,941 | | 3,00,915 | | 91,212 | | 22,376 | | 54,953 | |

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ENTIRE EXPENDITURE during 1860–61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

| | | Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad and Kaira. | | Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo. | | Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad and Neemuch. | | Superintendent of Public Works, Rajkote. | | Superintendent of Public Works, Bhooj. | | Superintendent Harbour Defences. | | Civil Architect and Dockyard Engineer. | | Garrison Engineer at the Presidency. | | Executive Engineer, Aden. | | Special Assistant Engineer, Perim. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MILITARY | Fortifications | — | — | — | — | 273 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,62,748 | — | — | 2,203 | 696 | 2,149 | 8,185 | — | — |
| | Cantonment | 3,656 | 352 | 344 | — | 1,918 | 451 | 397 | — | 158 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Accommodation for troops | 8,600 | 6,395 | 4,262 | 12,169 | 8,345 | 86,477 | 16 | — | 1,363 | — | — | — | — | — | 41,182 | 22,799 | 13,885 | 95,193 | — | — |
| | Ordnance | 576 | 1,052 | 117 | — | 75 | 218 | — | — | 461 | — | — | — | — | — | 13,956 | 1,13,722 | 518 | 5,086 | — | — |
| | Commissariat | — | — | 177 | 250 | 349 | 536 | — | — | 78 | 795 | — | — | — | — | 1,603 | 311 | 1,457 | 7,904 | — | — |
| | Stud | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 72 | 838 | — | — | — | — |
| | Staff | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,693 | 407 | — | — | — | — |
| NAVAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6,419 | 65,298 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| JUDICIAL | Police | 830 | 98 | 58 | — | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,388 | 96 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Court houses | 10 | 1,504 | 25 | 93 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Gaols | 239 | — | 29 | 23 | 90 | 4,260 | — | 59 | — | — | — | — | 2,445 | 934 | — | — | 1,012 | 1,500 | — | — |
| REVENUE | Land and miscellaneous | 2,571 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 620 | 2,130 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Customs | 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,928 | 10,101 | — | — | 398 | — | — | — |
| | Salt | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 591 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Opium | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ECCLESIASTICAL | Churches and other buildings | 839 | 357 | 435 | 298 | — | — | 29 | — | 132 | 15 | — | — | 970 | 3,088 | — | — | 43 | — | — | — |
| EDUCATIONAL | Burial grounds | — | — | — | — | 91 | 169 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 124 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 246 | 157 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| GENERAL | Government | 2,250 | 10 | — | — | 33 | — | — | 97 | — | — | — | — | 22,086 | 12,299 | — | — | 578 | 2,936 | — | — |
| | Public works | 105 | 66 | 361 | 90 | 155 | 481 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 447 | 710 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Post office | 5 | — | — | — | — | 20 | — | — | 233 | — | — | — | 304 | 90 | — | — | — | 11 | — | — |
| | Mint | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12,205 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Charitable institutions | 185 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,443 | 3,112 | 1,010 | 2,249 | 49 | 160 | — | — |
| | Scientific ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Monuments and antiquities | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Records and regulations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Miscellaneous | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,304 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MUNICIPAL | Town buildings | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Markets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Paving and streets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lighting | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Water supply | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Sewage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 514 | 81,735 | — | 7,836 |
| MARINE | Harbours and navigation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9,735 | 3,168 | 5,986 | — | — | 475 | 8,415 | — | — |
| | Lighthouses | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 603 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 47,327 |
| INDUSTRIAL | Mines | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| AGRICULTURAL | Irrigational canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Tanks and wells | 199 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Dykes | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Drainage | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Forests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| COMMUNICATIONS | Metalled roads | 6,288 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,497 | 4,079 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Unmetalled roads | 35 | 631 | 924 | — | — | — | — | — | 296 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7,472 | 25,638 | — | — |
| | Bridges | 414 | — | — | — | — | 463 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Boat bridges and ferries | 1,043 | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Navigable canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | River improvements | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Accommodation for travellers | 2,784 | 717 | 543 | 659 | 1,146 | 1,572 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| RAILWAY | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH | | — | — | — | 634 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,962 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 30,861 | 11,211 | 7,275 | 14,216 | 12,570 | 94,647 | 460 | 156 | 2,726 | 810 | — | 1,72,483 | 54,475 | 1,20,285 | 65,719 | 1,41,022 | 28,550 | 2,36,763 | — | 55,163 |
| | TOTAL for Works | 42,072 | | 21,491 | | 1,07,217 | | 616 | | 3,536 | | 1,72,483 | | 1,74,760 | | 2,06,741 | | 2,65,313 | | 55,163 | |
| ESTABLISHMENT. Direction | Fixed salaries | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Travelling allowance | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Extra establishment | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Contingencies | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| Construction | Fixed salaries | 29,148 | | 16,596 | | 20,833 | | — | | — | | 37,659 | | 24,527 | | 33,556 | | 30,080 | | 5,864 | |
| | Travelling allowance | 3,948 | | 1,970 | | 1,657 | | — | | — | | 4,257 | | 2,449 | | 2,630 | | 172 | | — | |
| | Extra establishments | — | | — | | — | | 144 | | 895 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Contingencies | 1,178 | | 785 | | 1,149 | | 5 | | 27 | | 575 | | 828 | | 501 | | 5,800 | | 30 | |
| TOTAL for Establishments | | 34,274 | | 19,351 | | 23,639 | | 149 | | 922 | | 42,491 | | 27,804 | | 36,687 | | 36,052 | | 5,894 | |
| GRAND TOTAL Works and Establishments | | 76,346 | | 40,842 | | 1,30,856 | | 765 | | 4,458 | | 2,14,974 | | 2,02,564 | | 2,43,428 | | 3,01,365 | | 61,057 | |

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ENTIRE EXPENDITURE during 1860-61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

| | | Collector of Belgaum. | | Collector of Sattara. | | Collector of Poona. | | Collector of Sholapoor. | | Collector of Rutnagherry. | | Sub-Collector of Colaba. | | Collector of Tanna. | | Collector of Ahmednuggur, Judge and Superintendent of Police. | | Collector of Candeish. | | Collector of Surat. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary | Ordinary | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MILITARY | Fortifications | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Cantonment | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Accommodation for troops | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Ordnance | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Commissariat | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Stud | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Staff | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| NAVAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| JUDICIAL | Police | 321 | — | 100 | 315 | 2 | — | 31 | — | 618 | 137 | — | — | 1,252 | — | 16 | 96 | 1,443 | — | 90 | 519 |
| | Court houses | — | — | 2,500 | — | — | — | — | — | 101 | — | — | — | 3,058 | — | 444 | — | 288 | — | 267 | — |
| | Gaols | — | — | 92 | 5,070 | 21 | 357 | 6 | — | 267 | — | — | — | 514 | — | 96 | — | 254 | — | 24 | 140 |
| REVENUE | Land and miscellaneous | 146 | 827 | 1,300 | 113 | — | — | 88 | — | 1,317 | 513 | — | — | 6,231 | — | 602 | 168 | 525 | — | 1,915 | 150 |
| | Customs | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Salt | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Opium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ECCLESIASTICAL | Churches and other buildings | — | — | — | — | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Burial grounds | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| EDUCATIONAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| GENERAL | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 106 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Public works | — | — | — | — | 1,185 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | — | — | — |
| | Post Office | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Mint | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Charitable institutions | — | — | — | — | 48 | — | — | — | — | 179 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Scientific ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Monuments and antiquities | — | — | — | — | 214 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Records and regulations | — | — | — | — | — | 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Miscellaneous | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | — | — | — |
| MUNICIPAL | Town buildings | — | 160 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,525 | — | — | — | — | 435 | — | 93 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Markets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Paving and streets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lighting | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Water supply | 4,401 | 422 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 733 | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Sewage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 124 | — | — | 1,233 | — | — | — | — |
| MARINE | Harbours and navigation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lighthouses | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| INDUSTRIAL | Mines | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| AGRICULTURAL | Irrigational canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Tanks and wells | — | — | 992 | 2,009 | — | — | — | — | — | 570 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,442 |
| | Dykes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 47 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Drainage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Forests | 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | 138 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | — | — |
| COMMUNICATIONS | Metalled roads | 5 | 2,159 | 3,329 | 595 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,279 | 570 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Unmetalled roads | — | 40 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | 5,843 | — | 158 | — | 1,795 | 1,418 | — | — | 6,093 | — | 2,639 | — |
| | Bridges | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 75 | 106 | — | 106 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 101 |
| | Boat bridges and ferries | — | — | 805 | 58 | — | — | — | — | 66 | — | — | — | 264 | — | — | — | — | — | 929 | 1,242 |
| | Navigable canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | River improvements | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 88 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Accommodation for travellers | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 182 | — | — | — |
| RAILWAY | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 4,985 | 3,608 | 9,143 | 8,160 | 1,400 | 437 | 129 | 2,525 | 8,339 | 1,771 | 264 | 2,279 | 15,087 | 1,618 | 1,263 | 1,497 | 8,887 | — | 5,864 | 10,594 |
| | TOTAL for Works | 8,593 | | 17,303 | | 1,927 | | 2,654 | | 10,110 | | 2,543 | | 16,705 | | 2,760 | | 8,887 | | 16,458 | |
| ESTABLISHMENT. Direction | Fixed salaries | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Travelling allowance | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Extra establishment | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Contingencies | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| Construction | Fixed salaries | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| | Travelling allowance | 74 | | — | | 114 | | 97 | | 163 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 392 | |
| | Extra establishment | 657 | | — | | 84 | | 315 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 558 | |
| | Contingencies | 136 | | — | | 685 | | 3 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | |
| TOTAL for Establishments | | 867 | | — | | 883 | | 415 | | 163 | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 950 | |
| GRAND TOTAL Works and Establishments | | 9,460 | | 17,303 | | 2,810 | | 3,069 | | 10,273 | | 2,543 | | 16,705 | | 2,760 | | 8,887 | | 17,408 | |

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ENTIRE EXPENDITURE during 1860–61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

| | | Collector of Kaira. | | Collector of Ahmedabad. | | Chief Engineer in Sind. | | Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port. | | Superintendent Harbour Works. | | Lukkee Pass and Arul Bridge, Lower Sind. | | Executive Engineer, Central Sind. | | Executive Engineer, Upper Sind. | | Superintendent of Canals. | | Survey Operations, Sind Canal Department. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MILITARY | Fortifications | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 333 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Cantonment | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11,995 | 1,188 | — | — | — | — | 1,691 | 2,328 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Accommodation for troops | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19,341 | 2,164 | — | — | — | — | 7,924 | 189 | 7,259 | 52,415 | — | — | — | — |
| | Ordnance | — | — | — | — | — | — | 465 | — | — | — | — | — | 217 | 1,213 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Commissariat | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,588 | 1,044 | — | — | — | — | 144 | — | 358 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Stud | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Staff | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| NAVAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,273 | 149 | — | — | — | — | 1,744 | 1,258 | 580 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| JUDICIAL | Police | — | 3,838 | 149 | 60 | — | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 189 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Court houses | 29 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 127 | — | — | 1,175 | — | — | — | — |
| | Gaols | 158 | — | 605 | 136 | — | — | 436 | 6,836 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| REVENUE | Land and miscellaneous | 628 | — | 285 | 343 | — | — | 111 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,202 | 1,611 | 168 | 1,770 | — | — | — | — |
| | Customs | — | — | — | — | — | — | 102 | 22,348 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Salt | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Opium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ECCLESIASTICAL | Churches and other buildings | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | 531 | 1,275 | — | — | — | — | 368 | 287 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Burial grounds | — | — | — | — | — | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | 52 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| EDUCATIONAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 542 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| GENERAL | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | 347 | 371 | — | — | — | — | 140 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Public works | — | — | 40 | — | — | — | 200 | 41 | — | — | — | — | 233 | 380 | 45 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Post Office | — | — | — | — | — | — | 253 | 431 | — | — | — | — | 62 | — | 500 | 2,191 | — | — | — | — |
| | Mint | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Charitable institutions | 63 | — | — | — | — | — | 84 | — | — | — | — | — | 65 | — | 112 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Scientific ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Monuments and antiquities | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Records and regulations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Miscellaneous | — | — | 415 | — | — | — | 231 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 52 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MUNICIPAL | Town buildings | 79 | 565 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Markets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Paving and streets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lighting | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Water supply | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Sewage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| MARINE | Harbours and navigation | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,624 | 2,537 | — | 93,734 | — | — | — | 206 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Lighthouses | — | — | — | — | — | — | 140 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| INDUSTRIAL | Mines | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| AGRICULTURAL | Irrigational canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Tanks and wells | 215 | 413 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Dykes | — | — | — | 112 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Drainage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Forests | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| COMMUNICATIONS | Metalled roads | 1,552 | — | — | — | — | — | 10,938 | 3,476 | — | — | — | 10,161 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Unmetalled roads | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,388 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Bridges | — | — | — | — | — | — | 710 | — | — | — | — | 1,315 | 363 | — | 12,760 | 1,737 | — | — | — | — |
| | Boat bridges and ferries | — | — | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 392 | — | — | — | — |
| | Navigable canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | River improvements | — | — | — | 442 | — | — | — | 3,288 | — | — | — | — | 379 | — | 78 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Accommodation for travellers | — | — | — | — | — | — | 282 | — | — | — | — | — | 49 | — | 229 | — | — | — | — | — |
| RAILWAY | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 497 | 875 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9,207 | — | — | — | — |
| | | 2,756 | 4,816 | 1,524 | 1,093 | — | — | 57,125 | 46,045 | — | 93,734 | — | 11,476 | 15,818 | 7,805 | 22,298 | 65,803 | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL for Works | | 7,572 | | 2,617 | | — | | 1,03,170 | | 93,734 | | 11,476 | | 23,623 | | 91,101 | | — | | — | |
| ESTABLISHMENT. Direction | Fixed salaries | — | — | — | — | 33,284 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15,001 | — | — | — |
| | Travelling allowance | — | — | — | — | 1,686 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,540 | — | — | — |
| | Extra establishment | — | — | — | — | 934 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 191 | — | — | — |
| | Contingencies | — | — | — | — | 1,268 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,277 | — | — | — |
| Construction | Fixed salaries | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22,444 | 32,964 | — | — | 4,238 | — | 17,703 | — | 20,359 | — | — | — | 12,505 | — |
| | Travelling allowance | 69 | — | 40 | — | — | — | 1,638 | 1,403 | — | — | 205 | — | 1,023 | — | 5,336 | — | — | — | 1,598 | — |
| | Extra establishments | 699 | — | 661 | — | — | — | 168 | 5,893 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 273 | — | — | — | 1,156 | — |
| | Contingencies | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 651 | 3,375 | — | — | — | — | 860 | — | 617 | — | — | — | 811 | — |
| TOTAL for Establishments | | 780 | | 701 | | 37,172 | | 31,901 | | 43,635 | | 4,493 | | 19,651 | | 26,585 | | 19,009 | | 16,070 | |
| GRAND TOTAL Works and Establishments | | 8,352 | | 3,318 | | 37,172 | | 1,35,071 | | 1,37,369 | | 15,969 | | 43,274 | | 1,17,686 | | 19,009 | | 16,070 | |

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ENTIRE EXPENDITURE during 1860–61, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

| | | Upper Narra Works. | | Lower Narra Works. | | Fullalie River Works. | | Collector of Kurrachee. | | Collector of Hydrabad. | | Collector of Shikarpoor. | | Political Superintendent, N.W. Frontier. | | Captain of Police, Shikarpoor. | | Total for Presidency, excluding Sind. | Total for Sind. | Grand Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | Ordinary. | Extra-ordinary. | | | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | R. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| MILITARY | Fortifications | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,77,930 | 339 | 1,78,269 | Total State, rupees 16,90,703. |
| | Cantonment | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 54,090 | 17,202 | 71,292 | |
| | Accommodation for troops | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 900 | — | — | — | 7,96,934 | 90,192 | 8,87,126 | |
| | Ordnance | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,61,661 | 1,895 | 1,63,556 | |
| | Commissariat | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16,584 | 3,134 | 19,718 | |
| | Stud | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 910 | — | 910 | |
| | Staff | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9,116 | — | 9,116 | |
| NAVAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 71,717 | 5,010 | 76,727 | |
| JUDICIAL | Police | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,075 | — | 695 | 400 | 1,179 | — | 59 | 121 | 1,329 | — | 17,670 | 5,065 | 22,735 | |
| | Court houses | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | 25 | — | 41 | — | — | — | 16,140 | 1,418 | 17,558 | |
| | Gaols | — | — | — | — | — | — | 58 | — | 353 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22,081 | 7,683 | 29,764 | |
| REVENUE | Land and miscellaneous | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,292 | 1,540 | 3,093 | 450 | 4,754 | — | 704 | — | — | — | 39,091 | 19,695 | 58,786 | |
| | Customs | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15,317 | 22,450 | 37,767 | |
| | Salt | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 591 | — | 591 | |
| | Opium | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 57 | — | 57 | |
| ECCLESIASTICAL | Churches and other buildings | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,945 | 2,476 | 11,421 | |
| | Burial grounds | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,664 | 136 | 2,800 | |
| EDUCATIONAL | | — | — | — | — | — | — | 45 | — | — | 400 | 186 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,486 | 1,173 | 2,659 | |
| GENERAL | Government | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 47,907 | 858 | 48,765 | |
| | Public works | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 400 | — | — | — | — | — | 4,958 | 1,324 | 6,282 | |
| | Post Office | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,673 | 3,437 | 6,110 | |
| | Mint | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12,205 | — | 12,205 | |
| | Charitable institutions | — | — | — | — | — | — | 210 | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14,851 | 571 | 15,422 | |
| | Scientific ditto | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Monuments and antiquities | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 228 | — | 228 | |
| | Records and regulations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 405 | — | 405 | |
| | Miscellaneous | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | — | 10,086 | 348 | 10,434 | |
| MUNICIPAL | Town buildings | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,876 | — | 3,876 | |
| | Markets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | 200 | 100 | 300 | |
| | Paving and streets | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Lighting | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Water supply | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 875 | — | — | — | — | 916 | 2,488 | — | — | 1,07,921 | 4,279 | 1,12,200 | |
| | Sewage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 225 | — | — | 1,357 | 225 | 1,582 | |
| MARINE | Harbours and navigation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28,685 | 98,101 | 1,26,786 | |
| | Lighthouses | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 48,314 | 140 | 48,454 | |
| INDUSTRIAL | Mines | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Manufactures | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| AGRICULTURAL | Irrigational canals | 25,048 | 16,500 | — | 59,542 | — | — | 67,248 | 26,070 | 1,66,911 | 9,507 | 45,476 | — | 25,800 | 56,751 | — | — | 33,833 | 4,98,853 | 5,32,686 | Total Internal Improvements, rupees 20,13,366. |
| | Tanks and wells | — | — | — | — | — | — | 500 | 1,500 | 35 | 7,129 | 1,971 | 1,050 | — | — | — | — | 34,967 | 12,185 | 47,152 | |
| | Dykes | — | — | 8,199 | 4,380 | — | — | — | 310 | 3,200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,298 | 16,089 | 21,387 | |
| | Drainage | — | — | — | 2,915 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 2,000 | — | — | — | — | 67 | 4,935 | 5,002 | |
| | Forests | 240 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 258 | 240 | 498 | |
| COMMUNICATIONS | Metalled roads | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,939 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,57,954 | 26,514 | 3,84,468 | |
| | Unmetalled roads | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12,443 | 655 | 21,059 | 1,222 | 11,955 | — | 20,385 | — | — | — | 4,58,024 | 87,604 | 5,45,628 | |
| | Bridges | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,378 | 3,308 | 30,783 | 523 | 200 | — | — | — | — | 25,880 | 38,882 | 64,762 | |
| | Boat bridges and ferries | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20,980 | — | 20,980 | |
| | Navigable canals | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 44,059 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 44,059 | 44,059 | |
| | River improvements | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 448 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 700 | 5,209 | 5,909 | |
| | Accommodation for travellers | — | 1,016 | — | — | — | — | 1,592 | 2,100 | 1,571 | 3,285 | 1,124 | 1,350 | 128 | — | — | — | 22,447 | 11,710 | 34,157 | |
| RAILWAY | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | |
| ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,894 | 10,579 | 13,473 | |
| | | 25,313 | 17,516 | 8,199 | 66,837 | — | — | 86,463 | 34,876 | 2,02,314 | 53,176 | 1,11,822 | 4,600 | 48,933 | 59,635 | 1,329 | — | 26,59,952 | 10,44,117 | 37,04,069 | Total for New Works and Repairs. |
| | TOTAL for Works | 42,829 | | 75,036 | | — | | 1,21,339 | | 2,55,490 | | 1,16,422 | | 1,08,568 | | 1,329 | | | | | |
| ESTABLISHMENT. Direction. | Fixed salaries | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 1,54,125 | 48,285 | 2,02,410 | Total for Direction, rupees 2,21,945. |
| | Travelling allowance | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 5,528 | 3,226 | 8,754 | |
| | Extra establishment | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 1,879 | 1,125 | 3,004 | |
| | Contingencies | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 4,232 | 3,545 | 7,777 | |
| Construction. | Fixed salaries | 8,116 | | 12,673 | | — | | 17,658 | | 19,226 | | 10,036 | | 3,264 | | — | | 5,66,833 | 1,88,301 | 7,55,134 | Total for Construction, rupees 9,15,045. |
| | Travelling allowance | 346 | | 2,598 | | — | | 1,277 | | 688 | | 2,252 | | — | | — | | 80,084 | 18,364 | 98,448 | |
| | Extra establishment | 1,214 | | 679 | | — | | 300 | | 7,604 | | 1,891 | | 182 | | — | | 3,847 | 19,360 | 23,207 | |
| | Contingencies | 1,275 | | 504 | | — | | 526 | | 1,386 | | 502 | | 143 | | — | | 27,606 | 10,650 | 38,256 | |
| TOTAL for Establishments | | 10,951 | | 16,454 | | — | | 19,761 | | 28,904 | | 14,681 | | 3,589 | | — | | 8,44,134 | 2,92,856 | 11,36,990 | Total for Establishments. |
| GRAND TOTAL Works and Establishments | | 53,780 | | 91,490 | | — | | 1,41,100 | | 2,84,394 | | 1,31,103 | | 1,12,157 | | 1,329 | | 35,04,086 | 13,36,973 | 48,41,059 | |
| | Deduct contribution by the villagers at Dharwar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34,698 | Grand Total on Public Works in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during 1860–61. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48,06,361 | |

## APPENDIX A (1).

SUMMARY of TRAFFIC STATEMENTS of the G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY, from 30th APRIL 1860, and ending on 28th APRIL 1861, comprising 52 WEEKS.

| WEEKS. | | | Miles open. | Coaching. | | | Merchandise. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| For the week ending | 6th May | 1860 | 277 | 23,604 | 14 | 4 | 29,203 | 1 | 1 | 52,807 | 15 | 5 |
| „ | 13th „ | „ | — | 20,194 | 15 | 2 | 20,581 | 12 | 0 | 40,776 | 11 | 2 |
| „ | 20th „ | „ | — | 19,124 | 8 | 3 | 20,840 | 6 | 2 | 39,964 | 14 | 5 |
| „ | 27th „ | „ | — | 20,258 | 7 | 6 | 22,914 | 8 | 9 | 43,173 | 0 | 3 |
| „ | 3rd June | „ | — | 19,827 | 9 | 7 | 22,892 | 12 | 6 | 42,720 | 6 | 1 |
| „ | 10th „ | „ | 297½ | 21,041 | 10 | 0 | 19,675 | 1 | 9 | 40,716 | 11 | 9 |
| „ | 17th „ | „ | — | 19,559 | 3 | 10 | 13,525 | 8 | 9 | 33,084 | 12 | 7 |
| „ | 24th „ | „ | — | 19,095 | 3 | 4 | 19,150 | 10 | 9 | 38,245 | 14 | 1 |
| „ | 1st July | „ | — | 18,730 | 11 | 6 | 19,229 | 12 | 7 | 37,960 | 8 | 1 |
| „ | 8th „ | „ | — | 19,140 | 10 | 7 | 16,023 | 15 | 5 | 35,164 | 10 | 0 |
| „ | 15th „ | „ | — | 15,146 | 9 | 11 | 11,981 | 13 | 5 | 27,128 | 7 | 4 |
| „ | 22nd „ | „ | — | 14,371 | 13 | 0 | 11,635 | 5 | 3 | 26,007 | 2 | 3 |
| „ | 29th „ | „ | — | 13,748 | 0 | 8 | 13,235 | 9 | 7 | 26,983 | 10 | 3 |
| „ | 5th August | „ | — | 14,850 | 2 | 3 | 13,010 | 15 | 2 | 27,861 | 1 | 5 |
| „ | 12th „ | „ | — | 16,559 | 15 | 2 | 14,613 | 0 | 1 | 31,172 | 15 | 3 |
| „ | 19th „ | „ | — | 17,242 | 15 | 11 | 14,072 | 13 | 10 | 31,315 | 13 | 9 |
| „ | 26th „ | „ | — | 16,496 | 5 | 5 | 13,814 | 11 | 6 | 30,311 | 0 | 11 |
| „ | 2nd Sept. | „ | — | 17,877 | 15 | 4 | 16,087 | 12 | 7 | 33,965 | 11 | 11 |
| „ | 9th „ | „ | — | 17,284 | 0 | 0 | 14,386 | 8 | 6 | 31,670 | 8 | 6 |
| „ | 16th „ | „ | — | 16,949 | 9 | 10 | 13,253 | 5 | 6 | 30,202 | 15 | 4 |
| „ | 23rd „ | „ | — | 21,941 | 9 | 11 | 23,488 | 2 | 8 | 45,429 | 12 | 7 |
| „ | 30th „ | „ | — | 23,924 | 6 | 4 | 27,349 | 0 | 1 | 51,273 | 6 | 5 |
| „ | 7th October | „ | — | 21,292 | 5 | 1 | 27,054 | 11 | 5 | 48,347 | 0 | 6 |
| „ | 14th „ | „ | — | 23,166 | 4 | 11 | 26,990 | 15 | 10 | 50,157 | 4 | 9 |
| „ | 21st „ | „ | — | 20,212 | 15 | 3 | 18,232 | 15 | 1 | 38,445 | 14 | 4 |
| „ | 28th „ | „ | — | 19,315 | 12 | 8 | 17,981 | 13 | 10 | 37,297 | 10 | 6 |
| „ | 4th Nov. | „ | — | 20,680 | 7 | 8 | 18,276 | 0 | 3 | 38,956 | 7 | 11 |
| „ | 11th „ | „ | — | 19,629 | 8 | 7 | 20,562 | 4 | 0 | 40,191 | 12 | 7 |
| „ | 18th „ | „ | — | 20,996 | 15 | 1 | 13,956 | 6 | 8 | 34,953 | 5 | 9 |
| „ | 25th „ | „ | — | 24,753 | 3 | 3 | 24,258 | 9 | 0 | 49,011 | 12 | 3 |
| „ | 2nd Dec. | „ | — | 22,634 | 4 | 3 | 26,694 | 4 | 0 | 49,328 | 8 | 3 |
| „ | 9th „ | „ | — | 28,260 | 6 | 11 | 27,691 | 2 | 2 | 55,951 | 9 | 1 |
| „ | 16th „ | „ | — | 26,054 | 10 | 7 | 28,240 | 9 | 11 | 54,295 | 4 | 6 |
| „ | 23rd „ | „ | — | 20,927 | 7 | 6 | 24,287 | 3 | 10 | 45,214 | 11 | 4 |
| „ | 30th „ | „ | — | 27,691 | 6 | 11 | 26,073 | 5 | 11 | 53,764 | 12 | 10 |
| „ | 6th January | 1861 | — | 22,880 | 11 | 0 | 23,704 | 9 | 5 | 46,585 | 4 | 5 |
| „ | 13th „ | „ | — | 18,549 | 2 | 5 | 25,777 | 2 | 8 | 44,326 | 5 | 1 |
| „ | 20th „ | „ | — | 21,414 | 9 | 10 | 25,909 | 12 | 5 | 47,324 | 6 | 3 |
| „ | 27th „ | „ | — | 20,891 | 7 | 6 | 27,930 | 3 | 2 | 48,821 | 10 | 8 |
| „ | 3rd February | „ | 350¾ | 22,601 | 6 | 4 | 29,213 | 8 | 10 | 51,814 | 15 | 2 |
| „ | 10th „ | „ | — | 21,945 | 7 | 0 | 29,510 | 3 | 10 | 51,455 | 10 | 10 |
| „ | 17th „ | „ | — | 27,086 | 3 | 8 | 30,227 | 5 | 5 | 57,313 | 9 | 1 |
| „ | 24th „ | „ | — | 28,350 | 8 | 3 | 29,627 | 14 | 7 | 57,978 | 6 | 10 |
| „ | 3rd March | „ | — | 28,772 | 7 | 3 | 30,881 | 8 | 2 | 59,653 | 15 | 5 |
| „ | 10th „ | „ | — | 28,639 | 15 | 5 | 32,045 | 7 | 1 | 60,685 | 6 | 6 |
| „ | 17th „ | „ | — | 26,703 | 5 | 11 | 35,636 | 7 | 11 | 62,339 | 13 | 10 |
| „ | 24th „ | „ | — | 25,726 | 7 | 10 | 29,174 | 1 | 10 | 54,900 | 9 | 8 |
| „ | 31st „ | „ | — | 22,263 | 14 | 4 | 22,530 | 12 | 6 | 44,794 | 10 | 10 |
| „ | 7th April | „ | — | 24,055 | 8 | 7 | 22,210 | 11 | 1 | 46,266 | 3 | 8 |
| „ | 14th „ | „ | — | 20,361 | 12 | 11 | 30,256 | 1 | 11 | 50,617 | 14 | 10 |
| „ | 21st „ | „ | — | 25,687 | 8 | 3 | 36,350 | 14 | 5 | 62,038 | 6 | 8 |
| „ | 28th „ | „ | — | 25,670 | 1 | 3 | 39,090 | 2 | 9 | 64,760 | 4 | 0 |

## APPENDIX B (1).

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the Year 1860.

RECEIPTS.

| — | Miles open. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | GOODS. | | | | | | Total Receipts, Passengers and Goods. | MILES RUN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class, from Oct. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class, from 15th October. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Railway Materials. | Merchandise. | Railway Materials. | Merchandise. | Miscellaneous.* | Total. | | Passengers. | Goods. | Total. |
| | | No. | No. | No. | No. | R. | R. | R. | R. | R. | R. | Tons. | Tons. | R. | R. | R. | R. | R. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Jan. to June 1860 | 278·9 | 5,548 | 88,494 | 5,97,820 | - | 21,138 | 79,873 | 3,44,707 | - | 76,464 | 5,13,282 | 29,116 | 80,494 | 99,540 | 4,82,484 | 9,242 | 5,91,266 | 11,04,548 | 1,73,582 | 1,55,592 | 3,29,174 |
| July to Dec. 1860 | 297·5 | 9,613 | 98,567 | 4,99,999 | 2,23,685 | 23,421 | 66,601 | 2,68,070 | 89,757 | 79,017 | 5,26,866 | 22,942 | 62,161 | 59,019 | 4,34,068 | 19,068 | 5,12,155 | 10,39,023 | 1,35,429 | 1,83,121 | 3,18,551 |

* Includes Receipt on account of Rent, &c.

EXPENDITURE.

| — | Locomotive Charges. | Coaching Charges. | Merchandise Charges. | Maintenance Charges. | General Charges. | Total. | Per-centage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts. | Gross Cost of open Line. | Net Revenue. | | Equivalent to Per Cent. per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. | R. | R. | R. | R. | R. | | £ | R. | £ | £ s. d. |
| Jan. to June 1860 | 3,30,998 | 73,540 | 81,622 | 99,926 | 64,715 | 6,50,801 | 58·92 | 2,523,711 | 4,53,746 | 41,593 | 3 5 11 |
| July to Dec. 1860 | 3,19,107 | 75,113 | 81,773 | 99,647 | 70,459 | 6,46,099 | 62·18 | 2,584,214 | 3,92,923 | 36,018 | 2 15 9 |

## APPENDIX C (1).

STATEMENT of Rolling Stock of the G. I. P. Railway, on 30th April 1861 (Concan and Deccan Lines).

| — | Locomotive Engines. | CARRIAGES. | | | | | | | | | WAGGONS. | | | | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Saloon. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 4th Class. | Composite. | Carriage Trucks. | Break Vans. | Horse Boxes. | High Sided. | Low Sided. | Coke. | Covered Goods. | Sheep Trucks. | Rail Trucks. | Ballast Waggons. | Locomotives. | Vehicles. |
| Rolling Stock on 30th April 1861. | 64 | 1 | 22 | 30 | 65 | 30 | 17 | 26 | 46 | 31 | 81 | 894 | 10 | 87 | 15 | 50 | 10 | 64 | 1,415 |

## APPENDIX A (2).

SUMMARY of TRAFFIC STATEMENTS of the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY, from 30th April 1860, and ending on 28th April 1861, comprising 52 Weeks.

| WEEKS. | Miles open. | Coaching. | | | Merchandise. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| For the week ending 6th May 1860 | 29 | 1,621 | 11 | 1 | 30 | 11 | 8 | 1,652 | 6 | 9 |
| „ 13th „ „ | — | 1,494 | 4 | 6 | 47 | 13 | 7 | 1,542 | 2 | 1 |
| „ 20th „ „ | — | 1,456 | 14 | 9 | 52 | 15 | 2 | 1,509 | 13 | 11 |
| „ 27th „ „ | — | 1,579 | 3 | 7 | 120 | 2 | 4 | 1,699 | 5 | 11 |
| „ 3rd June „ | — | 1,611 | 15 | 0 | 233 | 15 | 3 | 1,845 | 14 | 3 |
| „ 10th „ „ | — | 1,424 | 5 | 4 | 326 | 12 | 5 | 1,751 | 1 | 9 |
| „ 17th „ „ | — | 1,312 | 9 | 8 | 76 | 14 | 8 | 1,389 | 8 | 4 |
| „ 24th „ „ | — | 1,275 | 0 | 5 | 31 | 14 | 9 | 1,306 | 15 | 2 |
| „ 1st July „ | — | 924 | 4 | 7 | 40 | 12 | 6 | 965 | 1 | 1 |
| „ 8th „ „ | — | 760 | 13 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 8 | 779 | 14 | 9 |
| „ 15th „ „ | — | 735 | 14 | 9 | 32 | 0 | 6 | 767 | 15 | 3 |
| „ 22nd „ „ | — | 682 | 0 | 7 | 35 | 14 | 8 | 717 | 15 | 3 |
| „ 29th „ „ | — | 569 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 578 | 12 | 10 |
| „ 5th August „ | — | 655 | 6 | 7 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 680 | 2 | 10 |
| „ 12th „ „ | — | 685 | 14 | 3 | 58 | 2 | 1 | 744 | 0 | 4 |
| „ 19th „ „ | — | 951 | 3 | 3 | 59 | 7 | 3 | 1,010 | 10 | 6 |
| „ 26th „ „ | — | 1,113 | 11 | 1 | 68 | 1 | 2 | 1,181 | 12 | 3 |
| „ 2nd Sept. „ | — | 1,040 | 7 | 2 | 90 | 2 | 7 | 1,130 | 9 | 9 |
| „ 9th „ „ | — | 1,056 | 10 | 11 | 54 | 13 | 3 | 1,111 | 8 | 2 |
| „ 16th „ „ | — | 854 | 11 | 4 | 470 | 6 | 9 | 1,325 | 2 | 1 |
| „ 23rd „ „ | — | 2,221 | 14 | 3 | 97 | 9 | 8 | 2,319 | 7 | 11 |
| „ 30th „ „ | — | 1,015 | 12 | 7 | 119 | 14 | 8 | 1,135 | 11 | 3 |
| „ 7th October „ | — | 1,400 | 1 | 4 | 99 | 8 | 6 | 1,499 | 9 | 10 |
| „ 14th „ „ | — | 1,337 | 1 | 2 | 88 | 1 | 6 | 1,425 | 2 | 8 |
| „ 21st „ „ | — | 1,533 | 11 | 6 | 183 | 12 | 7 | 1,717 | 8 | 1 |
| „ 28th „ „ | — | 1,339 | 1 | 10 | 201 | 15 | 10 | 1,541 | 1 | 8 |
| „ 4th Nov. „ | — | 1,361 | 6 | 10 | 131 | 1 | 3 | 1,492 | 8 | 1 |
| „ 11th „ „ | — | 1,783 | 13 | 9 | 85 | 9 | 9 | 1,869 | 7 | 6 |
| „ 18th „ „ | — | 1,303 | 1 | 7 | 43 | 0 | 8 | 1,346 | 2 | 3 |
| „ 25th „ „ | 31¼ | 1,567 | 0 | 6 | 280 | 10 | 9 | 1,847 | 11 | 3 |
| „ 2nd Dec. „ | — | 2,762 | 9 | 8 | 139 | 10 | 0 | 2,902 | 3 | 8 |
| „ 9th „ „ | 34½ | 1,937 | 9 | 9 | 318 | 14 | 11 | 2,256 | 8 | 8 |
| „ 16th „ „ | 35¾ | 1,679 | 7 | 5 | 192 | 6 | 7 | 1,871 | 14 | 0 |
| „ 23rd „ „ | — | 1,892 | 2 | 9 | 193 | 6 | 0 | 2,085 | 8 | 9 |
| „ 30th „ „ | — | 1,877 | 8 | 3 | 211 | 15 | 8 | 2,089 | 7 | 11 |
| „ 6th January 1861 | — | 1,957 | 5 | 9 | 194 | 9 | 6 | 2,151 | 15 | 3 |
| „ 13th „ „ | 68¼ | 2,862 | 10 | 7 | 500 | 6 | 5 | 3,363 | 1 | 0 |
| „ 20th „ „ | 81¼ | 5,325 | 2 | 8 | 1,034 | 11 | 6 | 6,359 | 14 | 2 |
| „ 27th „ „ | — | 4,080 | 4 | 1 | 837 | 15 | 7 | 4,918 | 3 | 8 |
| „ 3rd February „ | — | 4,190 | 12 | 11 | 1,273 | 12 | 1 | 5,464 | 9 | 0 |
| „ 10th „ „ | — | 4,184 | 4 | 6 | 938 | 6 | 3 | 5,122 | 10 | 9 |

SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC STATEMENTS of the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY, &c.—*continued.*

| WEEKS. | Miles open. | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| For the week ending 17th Feb. 1861 | — | 4,995 5 2 | 1,469 5 10 | 6,464 11 0 |
| ,, 24th ,, ,, | — | 5,665 12 0 | 1,165 5 10 | 6,831 1 10 |
| ,, 3rd March ,, | — | 5,796 15 10 | 1,263 10 10 | 7,060 10 8 |
| ,, 10th ,, ,, | — | 5,418 15 2 | 1,518 2 2 | 6,937 1 4 |
| ,, 17th ,, ,, | — | 4,744 11 3 | 1,694 6 9 | 6,439 2 0 |
| ,, 24th ,, ,, | 90 | 5,467 12 10 | 1,073 9 9 | 6,541 6 7 |
| ,, 31st ,, ,, | — | 4,824 2 4 | 1,570 4 2 | 6,394 6 6 |
| ,, 7th April ,, | — | 5,254 0 3 | 1,912 3 3 | 7,166 3 6 |
| ,, 14th ,, ,, | — | 4,754 3 8 | 2,031 2 0 | 6,785 5 8 |
| ,, 21st ,, ,, | — | 6,768 8 0 | 1,299 7 2 | 8,067 15 2 |
| ,, 28th ,, ,, | 99¾ | 6,374 2 10 | 1,212 11 7 | 7,586 14 5 |

## APPENDIX B (2).

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. Railway Company, for the Year 1860.

RECEIPTS.

| — | Miles open. | Passengers. | | | | | | | | Goods.* | | Total Receipts, Passengers and Goods. | Miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | 1st. Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | | | | Passengers. | Goods. | Total. |
| | | Nos. | Nos. | Nos. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Tons. | Rs. | Rs. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Feb. to June 1860.† | 22·43 | 311 | 1,037 | 48,581 | 765 | 867 | 20,745 | 4,124 | 26,501 | 1,145 | 1,956 | 28,457 | 15,167 | — | 15,167 |
| July to Dec. 1860. | 30·13 | 356 | 1,478 | 71,151 | 863 | 1,112 | 27,258 | 5,299 | 34,532 | 1,427 | 3,358 | 37,890 | 12,411 | — | 12,411 |

* There is no goods traffic on this railway. The sums here entered as receipts have accrued in part from the carriage of luggage sent as goods, and in part from the carriage of railway stores.
† Line opened for traffic on the 10th February 1860.

EXPENDITURE.

| — | Locomotive Charges. | Coaching Charges. | Merchandise Charges. | Maintenance Charges. | General Charges. | Total. | Per-centage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts. | Gross Cost of open Line. | Net Revenue. | | Equivalent to per Cent. per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | | £ | Rs. | £ | £ |
| January to June 1860. | 10,077 | 6,335 | 727 | Paid from | 4,664 | 21,803 | 76·62 | 252,762 | 6,654 | 609 | 0·62 |
| July to Dec. 1860. | 9,094 | 5,883 | 1,174 | Capital. | 8,604 | 24,755 | 65·33 | 391,600 | 13,136 | 1,204 | 0·61 |

## APPENDIX A.

| Number of Copies. | Names of Books. | Edition. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ENGLISH. | | |
| 8,000 | Departmental 2nd book, by the Director of Public Instruction | 3rd | The demand for these works is steady and considerable. |
| 10,000 | ,, Ditto Ditto | 4th | |
| 5,000 | ,, 3rd Book, Part I., by ditto | 3rd | |
| 5,000 | ,, Ditto, Part II., by ditto | — | |
| 15,000 | ,, Primer, by ditto | 4th | |
| 3,000 | ,, Grammar, by ditto | — | |
| 8,000 | ,, Ditto, by ditto | 2nd | |
| 10,000 | First Book of English Poetry, by ditto | 3rd | |
| 2,000 | Notes on the English Article, by ditto | 2nd | |
| 2,000 | England, the Kings and Queens of, Memorial Rhymes | 2nd | |
| 68,000 | | | |
| | MARATHI. | | |
| 2,000 | Euclid, six books, by Nana Shastry Aptay | 2nd | The demand for the works printed in Marathi is also great. |
| 5,000 | Numeration Tables | — | |
| 5,000 | Catechism of Marathi History, by Mr. Kushaba Limaya | 7th | |
| 20,000 | Departmental 2nd Book, by Major Candy | 3rd | |
| 2,000 | Murray's History of India, Part II., by Narsinh Shastry Oke | — | |
| 15,000 | Outlines of Grammar, by Bal Gungadhur Shastry | 12th | |

CHAP. XI. Bombay.

| Number of Copies. | Names of Books. | Edition. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | An Account of India, by Major Candy | 2nd | |
| 20,000 | Departmental 3rd Book, by Major Candy | 3rd | |
| 500 | Alphabetical plates | — | |
| 2,000 | Rudiments of Geography, by Bal Gungadhur Shastry | 10th | |
| 10,000 | Kerupant's Arithmetic, abridged | — | |
| 2,000 | Marathi version of the Departmental English Grammar, by Dadoba Pandoorung. | — | |
| 4,000 | Departmental 5th Book, by Major Candy | — | |
| 2,000 | Mirror of Morals (Modi), by Vishnoo Shastri Bapat | 2nd | |
| 5,000 | Instructions on Agriculture (Modi), by Ramchundra Amroot Dugal | 4th | |
| 25,000 | Departmental Primer (Balbodh), Part I., by Rao Saheb Bhasker Damodhur. | 2nd | |
| 25,000 | Ditto ditto ditto Part II., by ditto | 2nd | |
| 5,000 | Ditto 6th Book, by Major Candy | — | |
| 1,53,500 | | | |
| | GUZERATI. | | |
| 8,000 | Hope's Grammar | 2nd | The demand for the works printed in Guzerati is also great. |
| 8,000 | „ Geography, Part I. | 4th | |
| 2,000 | Balmitra, Vol. I. | — | |
| 5,000 | Poetry Book | — | |
| 12,000 | Hope's 4th Book | 3rd | |
| 2,000 | Keightley's Universal History, Part I., by Dr. Glasgow | — | |
| 2,000 | „ „ „ Part II., by ditto | — | |
| 3,000 | Native Accounts, Part I., by Bhogilal | — | |
| 3,000 | „ „ Part II., by ditto | — | |
| 500 | Alphabetical plates, by Dr. Glasgow | — | |
| 9,000 | Hope's 5th Book | 2nd | |
| 20,000 | „ 2nd „ | 2nd | |
| 20,000 | „ 3rd „ | 2nd | |
| 24,000 | „ 1st „ | 2nd | |
| 1,18,500 | | | |
| | SINDI. | | |
| 300 | Maps of Kurrachee Collectorate, by Major Goldsmid | — | |
| 300 | Maps Shikarpoor, ditto | — | |
| 600 | | | |
| | ENGLISH AND MARATHI. | | |
| 2,500 | School Dictionary, by Shrikrishna Shastry Taliker* | — | * Great demand for this work. |
| 5,000 | School Dialogues | — | |
| 2,000 | Alphabetical Sheets | — | |
| 1,000 | Departmental Grammar | — | |
| 10,500 | | | |

## APPENDIX B.

### 1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

| No. | Zillas. | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. |
| 1 | Ahmedabad | 1 | 212 | 1 | 219 | — | 7 | — | — |
| 2 | Kaira | 2 | 73 | 2 | 67 | — | — | — | 6 |
| 3 | Broach | 1 | 122 | 1 | 131 | — | 9 | — | — |
| 4 | Surat | 1 | 393 | 1 | 453 | — | 60 | — | — |
| 5 | Khandeish | 1 | 74 | 1 | 95 | — | 21 | — | — |
| | Total | 6 | 874 | 6 | 965 | — | 97 | — | 6 |

### 2.—CENTRAL DIVISION.

| No. | ZILLAS. | 1859-60. | | 1860-61. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. |
| 3 | Bombay - - | 4 | 1,046 | 5 | 1,171 | 1 | 125 | — | — |
| 7 | Poona - - | 2 | 335 | 2 | 458 | — | 123 | — | — |
| 8 | Tanna - - | 1 | 65 | 1 | 84 | — | 19 | — | — |
| 9 | Peint State - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | Ahmednuggur - | 1 | 97 | 2 | 159 | 1 | 62 | — | — |
| 11 | Sattara (Marathi) - | 1 | 83 | 1 | 60 | — | — | — | 23 |
| | Sholapoor (Marathi)- | 1 | 30 | 1 | 50 | — | 20 | — | — |
| | Total - | 10 | 1,656 | 12 | 1,982 | 2 | 349 | — | 23 |

### 3.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Sattara (Canarese) - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13 | Sholapoor (Canarese) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14 | Belgaum - - | 1 | 96 | 1 | 107 | — | 11 | — | — |
| 15 | Dharwar - - | 1 | 71 | 1 | 65 | — | — | — | 6 |
| 16 | Rutnagherry - | 1 | 113 | 1 | 150 | — | 37 | — | — |
| | Total - | 3 | 280 | 3 | 322 | — | 48 | — | 6 |

### 4.—SIND DIVISION.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Kurrachee - - - | 1 | 114 | 1 | 110 | — | — | — | 4 |
| 18 | Hyderabad - - | 1 | 95 | 1 | 96 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 19 | Sukkur - - | 1 | 58 | 1 | 47 | — | — | — | 11 |
| 20 | Thatta - - | 1 | 29 | 1 | 26 | — | — | — | 3 |
| | Total - | 4 | 296 | 4 | 279 | — | 1 | — | 18 |

Add the POLITICAL DISTRICTS inspected with the Northern Division.

| | 1859-60. | | 1860-61. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars |
| Kattiawar - - | 2 | 102 | 2 | 119 | — | 17 | — | — |
| Pahlunpoor - - | 2 | 41 | 2 | 37 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Total - | 4 | 143 | 4 | 156 | — | 17 | — | 4 |
| Grand Total - | 27 | 3,249 | 29 | 3,704 | 2 | 512 | — | 57 |

## APPENDIX C.

### VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

#### NORTHERN DIVISION.

| No. | ZILLAS. | 1859-60. | | 1860-61. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars |
| 1 | Ahmedabad - | 27 | 1,988 | 28 | 1,948 | 1 | — | — | 40 |
| 2 | Kaira - - | 19 | 2,041 | 19 | 1,898 | — | — | — | 143 |
| 3 | Broach - - | 17 | 778 | 17 | 708 | — | — | — | 70 |
| 4 | Surat - - | 22 | 1,437 | 22 | 1,446 | — | 9 | — | — |
| 5 | Khandeish - - | 30 | 1,881 | 31 | 1,918 | 1 | 37 | — | — |
| | Total - | 115 | 8,125 | 117 | 7,918 | 2 | 46 | — | 253 |

CENTRAL DIVISION.

| No. | ZILLAS. | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. |
| 6 | Bombay - - | 7 | 830 | 9 | 918 | 2 | 88 | — | — |
| 7 | Poona - - | 98 | 3,095 | 100 | 4,090 | 2 | 995 | — | — |
| 8 | Tanna - - | 29 | 1,481 | 43 | 2,368 | 14 | 887 | — | — |
| 9 | Peint State - | 8 | 158 | 8 | 168 | — | 10 | — | — |
| 10 | Ahmednuggur - | 62 | 2,651 | 79 | 3,751 | 17 | 1,100 | — | — |
| 11 | Sattara (Marathi) - | 30 | 1,407 | 66 | 3,425 | 25 | 1,267 | — | — |
| | Sholapoor (Marathi) | 11 | 751 | | | | | | |
| | Total - | 245 | 10,373 | 305 | 14,720 | 60 | 4,347 | — | — |

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Sattara (Canarese) - | 1 | 77 | 2 | 102 | 1 | 25 | — | — |
| | Sholapoor (Canarese) | 9 | 332 | 13 | 550 | 4 | 218 | — | — |
| 13 | Belgaum - | 30 | 1,702 | 43 | 2,044 | 13 | 342 | — | — |
| 14 | Dharwar - - | 18 | 1,372 | 42 | 1,904 | 24 | 532 | — | — |
| 15 | Rutnagherry - | 26 | 2,396 | 30 | 2,827 | 4 | 431 | — | — |
| | Total - | 84 | 5,879 | 130 | 7,427 | 46 | 1,548 | — | — |

SIND (inclusive of Municipal and Jagheer Schools under the Inspector).

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Kurrachee - - | 10 | 454 | 10 | 239 | — | — | — | 215 |
| 17 | Hyderabad - - | 22 | 911 | 29 | 806 | 7 | — | — | 105 |
| 18 | Shikarpoor - - | 18 | 910 | 15 | 545 | — | — | 3 | 365 |
| 19 | Frontier Districts - | 4 | 64 | closed. | | — | — | 4 | 64 |
| | Total - | 54 | 2,339 | 54 | 1,590 | 7 | — | 7 | 749 |

Add the POLITICAL AGENCIES inspected with the Northern Division.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Kattiwar - - | 31 | 2,423 | 46 | 3,305 | 15 | 882 | — | — |
| 21 | Pahlunpoor - - | 5 | 321 | 5 | 414 | — | 93 | — | — |
| 22 | Mahi Kanta - | 1 | 89 | 1 | 54 | — | — | — | 35 |
| 23 | Rewa Kanta - | 19 | 1,032 | 21 | 1,245 | 2 | 213 | — | — |
| 24 | Surat Agency - | 1 | 32 | 1 | 32 | — | — | — | — |
| | Total - | 57 | 3,897 | 74 | 5,050 | 17 | 1,188 | — | 35 |
| | Grand Total - | 555 | 30,630 | 680 | 36,705 | 132 | 7,129 | 7 | 1,037 |

| | Schools. | Scholars. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Increase - | 132 | 7,129 |
| Total Decrease - | 7 | 1,037 |
| Net Increase - | 125 | 6,092 |

## APPENDIX A.

LIST of LICENCES for OFFENSIVE and DANGEROUS TRADES, granted by the Municipal Commissioners in 1860.

| Number of Licences. | Description. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| 6 | Tanneries - - - - - - | 60 |
| 53 | Dyeing Houses - - - - - - | 530 |
| 3 | Hay Stacks - - - - - - | 30 |
| 161 | Fire Wood, Wood Timber, Bamboo, and Plank Depôts - | 1,620 |
| 51 | Charcoal Depôts - - - - - | 520 |
| 169 | Wool Stores - - - - - - | 1,750 |
| 1 | Hide Salting - - - - - - | 10 |
| 3 | Sulphur and Brimstone - - - - - | 30 |
| 3 | Saltpetre Refining - - - - - | 30 |
| 4 | Camphor Cleaning - - - - - | 40 |
| 1 | Dammer Boiling - - - - - | 10 |
| 1 | Slaughter Houses - - - - - | 50 |
| 1 | Melting Tallow - - - - - | 10 |
| 1 | Soap Boiling - - - - - | 10 |
| | Total - Rs. | 4,700 |

# CHAPTER XII.

# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

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# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES for the Year 1860-61.

## SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

### CIVIL JUSTICE.



Result of regular suits and appeals.

1. THE following statement exhibits the general result of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of the past year:—

| COURTS. | Instituted. | | Decided. | | | | Pending. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1859. | | 1860. | | Above One Year. | | Total pending 1st of January. | |
| | 1859. | 1860. | Decided on Trial. | Finally disposed of. | Decided on Trial. | Finally disposed of. | 1859. | 1860. | 1860. | 1861. |
| Saharunpore | 4,181 | 3,858 | 3,423 | 4,807 | 2,686 | 3,887 | 6 | — | 577 | 459 |
| Meerut | 3,866 | 3,306 | 3,066 | 4,395 | 2,561 | 3,191 | — | 3 | 414 | 543 |
| Allygurh | 5,243 | 4,013 | 4,541 | 5,704 | 3,853 | 4,585 | — | — | 1,095 | 544 |
| Moradabad | 7,384 | 6,323 | 5,635 | 7,998 | 5,081 | 6,591 | — | — | 818 | 591 |
| Bareilly | 5,097 | 4,642 | 4,015 | 5,856 | 4,160 | 5,257 | — | — | 1,309 | 784 |
| Shahjehanpore | 5,073 | 4,781 | 4,112 | 5,437 | 4,220 | 4,905 | 3 | 1 | 1,651 | 837 |
| Agra | 5,975 | 4,699 | 4,530 | 6,278 | 3,825 | 4,988 | 81 | 75 | 1,418 | 1,148 |
| Furruckabad | 5,679 | 5,751 | 5,170 | 6,651 | 4,428 | 5,414 | 6 | 4 | 794 | 1,099 |
| Mynpoory | 5,342 | 2,887 | 2,956 | 3,651 | 281 | 3,092 | — | — | 517 | 333 |
| Cawnpore | 1,851 | 2,277 | 1,486 | 1,951 | 1,797 | 2,252 | 1 | — | 253 | 286 |
| Futtehpore | 761 | 640 | 696 | 881 | 531 | 653 | — | 1 | 91 | 86 |
| Bundlekund | 1,570 | 1,459 | 1,022 | 1,555 | 1,154 | 1,487 | 2 | — | 217 | 192 |
| Allahabad | 2,995 | 3,107 | 2,340 | 3,025 | 2,545 | 3,156 | 1 | — | 757 | 732 |
| Goruckpore | 5,165 | 4,595 | 4,144 | 5,031 | 3,923 | 4,529 | — | 1 | 849 | 953 |
| Azimgurh | 2,937 | 2,572 | 2,484 | 2,955 | 2,269 | 2,710 | — | 1 | 530 | 418 |
| Jounpore | 2,121 | 2,074 | 1,994 | 2,213 | 1,791 | 1,963 | 2 | 4 | 738 | 882 |
| Mirzapore | 1,710 | 1,537 | 1,507 | 1,878 | 1,177 | 1,528 | 1 | 7 | 277 | 303 |
| Benares | 1,790 | 1,773 | 1,764 | 2,031 | 1,697 | 1,911 | — | — | 295 | 175 |
| Ghazeepore | 3,980 | 2,739 | 3,016 | 3,655 | 2,799 | 3,315 | 4 | 52 | 1,803 | 1,308 |
| Total | 71,220 | 63,038 | 57,901 | 75,952 | 50,778 | 65,414 | 107 | 149 | 14,403 | 11,673 |
| Increase | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 42 | — | — |
| Decrease | — | 8,182 | — | — | 7,123 | 10,538 | — | — | — | 2,633 |

There has been a decrease of 8,182 in the number of regular suits instituted in 1860, as compared with 1859; the result is attributed by the court to the prevailing famine, and to the introduction of Act X. of 1859, under which cases connected with rent have been transferred to the Revenue Courts; and there seem to be no other causes to which this falling off can be reasonably attributed. The decrease in the number of cases finally disposed of is a natural consequence of the diminution of suits. It will be seen, however, that the decrease in decided cases is confined solely to the Courts of the Moonsiffs, and the decrease of instituted suits is limited to the Courts of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. In the higher courts there is an increase in regard both to suits instituted and disposed of, and especially in those of the Judges.

Suits instituted decided, and pe ing.

2. The decrease in the number of pending suits effected in the Moonsiffs' Courts, as shown in the following statement (No. 2), amounting to 3,321 on 1st January 1861, as compared with the 1st January 1860, is creditable to the exertions of this class of officers; but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to perceive the large amount of work which is still pending in the courts of the Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, which would, as represented by the Court, in itself occupy an average of 11 months and 4 days to clear. The worst averages are in Meerut, Agra, Furruckabad, Jounpore, and Ghazeepore, which, the court remark, are in each case referrible to exceptional causes.

| COURTS. | Instituted. | | Decided. | | | | Pending. | | | | Time necessary to clear the File of Cases pending at the Close of 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1859. | | 1860. | | Above One Year. | | Total pending 1st of January. | | | |
| | 1859. | 1860. | Decided on Trial. | Finally disposed of. | Decided on Trial. | Finally disposed of. | 1859. | 1860. | 1860. | 1861. | Months. | Days. |
| Judges' - - | 5,839 | 6,802 | 2,586 | 2,588 | 3,101 | 3,386 | 49 | 30 | 1,890 | 2,633 | 9 | — |
| Increase - - | — | 963 | — | — | 515 | 798 | — | — | — | 743 | | |
| Decrease - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | — | — | | |
| Principal Sudder Ameens' - - | 3,734 | 3,754 | 5,252 | 6,292 | 5,719 | 6,379 | 45 | 111 | 1,787 | 1,873 | 3 | 15 |
| Increase - - | — | 20 | — | — | 467 | 87 | — | 66 | — | 86 | | |
| Decrease - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Sudder Ameens' - | 1,910 | 1,763 | 1,791 | 2,157 | 1,924 | 2,242 | 1 | 2 | 786 | 628 | 3 | — |
| Increase - - | — | — | — | — | 133 | 85 | — | 1 | — | — | | |
| Decrease - - | — | 147 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 158 | | |
| Moonsiffs' - - | 59,462 | 50,514 | 49,312 | 64,859 | 42,384 | 51,339 | 12 | 6 | 9,934 | 6,613 | 1 | 15 |
| Increase - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Decrease - - | — | 8,948 | — | — | 6,928 | 13,520 | — | 6 | — | 3,321 | | |
| Total - - | 71,220 | 63,038 | 57,901 | 75,952 | 50,778 | 65,414 | — | — | — | — | | |

The Lieutenant-Governor has requested the court to impress upon all the judicial officers, whose files are above the average, that it will be incumbent on them that they should show palpably better results at the close of 1861. It seems that the files of the judges in several districts, have been needlessly swelled by the retention of a large number of Moonsiffs' appeals, which might have been transferred to the Principal Sudder Ameens; and it has been suggested that the court might issue a general circular, enjoining greater caution in this regard. The statement of cases pending for more than one year has been disfigured by the returns submitted by the two Principal Sudder Ameens of Ghazeepore, whose work, the Lieutenant-Governor perceives, on a reference to the court's resolution on the administration of that district, is regarded by them as unsatisfactory.

Appeals under Section 160, Act X. of 1859.

3. An addition to the judge's work has been caused in several districts by the institution of appeals from the Revenue Courts under the provisions of Section 160 of Act X. of 1859, as shown in the tabular statement entered in the margin. The singularly large number of these appeals instituted before the Judge of Jounpore has not been unnoticed. It is owing to the unsatisfactory state of the records relating to subordinate tenures in that district, which will undergo a thorough revision in the course of the ensuing cold season.

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Appeals preferred under Section 160, Act X. of 1859, from Orders of Revenue Authorities to Judges. | DISTRICTS. | Number of Appeals preferred under Section 160, Act X. of 1859, from Orders of Revenue Authorities to Judges. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bareilly - - | 21 | Ghazeepore - - | 78 |
| Shahjehanpore - | 13 | Banda - - - | 4 |
| Goruckpore - - | 25 | Agra - - - | 5 |
| Allygurh - - | 44 | Azimgurh - - | 60 |
| Meerut - - - | 41 | Furruckabad - - | 56 |
| Saharunpore - - | 11 | Futtehpore - - | 23 |
| Allahabad - - | 112 | Jounpore - - | 244 |
| Moradabad - - | 12 | Benares - - | 36 |
| Mirzapore - - | 34 | Mynpoory - - | 27 |
| Cawnpore - - | 25 | | |

Amount of civil work performed by each judge.

4. The following statement shows the comparative amount of civil work performed in 1860 by each judge in the north-western provinces:—

| No. | Districts. | Original Suits. | Civil Business disposed of. | | | | | Number of each Judgeship classified in order of amount of Civil Work disposed of in 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Appeals. | | | Miscellaneous Cases included in Columns 1 to 11, commencing at Civil Courts, No. 2. | Total valuing Cases in Column 3 as one unit, Column 4 as 2 = 1 unit, Columns 5 and 6 as 4 = 1 unit, Column 7 as 7 = 1 unit. | |
| | | | From Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens. | From Collector under Act X. of 1859. | From Moonsiffs. | | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. |
| 1 | Azimgurh - | — | 53 | 35 | 297 | 72 | 120 | I. |
| | Allygurh - | 2 | 95 | 39 | 108 | 184 | 113 | II. |
| | Benares - - | 4 | 71 | 35 | 172 | 111 | 108 | III. |
| | Jounpore - | 5 | 59 | 108 | 113 | 95 | 104 | IV. |
| 5 | Bareilly - - | 14 | 37 | 11 | 206 | 96 | 101 | V. |
| | Saharunpore - | 3 | 69 | 5 | 198 | 67 | 99 | VI. |
| | Allahabad - | — | 65 | 77 | 68 | 200 | 98 | VII. |
| | Agra - - | 12 | 58 | — | 95 | 200 | 94 | VIII. |

| No. | Districts. | Original Suits. | Civil Business disposed of. | | | | | Number of each Judgeship classified in order of amount of Civil Work disposed of in 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Appeals. | | | Miscellaneous Cases included in Columns 1 to 11, commencing at Civil Courts, No. 2. | Total valuing Cases in Column 3 as one unit, Column 4 as 2 = 1 unit, Columns 5 and 6, as 4 = 1 unit, Column 7 as 7 = 1 unit. | |
| | | | From Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens. | From Collector under Act X. of 1859. | From Moonsiffs | | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. |
| | Ghazeepore - | 11 | 73 | 23 | 51 | 76 | 78 | IX. |
| 10 | Goruckpore - | — | 59 | 6 | 119 | 115 | 77 | X. |
| | Cawnpore - | 6 | 61 | 15 | 102 | 80 | 77 | X. |
| | Banda - - | — | 69 | 4 | 84 | 42 | 63 | XI. |
| | Shahjehanpore | 1 | 29 | 11 | 59 | 126 | 52 | XII. |
| | Furruckabad - | 4 | 23 | 8 | 102 | 33 | 49 | XIII. |
| 15 | Futtehpore - | 3 | 51 | 23 | 27 | 41 | 48 | XIV. |
| | Mirzapore - | 1 | 22 | 8 | 69 | 64 | 40 | XV. |
| | Mynpoory - | 4 | 32 | 10 | 13 | 60 | 35 | XVI. |
| | Meerut - - | 1 | 23 | 14 | 12 | 44 | 26 | XVII. |
| 19 | Moradabad - | — | 15 | — | 24 | 41 | 20 | XVIII. |
| | Total - | 71 | 964 | 432 | 1,919 | 1,747 | — | — |

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to perceive from the resolutions recorded by the court on the reports of the respective judges, that they have urged upon them the expediency of taking up a larger number of original suits. Only 71 in all have been disposed of during the year under review by the judges themselves. The judges will be free this year from the extraordinary labour of Special Commissions, and, therefore, the result of the present year will probably show some difference in the classification in the last column.

It appears that out of 54,451 original suits and appeals decided in trial during the year, 8,855 were decided *ex-parte*, and 16,910 on confession. The judges and the court are unanimously of opinion, that the confessions are, almost without exception, made without any fraudulent intent; and the question may therefore be regarded as having been disposed of, especially as a Bill is before the Legislative Council for legalizing cognovits without suit.

Result of appeal

5. It will be perceived that the result of the appeal statement, as shown below, is most creditable for the Moonsiffs as a body. One 9 per cent. of their decisions have been appealed from; and of these only 37 per cent. have been reversed, modified, or remanded. One half of the 71 original suits decided by the Judges themselves were carried in appeal to the Sudder Court, and of these, in 32 per cent. the decisions were reversed, modified, or remanded.

| COURTS. | Number of Suits decided. | Appeals admitted. | Appeals reversed or modified. | Appeals confirmed. | Proportion of Appeals admitted to Suits decided. | Proportion of Reversals, including Orders modified, and Remands to Appeals tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moonsiffs' - - | 53,327 | 4,674 | 1,613 | 2,744 | 9 | 37 |
| Sudder Ameens' - | 1,890 | 328 | 124 | 198 | 17 | 39 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens' | 5,341 | 1,014 | 271 | 500 | 19 | 35 |
| Judges' - - - | 71 | 36 | 12 | 25 | 50 | 32 |

Duration of suit

6. The improvement observable in the duration of suits in every class of court, as shown in the following statement, is very gratifying, and is especially creditable to the Moonsiffs.

| COURTS. | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. |
| Moonsiffs' - - - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 24 |
| Sudder Ameens' - - | 4 | 6 | 3 | 8 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens' - | 4 | 7 | 3 | 29 |
| Judges' - - - | 6 | 7 | 5 | 8 |

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Execution of decrees.

7. It is satisfactory to observe from the following return a slight improvement (*viz.*, 3 per cent.) in the number of decrees completely executed as compared with last year's return. But the court have been informed that a more favourable result might have been expected, and should still be looked for.

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Applications for execution of Decree. | | | | Proportion of Column 2 to Column 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Completely executed. | Partially executed. | Struck off. | Total disposed in every way. | |
| Saharunpore | 1,313 | 1,190 | 2,619 | 5,122 | 26 |
| Meerut | 714 | 823 | 1,740 | 3,277 | 21 |
| Allygurh | 933 | 1,022 | 2,175 | 4,130 | 23 |
| Moradabad | 1,652 | 1,462 | 2,566 | 5,680 | 29 |
| Bareilly | 1,227 | 876 | 1,601 | 3,704 | 33 |
| Shahjehanpore | 1,405 | 952 | 1,762 | 4,092 | 34 |
| Agra | 1,127 | 950 | 2,388 | 4,465 | 25 |
| Mynpoory | 666 | 595 | 825 | 2,086 | 32 |
| Furruckabad | 1,496 | 1,520 | 2,457 | 5,473 | 27 |
| Cawnpore | 744 | 367 | 468 | 1,579 | 41 |
| Futtehpore | 210 | 95 | 178 | 483 | 43 |
| Bundlekund | 507 | — | 614 | 1,121 | 45 |
| Allahabad | 959 | 647 | 1,401 | 3,007 | 31 |
| Goruckpore | 2,004 | 490 | 1,881 | 4,375 | 46 |
| Azimgurh | 1,039 | 217 | 1,199 | 2,455 | 42 |
| Jounpore | 773 | 206 | 524 | 1,503 | 51 |
| Mirzapore | 449 | 297 | 662 | 1,408 | 32 |
| Benares | 484 | 445 | 719 | 1,648 | 29 |
| Ghazeepore | 1,019 | 444 | 1,251 | 2,714 | 38 |
| Kumaon | 415 | 153 | 231 | 799 | 52 |
| Total | 19,136 | 12,724 | 27,261 | 59,121 | 32 |

Description of original suits.

8. The proportion of suits for real property and for bond debt, compared with other descriptions of original suits, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DIVISIONS. | DISTRICTS. | Number of Suits instituted for | | | | | Proportion of Suits for real Property to total Suits. | Proportion of Suits for Bond Debt to total Suits. |
| | | Land Rent. | Real Property. | Debts on Bond. | Other Suits. | Total. | | |
| MEERUT | Saharunpore | 23 | 145 | 2,928 | 515 | 3,571 | 3 | 82 |
| | Meerut | 18 | 141 | 2,305 | 580 | 3,064 | 5 | 75 |
| | Allygurh | — | 87 | 2,837 | 703 | 3,627 | 2 | 78 |
| ROHILCUND | Moradabad | 72 | 311 | 4,557 | 1,108 | 6,048 | 5 | 75 |
| | Bareilly | 44 | 119 | 3,426 | 663 | 4,252 | 3 | 81 |
| | Shahjehanpore | 46 | 112 | 3,564 | 696 | 4,418 | 3 | 81 |
| AGRA | Agra | 41 | 99 | 3,732 | 523 | 4,395 | 2 | 85 |
| | Mynpoory | — | 109 | 2,010 | 534 | 2,653 | 4 | 76 |
| | Furruckabad | 15 | 162 | 3,941 | 1,200 | 5,318 | 3 | 74 |
| ALLAHABAD | Cawnpore | 16 | 88 | 1,350 | 598 | 2,052 | 4 | 66 |
| | Futtehpore | 1 | 59 | 211 | 275 | 546 | 11 | 31 |
| | Bundlekund | 1 | 72 | 857 | 419 | 1,349 | 5 | 64 |
| | Allahabad | — | 78 | 1,977 | 578 | 2,633 | 3 | 75 |
| BENARES | Goruckpore | — | 785 | 1,570 | 1,588 | 3,943 | 20 | 40 |
| | Azimgurh | 23 | 388 | 768 | 880 | 2,059 | 19 | 32 |
| | Jounpore | 16 | 28 | 674 | 687 | 1,405 | 2 | 48 |
| | Mirzapore | — | 20 | 839 | 529 | 1,388 | 1 | 60 |
| | Benares | 3 | 50 | 1,076 | 412 | 1,541 | 3 | 70 |
| | Ghazeepore | 2 | 80 | 1,045 | 853 | 1,980 | 4 | 51 |
| | Total | 321 | 2,913 | 39,667 | 13,341 | 56,242 | 6 | 71 |

It seems that, as hitherto, the great proportion of the litigation, no less than 71 per cent., is connected with claims for bond debts.

Value of stamps sold.

9. The marginal memorandum shows the value of judicial stamps sold in the subordinate Civil Courts in these provinces during the past year.

Value of Stamps sold.

| Aggregate Value of Stamps. filed. | Refunded on Razeenamah. | Net Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 5,75,412 | 52,623 | 5,22,789 |

It appears that the sum refunded on razeenamah during the year amounts to rupees 52,623, and a question has arisen whether the system of refund should not be abolished. On this point the judges of the court are divided in opinion. The majority, Messrs. Morgan, Lean, and Wylly, holding that the institution stamp is a heavy tax on justice, the most objectionable of all taxes, which can be defended on no principle, but that of financial necessity; and it is but just, therefore, that when the assistance of the courts is not required to enforce a right, as is the case in razeenamahs, the refund should be made. Messrs. Gubbins and Ross, on the other hand, apart from the financial question, are of opinion that the system encourages needless litigation by permitting parties to recover by compromise the greater part of their law charges. They also think that it has a tendency to foster the practice of instituting groundless suits for the sole purpose of extracting money from some wealthy man, who is content to pay something rather than risk the annoyance and chances of litigation. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the view taken of this question by Messrs. Gubbins and Ross, and the court have been informed that he will be prepared, on a fitting occasion, to advocate an amendment of the law on this head, fully assured that the result will show, in the diminished number of suits settled by razeenamah, that the means at present allowed of recovering the institution stamp have been abused. It is true, as observed by the majority of the judges, that the time of the court is not so much taken up when a razeenamah is filed as it would be if the case were contested throughout; but some of its time has, nevertheless, been taken up in the proceedings connected with the institution of the suit; and in all *bonâ fide* cases of razeenamahs, it is the fact of the existence of the Civil Court, with all its costly apparatus, which has enabled the plaintiff to obtain his dues from the defendant, in consequence of which he has filed a razeenamah; and it seems but reasonable, therefore, that he should pay something towards the support of the court to which he is indebted for the recovery of his rights. The financial aspect of the case, too, must not be lost sight of at the present time. The gain to Government in these provinces alone will apparently not fall short of half a lakh of rupees per annum; and, moreover, refund is no longer allowed in cases of appeal. For all these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor is in favour of the proposal to abolish the practice of refunding the cost of the stamp of the original suit on the filing of a razeenamah.

Per-centage of costs to suit.

10. It is satisfactory to perceive the considerable reduction exhibited in the subjoined return, in the per-centage of costs to value of suits in all the courts, but those of the Sudder Ameens, in which the costs exceed rupees 17 per cent. The average in the Judges' Courts is only 6·75 per cent., which is very moderate. The court have not yet concluded the inquiries which they have instituted into the causes which determine the varying per-centage of the amount of costs to the value of suits; and this subject will not be lost sight of in the next annual report.

| COURTS. | Total Number of Suits disposed of, Original and Appeal. | Total Value of ditto. | Total Cost of Ditto. | Average Value of each Suit. | Average Costs of each Suit. | Per-centage of Costs to Value. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1860. | 1859. |
| Judges' - - - | 3,532 | 28,25,577 | 1,91,943 | 780 | 54 | 6·75 | 11·65 |
| Principal Sudder Ameens' | 6,858 | 59,78,511 | 6,75,887 | 871 | 98 | 11·14 | 12·25 |
| Sudder Ameens' - - | 1,890 | 7,42,366 | 1,32,367 | 392 | 70 | 17·83 | 1·50 |
| Moonsiffs' - - | 53,327 | 40,65,120 | 6,25,065 | 76 | 11 | 15·37 | 19·25 |

Statement of the court's regular fil and special appe file.

11. From the marginal memorandum it appears that, at the same rate at which the work has been conducted during the year, it would take 14 months to clear the regular file of the Sudder Court. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to note that, by abandoning the practice of writing formal English decisions, and the substitution of a simple English order of a few lines for the rejection of all unadmitted special appeals, the court have been able materially to lighten their labours in that department; and he trusts that, with the aid of the second extra judge, whose appointment was sanctioned in the month of September by the Government of India, they will be able to report the clearance of all arrears on their files at the expiration of the current year.

| Appeals. | Pending on 1st January. | | Admitted in | | Disposed of in | | Pending on 1st January. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 860. | 1860. | 1861. |
| Regular - | 177 | 150 | 75 | 82 | 102 | 105 | 150 | 127 |
| Special - | 291 | 724 | 578 | 732 | 145 | 509 | 724 | 947 |

Incarceration of debtors.

12. It is gratifying to find that the court and the judges are unanimously of opinion, that the power conferred on the subordinate civil courts of imprisoning debtors in execution of decree, have not been abused by them. The number of debtors incarcerated during the year is 703, or 136 more than during 1859.

Operation of sect 24, Act VIII. of 1859.

13. Subjoined is the result of the judicious circular issued by the court calling for the returns of the number of cases in which either of the parties to a suit was prosecuted criminally for false

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verification of plaints or written statements, under Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859. The court state that they are convinced, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with them in thinking, that there is no ground for any apprehension that the honest plaintiff or defendant need hesitate about instituting "a fair though doubtful claim, or maintaining a dubious though legitimate defence." The court have, however, been requested to notice this subject again in their report for the year 1861. At present, on the whole, they are inclined to think that the powers conferred by the Section have hardly been had recourse to sufficiently, with a view to check the abuses which formerly existed in so glaring a form, and which the provisions of the Section are intended and calculated to meet.

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Cases prosecuted for false Verification under Section 24. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|
| Saharunpore | — | — |
| Meerut | 2 | Convicted. |
| Allygurh | 3 | 1 Convicted. |
| Moradabad | 1 | Convicted. |
| Bareilly | * | * |
| Shahjehanpore | 1 | Convicted. |
| Agra | — | — |
| Furruckabad | 4 | 1 Convicted. |
| Mynpoory | 1 | Acquitted. |
| Cawnpore | 1 | Convicted. |
| Futtehpore | — | — |
| Bundlekund | — | — |
| Allahabad | — | — |
| Goruckpore | — | — |
| Azimgurh | — | — |
| Jounpore | — | — |
| Mirzapore | — | — |
| Ghazeepore | — | — |
| Benares | 4 | 3 Convicted. |
| Total | 17 | 10 Convicted. 7 Acquitted. |

Working of sect. 244, Act VIII. of 1859.

14. The following statement shows the working of Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, which has for its object the substitution, at the instance of the collector, of temporary alienation of an estate, in lieu of sale in execution of a decree. Only 175 such representations were made throughout these provinces, but the number will probably increase during the currency of the present year. The court have been requested to impress upon the zillah judges the importance of keeping in view the means which are placed in their hands by Sections 190 and 243, of mitigating the effects of a decree to the debtor without any material detriment to the interests of the creditor.

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Recommendations made by the Revenue Authorities under Section 244, Act VIII. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Saharunpore | 8 | 4 rejected. |
| Meerut | 22 | Sale stayed. |
| Allygurh | 4 | Pending. |
| Moradabad | — | — |
| Bareilly | 45 | — |
| Shahjehanpore | 8 | — |
| Agra | 26 | — |
| Furruckabad | — | — |
| Mynpoory | 20 | — |
| Cawnpore | — | — |
| Futtehpore | — | — |
| Bundlekund | — | — |
| Allahabad | 6 | — |
| Goruckpore | * | — |
| Azimgurh | 33 | — |
| Jounpore | 1 | — |
| Mirzapore | — | — |
| Ghazeepore | — | — |
| Benares | — | — |
| Total | 175 | |

troduction the system of

15. The successful results which, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, has attended the introduction of the system of entertaining muzkooree peons on regular fixed salaries of

Muzkooree peons on fixed salaries.

rupees 5 and rupees 4 a month, is a subject for sincere congratulation. It seems that a body of men, only 13 short of 3,000, have been maintained on regular pay, at an outlay of rupees 1,17,740 for the nine months, beginning from 1st April 1860; and that there is a net surplus available from the Tulubanah Fund amounting to rupees 7,002–0–5, at the disposal of the Government. It further appears that the sum of rupees 41,577, or one-fourth of the total tulubanah collections has been paid during the past year, under the authority of Section 14, Regulation XXVI. of 1814, as Nazirs' meeran. The court rightly regard this as a needless and wasteful expenditure; and propose that, on the abolition of the regulation in question, this sum shall be devoted to the maintenance of a respectably paid establishment for every moonsiffe. They have further proposed that the present amount in deposit, viz., rupees 7,002, be spent in increasing the pay of the Amlah of the Moonsiff's Court during the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor is reluctantly compelled to record his opinion that, in the present financial exigency, neither of these proposals can be prudently allowed. It is shown that, on the abolition of Regulation XXVI. of 1814, a saving of upwards of half a lakh of rupees will be effected annually in these tulubanah collections; and the sum is sufficiently large to render it inexpedient at present to expend it in the manner suggested. His Honour, however, gladly acknowledges the truth and the justice of the principle enunciated by the court that these savings may, both judiciously and legitimately, be devoted to the improvement of the judicial administration, and he has informed the court that, at a period of less monetary pressure, he will be glad if they will bring their proposals forward, in the full assurance that they will meet with favourable consideration.

Since the above was written, Act XXVI. of 1814 has been repealed, with the exception of Section 14, which provides for Nazirs' meeran. As it appears objectionable in every way that the system should be preserved, the subject will be specially referred for the consideration of the Legislative Council through the member for these provinces.

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Peons. | Amount of Tulubanah realised after deducting the One Fourth paid to Nazirs. | Amount of Salaries of Peons. | Surplus at the Close of the Year. | Deficit at the Close of the Year. | Net Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Saharunpore - | 161 | 6,640 7 10 | 7,004 0 0 | - - - | 363 8 2 | — |
| Meerut - - | 170 | 6,962 9 3 | 6,843 0 0 | 119 9 3 | - - | 119 9 3 |
| Allygurh - - | 220 | 8,295 2 6 | 8,068 0 0 | 227 2 6 | - - | 227 2 6 |
| Moradabad - | 274 | 12,270 2 7 | 11,067 0 0 | 1,203 2 7 | - - | 1,203 2 7 |
| Bareilly - - | 180 | 7,634 15 3 | 7,262 0 0 | 372 15 3 | - - | 372 15 3 |
| Shahjehanpore - | 237 | 9,972 14 6 | 9,955 0 0 | 17 14 6 | - - | 17 14 6 |
| Agra - - | 210 | 8,578 1 1 | 8,967 0 0 | - - - | 388 14 11 | — |
| Furruckabad - | 174 | 9,634 14 9 | 7,032 0 0 | 2,602 14 9 | - - | 2,602 14 9 |
| Mynpoory - - | 96 | 4,649 3 3 | 4,243 0 0 | 406 3 3 | - - | 406 3 3 |
| Cawnpore - - | 197 | 3,819 10 3 | 3,061 0 0 | 758 10 3 | - - | 758 10 3 |
| Futtehpore - | 32 | Not received. | — | — | — | — |
| Bundlekund - | 71 | 3,051 6 0 | 2,870 0 0 | 181 6 0 | - - | 181 6 0 |
| Allahabad - - | 170 | 6,964 12 3 | 6,882 0 0 | 82 12 3 | - - | 82 12 3 |
| Goruckpore - | 281 | 15,160 9 3 | 14,027 0 0 | 1,133 9 3 | - - | 1,133 9 3 |
| Azimghur - - | 116 | 4,231 13 6 | 4,144 0 0 | 87 13 6 | - - | 87 13 6 |
| Jounpore - - | 96 | 2,960 4 6 | 2,917 0 0 | 43 4 6 | - - | 43 4 6 |
| Mirzapore - - | 83 | 4,474 3 4 | 4,289 0 0 | 185 3 4 | - - | 185 3 4 |
| Benares - - | 65 | 4,398 15 3 | 4,322 0 0 | 76 15 3 | - - | 76 15 3 |
| Ghazeepore - | 154 | 5,032 15 1 | 4,778 0 0 | 254 15 1 | - - | 254 15 1 |
| Kumaon - - | — | Exceptional. | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | 752 7 1 | 7,754 7 6 |
| | | | | | Deduct | 752 7 1 |
| Total - | 2,987 | 1,24,733 0 5 | 1,17,731 0 0 | 7,754 7 6 | - - | 7,002 0 5 |

Result of the civ administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

16. The report of the civil administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories shows an increase of efficiency in every branch.

There was an increase in original suits—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1859 - - - - | 8,387 |
| In 1860 - - - - | 9,413 |

In 1859, in execution of decrees, the balance unexecuted, amounted to 736.
In 1860 " " " " to 562.

The value of stamps sold in 1859 was - Rs. 36,598
Ditto ditto in 1860 was - 42,534

The number of common appeals in 1859 was - - 427
Ditto ditto in 1860 was - - 426

Of these there were pending at the close of 1859 - 26
Ditto ditto of 1860 - 59

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But of these 59, 42 were on the file of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Saugor, who had long been in failing health, and ultimately died on the 7th December.

There is marked improvement in the average duration of trials, viz.:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1849 | - | - | - | 42 days |
| In 1860 | - | - | - | 29 „ |

and this result would have been much better had it not been for the discreditable returns from three Moonsiffees. The Lieutenant-Governor will take care that the statements for next year shall exhibit a still further improvement in this respect.

Thea bove satisfactory results may be attributed partly to increased confidence on the part of the people in our courts and in the stability of our Government, and partly to the zealous administration of the judicial officers, one of whom was the lamented Mr. Craigie.

Result of the administration of Ajmere.

17. The returns for Ajmere present nothing which calls for notice in the pages of an annual administration report.

Publication of the opinions of the law officers of the court.

18. During the past year arrangements have been made for the publication of such by-gone opinions of the law officers of the court as escaped the general destruction of records during the mutinies, and future opinions will hereafter be prepared for publication, both question and answers in English. References for opinions to the Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers can only now be made through the zillah judge to the registrar of the court. The advantages of this system over the old one, under which any civil court could put a question to these officers on any subject and in any language, is obvious.

Revised rules for the examination of moonsiffs and pleaders.

During the year a revised set of rules has been established for the examination of candidates for the office of moonsiff and pleader, which will be found in Appendix No. 1.

Abolition of the Banda judgeship, and introduction of Courts of Small Causes.

20. The proposals made during the year to abolish the Banda judgeship and add the district of Banda to the jurisdiction of the Judge at Futtehpore, as well as to establish three Small Cause Courts at Allahabad, at Agra, and at Benares, have been sanctioned. But as these arrangements have been carried into effect in the course of the present year, they may be more appropriately commented on in the next annual administration report.

Reduction of holidays, Hindoo and Mahomedan, under Act L. of 1860.

21. Under the provisions of Act L. of 1860 the Hindoo and Mahomedan holidays have been reduced, as a tentative measure, to 18 and 9 respectively as shown below. Besides those contained in the list of Hindoo holidays all days on which a solar or lunar eclipse may occur, may be counted as holidays.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAHOMEDAN | 1. Shub-i-Burat | - | - | 1 |
| | 2. Eed-ool-fitr | - | - | 2 |
| | 3. Eed-ooz-zoha | - | - | 2 |
| | 4. Mohurrum | - | - | 3 |
| | 5. Barah Wafat | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | 9 |
| HINDOO | 1. Sree Punchumee | - | - | 1 |
| | 2. Sheo Ratree | - | - | 1 |
| | 3. Holee | - | - | 2 |
| | 4. Ramnowmee | - | - | 1 |
| | 5. Nirjulla Ekadushee | - | - | 1 |
| | 6. Ruksha Bundun | - | - | 1 |
| | 7. Junum Ushtumee | - | - | 1 |
| | 8. Unnunt Chowdus | - | - | 1 |
| | 9. Duhsera | - | - | 5 |
| | 10. Dewalee | - | - | 2 |
| | 11. Junun Dooj | - | - | 1 |
| | 12. Deo Uthan | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | 18 |

## SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General statement of business performed during the year.

22. The following statement shows that the number of persons under trial during the year has fluctuated but little as compared with 1859, being 72,904 in the past, and 71,449 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of in 1860 shows a gradual improvement. The comparative

paucity of cases which have been pending above three months is satisfactory, and the results would have been still more so, were it not for the large number of such cases which were pending in Humeerpoor and Agra, viz., 21 and 35 respectively. The court have been requested to inform the magistrates of those districts that the Government will expect to find a marked improvement in this respect in the course of the ensuing year:—

| DISTRICTS. | Total Number of Persons under Trial during the Year. | | | Total Number of Persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the Magisterial authorities. | | | Number of Persons under Trial at the close of the Year, columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1. | | | No. of Persons whose Cases have been pending above 3 Months. | Number of Persons whose Cases were disposed of by the Magisterial authorities. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Convicted, including committed. | | | Acquitted. | | |
| | H. | M. | Total. | H. | M. | Total. | H. | M. | Total. | | H. | M | Total. | H. | M. | Total. |
| Saharunpore | 584 | 1,273 | 1,857 | 559 | 1,238 | 1,797 | 16 | 30 | 46 | - - | 330 | 1,092 | 1,422 | 229 | 146 | 375 |
| 1859 | 474 | 972 | 1,446 | 460 | 943 | 1,403 | 10 | 23 | 33 | - - | 230 | 567 | 797 | 230 | 376 | 606 |
| Mozuffernuggur | 394 | 1,118 | 1,512 | 383 | 1,111 | 1,494 | 3 | — | 3 | - - | 158 | 859 | 1,017 | 225 | 252 | 477 |
| 1859 | 581 | 1,454 | 2,035 | 531 | 1,397 | 1,928 | 19 | 13 | 32 | - - | 202 | 911 | 1,113 | 329 | 486 | 815 |
| Dehra Dhoon | 151 | 544 | 695 | 138 | 529 | 667 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 82 | 334 | 416 | 56 | 195 | 251 |
| 1859 | 183 | 760 | 943 | 174 | 750 | 924 | 2 | 4 | 6 | - - | 75 | 469 | 544 | 99 | 281 | 380 |
| Meerut | 986 | 2,593 | 3,579 | 948 | 2,549 | 3,497 | 24 | 24 | 48 | - - | 614 | 2,008 | 2,622 | 334 | 541 | 875 |
| 1859 | 702 | 2,265 | 2,967 | 662 | 2,213 | 2,875 | 27 | 20 | 47 | 47 | 409 | 1,527 | 1,936 | 253 | 686 | 939 |
| Boolundshuhur | 532 | 1,493 | 2,025 | 487 | 1,451 | 1,938 | 35 | 37 | 72 | - - | 337 | 909 | 1,246 | 150 | 542 | 692 |
| 1859 | 432 | 2,042 | 2,474 | 412 | 1,993 | 2,405 | 17 | 44 | 61 | - - | 211 | 1,270 | 1,481 | 201 | 723 | 924 |
| Allygurh | 608 | 1,358 | 1,966 | 581 | 1,300 | 1,881 | 24 | 34 | 58 | - - | 383 | 699 | 1,082 | 198 | 601 | 799 |
| 1859 | 601 | 1,458 | 2,059 | 575 | 1,411 | 1,986 | 14 | 17 | 31 | - - | 332 | 813 | 1,145 | 243 | 595 | 841 |
| Moradabad | 934 | 1,073 | 2,007 | 906 | 1,024 | 1,930 | 16 | 30 | 46 | - - | 508 | 647 | 1,155 | 398 | 377 | 775 |
| 1859 | 995 | 1,266 | 2,261 | 961 | 1,229 | 2,190 | 19 | 21 | 40 | - - | 366 | 598 | 964 | 595 | 631 | 1,226 |
| Bijnour | 470 | 831 | 1,301 | 448 | 803 | 1,251 | 15 | 19 | 34 | - - | 251 | 426 | 677 | 197 | 377 | 574 |
| 1859 | 332 | 695 | 1,027 | 309 | 659 | 968 | 20 | 5 | 25 | - - | 121 | 355 | 476 | 188 | 304 | 492 |
| Bareilly | 1,379 | 1,637 | 3,016 | 1,339 | 1,585 | 2,924 | 35 | 42 | 77 | - - | 641 | 786 | 1,427 | 698 | 799 | 1,497 |
| 1859 | 1,530 | 1,718 | 3,248 | 1,490 | 1,615 | 3,105 | 16 | 60 | 76 | 4 | 528 | 882 | 1,410 | 962 | 733 | 1,695 |
| Shahjehanpore | 739 | 2,190 | 2,929 | 709 | 2,134 | 2,843 | 22 | 41 | 63 | 1 | 458 | 1,285 | 1,743 | 251 | 849 | 1,100 |
| 1859 | 772 | 964 | 1,736 | 745 | 936 | 1,681 | 21 | 22 | 43 | - - | 418 | 537 | 955 | 327 | 399 | 726 |
| Budaon | 1,182 | 1,385 | 2,567 | 1,173 | 1,371 | 2,544 | 4 | 6 | 10 | - - | 765 | 780 | 1,545 | 408 | 591 | 999 |
| 1859 | 861 | 1,253 | 2,114 | 818 | 1,157 | 1,975 | 40 | 86 | 126 | - - | 385 | 594 | 979 | 433 | 563 | 996 |
| Agra | 1,395 | 2,664 | 4,059 | 1,312 | 2,543 | 3,855 | 64 | 111 | 175 | 35 | 687 | 1,244 | 1,931 | 625 | 1,299 | 1,924 |
| 1859 | 1,122 | 2,745 | 3,867 | 1,065 | 2,727 | 3,792 | 40 | 13 | 53 | - - | 640 | 1,416 | 2,056 | 425 | 1,311 | 1,736 |
| Muttra | 678 | 1,310 | 1,988 | 637 | 1,227 | 1,864 | 34 | 72 | 106 | - - | 444 | 761 | 1,205 | 193 | 466 | 659 |
| 1859 | 629 | 1,150 | 1,779 | 591 | 1,115 | 1,706 | 20 | 20 | 40 | - - | 353 | 620 | 973 | 238 | 495 | 733 |
| Furruckabad | 704 | 2,001 | 2,705 | 673 | 1,967 | 2,640 | 19 | 15 | 34 | - - | 440 | 1,692 | 2,132 | 233 | 275 | 508 |
| 1859 | 761 | 2,235 | 2,996 | 711 | 2,155 | 2,866 | 39 | 56 | 95 | 10 | 390 | 1,579 | 1,969 | 321 | 576 | 897 |
| Mynpoory | 481 | 1,252 | 1,670 | 405 | 1,225 | 1,630 | 11 | 16 | 27 | - - | 242 | 675 | 917 | 173 | 550 | 723 |
| 1859 | 382 | 1,350 | 1,738 | 360 | 1,339 | 1,699 | 15 | 7 | 22 | - - | 206 | 750 | 956 | 154 | 589 | 743 |
| Etawah | 271 | 1,765 | 2,036 | 265 | 1,715 | 1,980 | 3 | 20 | 23 | - - | 168 | 1,133 | 1,301 | 97 | 582 | 679 |
| 1859 | 422 | 1,291 | 1,713 | 397 | 1,160 | 1,557 | 17 | 23 | 40 | - - | 241 | 582 | 823 | 156 | 578 | 734 |
| Etah | 607 | 1,327 | 1,934 | 597 | 1,318 | 1,915 | 10 | 1 | 11 | - - | 389 | 715 | 1,104 | 208 | 603 | 811 |
| 1859 | 486 | 1,950 | 2,436 | 468 | 1,921 | 2,389 | 17 | 23 | 40 | - - | 238 | 920 | 1,158 | 230 | 1,001 | 1,231 |
| Cawnpore | 700 | 1,259 | 1,959 | 684 | 1,203 | 1,887 | 6 | 45 | 51 | - - | 386 | 650 | 1,036 | 298 | 553 | 851 |
| 1859 | 830 | 1,223 | 2,053 | 777 | 1,163 | 1,940 | 18 | 41 | 59 | 1 | 393 | 532 | 925 | 384 | 631 | 1,015 |
| Futtehpore | 334 | 1,093 | 1,427 | 326 | 1,070 | 1,396 | — | 5 | 5 | - - | 187 | 688 | 875 | 138 | 383 | 521 |
| 1859 | 339 | 866 | 1,205 | 291 | 841 | 1,132 | 34 | 23 | 57 | - - | 149 | 536 | 685 | 142 | 305 | 447 |
| Banda | 289 | 1,217 | 1,506 | 276 | 1,191 | 1,467 | 4 | 12 | 16 | - - | 171 | 659 | 830 | 105 | 532 | 637 |
| 1859 | 621 | 1,464 | 2,085 | 616 | 1,899 | 2,015 | 3 | 23 | 26 | - - | 217 | 633 | 850 | 399 | 766 | 1,165 |
| Allahabad | 601 | 2,033 | 2,634 | 542 | 2,020 | 2,562 | 56 | 10 | 66 | - - | 354 | 1,453 | 1,807 | 188 | 567 | 755 |
| 1859 | 503 | 1,522 | 2,025 | 484 | 1,507 | 1,991 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 4 | 251 | 868 | 1,119 | 233 | 639 | 872 |
| Goruckpore | 759 | 1,261 | 2,020 | 739 | 1,252 | 1,991 | 19 | 7 | 26 | - - | 367 | 897 | 1,264 | 372 | 355 | 727 |
| 1859 | 687 | 1,096 | 1,783 | 684 | 1,052 | 1,736 | 2 | 37 | 39 | 23 | 361 | 633 | 994 | 323 | 419 | 742 |
| Azimgurh | 775 | 950 | 1,725 | 751 | 931 | 1,682 | 11 | 19 | 30 | - - | 389 | 687 | 1,076 | 362 | 244 | 606 |
| 1859 | 1,162 | 807 | 1,969 | 1,112 | 781 | 1,893 | 38 | 29 | 67 | 9 | 427 | 388 | 815 | 685 | 393 | 1,078 |
| Jounpore | 654 | 1,508 | 2,162 | 603 | 1,482 | 2,085 | 42 | 12 | 54 | - - | 280 | 893 | 1,173 | 323 | 589 | 912 |
| 1859 | 700 | 1,556 | 2,256 | 668 | 1,522 | 2,190 | 32 | 24 | 56 | 5 | 317 | 845 | 1,162 | 351 | 677 | 1,028 |
| Mirzapore | 583 | 1,647 | 2,230 | 543 | 1,589 | 2,132 | 29 | 48 | 77 | 8 | 325 | 921 | 1,246 | 218 | 668 | 886 |
| 1859 | 623 | 1,360 | 1,983 | 611 | 1,332 | 1,943 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 6 | 451 | 886 | 1,337 | 160 | 446 | 606 |
| Benares | 1,132 | 1,962 | 3,094 | 1,074 | 1,879 | 2,953 | 45 | 70 | 115 | 7 | 529 | 1,054 | 1,583 | 545 | 825 | 1,370 |
| 1859 | 1,362 | 2,421 | 3,783 | 1,283 | 2,330 | 3,613 | 54 | 45 | 99 | 1 | 602 | 1,125 | 1,727 | 681 | 1,205 | 1,886 |
| Ghazeepore | 620 | 1,405 | 2,025 | 611 | 1,385 | 1,996 | 6 | 16 | 22 | - - | 381 | 997 | 1,378 | 230 | 388 | 618 |
| 1859 | 791 | 1,287 | 2,078 | 758 | 1,269 | 2,027 | 16 | 16 | 32 | - - | 436 | 829 | 1,265 | 322 | 440 | 762 |
| Saugor | 472 | 1,500 | 1,972 | 457 | 1,489 | 1,946 | 4 | 7 | 11 | - - | 323 | 1,247 | 1,570 | 134 | 242 | 376 |
| 1859 | 385 | 1,352 | 1,737 | 362 | 1,331 | 1,693 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 4 | 241 | 966 | 1,207 | 121 | 365 | 486 |
| Dumoh | 185 | 397 | 582 | 176 | 384 | 560 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 4 | 137 | 295 | 432 | 39 | 89 | 128 |
| 1859 | 196 | 386 | 582 | 174 | 386 | 560 | 19 | — | 19 | 3 | 132 | 304 | 436 | 42 | 82 | 124 |
| Jubbulpore | 586 | 921 | 1,507 | 567 | 921 | 1,488 | 8 | 4 | 12 | - - | 323 | 591 | 914 | 244 | 330 | 574 |
| 1859 | 404 | 865 | 1,269 | 377 | 862 | 1,239 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 245 | 527 | 772 | 132 | 335 | 467 |
| Mundlah | 252 | 378 | 630 | 221 | 378 | 599 | 8 | — | 8 | - - | 160 | 259 | 419 | 61 | 119 | 180 |
| 1859 | 200 | 436 | 636 | 193 | 425 | 618 | 4 | 7 | 11 | - - | 132 | 316 | 448 | 61 | 109 | 170 |
| Seonee | 288 | 576 | 864 | 232 | 557 | 789 | 4 | 14 | 18 | - - | 137 | 358 | 495 | 95 | 199 | 294 |
| 1859 | 231 | 359 | 590 | 204 | 359 | 563 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 158 | 291 | 449 | 46 | 68 | 114 |
| Hoshungabad | 269 | 828 | 1,097 | 256 | 812 | 1,068 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 4 | 129 | 481 | 610 | 127 | 331 | 458 |
| 1859 | 307 | 827 | 1,134 | 274 | 760 | 1,034 | 29 | 62 | 91 | 9 | 156 | 409 | 565 | 118 | 351 | 469 |
| Baitool | 147 | 545 | 692 | 123 | 533 | 656 | 21 | 15 | 36 | - - | 91 | 388 | 479 | 32 | 145 | 177 |
| 1859 | 200 | 381 | 581 | 198 | 381 | 579 | 2 | — | 2 | - - | 121 | 326 | 447 | 77 | 55 | 132 |
| Nursingpore | 373 | 820 | 1,193 | 330 | 794 | 1,124 | 27 | 23 | 50 | - - | 178 | 492 | 670 | 152 | 302 | 454 |
| 1859 | 519 | 897 | 1,416 | 511 | 884 | 1,395 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 213 | 499 | 712 | 298 | 385 | 683 |
| Kumaon | 169 | 558 | 727 | 148 | 545 | 693 | 18 | 13 | 31 | - - | 85 | 363 | 448 | 63 | 182 | 245 |
| 1859 | 121 | 617 | 738 | 116 | 549 | 665 | 5 | 68 | 73 | 4 | 68 | 396 | 464 | 48 | 153 | 201 |
| Gurhwal | 45 | 201 | 246 | 43 | 185 | 228 | 2 | 16 | 18 | - - | 27 | 106 | 133 | 16 | 79 | 95 |
| 1859 | 30 | 216 | 246 | 28 | 203 | 231 | — | 13 | 13 | - - | 23 | 129 | 152 | 5 | 74 | 79 |
| Bhabur Terai | 163 | 101 | 264 | 153 | 101 | 254 | 2 | — | 2 | - - | 88 | 76 | 164 | 65 | 25 | 90 |
| 1859 | 92 | 83 | 175 | 87 | 83 | 170 | 5 | — | 5 | - - | 48 | 55 | 103 | 39 | 28 | 67 |
| Jaloun | 145 | 843 | 988 | 142 | 822 | 964 | 3 | 17 | 20 | - - | 84 | 671 | 755 | 58 | 155 | 209 |
| 1859 | 156 | 733 | 889 | 146 | 729 | 875 | 4 | 4 | 8 | - - | 82 | 524 | 606 | 64 | 205 | 269 |
| Jhansie | 341 | 1,600 | 1,941 | 315 | 1,536 | 1,851 | 15 | 55 | 70 | - - | 219 | 1,171 | 1,390 | 96 | 365 | 461 |
| 1859 | 397 | 1,377 | 1,774 | 368 | 1,327 | 1,695 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 1 | 245 | 923 | 1,168 | 123 | 404 | 527 |
| Chundeyree | 103 | 542 | 645 | 97 | 537 | 634 | 6 | 4 | 10 | - - | 72 | 461 | 533 | 25 | 76 | 101 |
| 1859 | 84 | 296 | 380 | 80 | 292 | 372 | — | 4 | 4 | - - | 54 | 238 | 292 | 26 | 54 | 80 |
| Humeerpoor | 282 | 646 | 928 | 269 | 559 | 828 | 8 | 37 | 45 | 21 | 132 | 243 | 375 | 137 | 316 | 453 |
| 1859 | 565 | 678 | 1,243 | 530 | 638 | 1,168 | 27 | 30 | 57 | 5 | 161 | 353 | 514 | 369 | 285 | 654 |
| Total | 22,299 | 50,605 | 72,904 | 21,238 | 49,245 | 70,483 | 701 | 982 | 1,683 | 84 | 12,451 | 32,136 | 44,587 | 8,796 | 16,100 | 25,896 |
| Total | 22,770 | 48,679 | 71,449 | 21,661 | 47,125 | 68,786 | 707 | 967 | 1,674 | 144 | 11,028 | 27,921 | 38,949 | 10,633 | 13,204 | 29,837 |

The proportion of convictions and committals to acquittals, viz., 63 per cent. of the former, contrasts very favourably with the results attained in 1859, in which year 43 per cent. were acquitted.

**Result of appeals**

23. The subjoined statement of the result of appeals preferred to the Sessions Judges, from the orders of the magisterial authorities, shows that 71 per cent. have been either rejected or confirmed. This cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory:—

| DISTRICTS. | Appeals from Criminal Trials. | | | Per-centage of Reversals to Appeals tried. | Appeals from Miscellaneous Cases. | | | Per-centage of Reversals to Appeals tried. | Appeals Act IV. of 1840. | | | Per-centage of Reversals to Appeals tried. | General per-centage of Reversals to Appeals tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rejected. | Confirmed. | Reversed. | | Rejected. | Confirmed. | Reversed. | | Rejected. | Confirmed. | Reversed. | | |
| Saharunpore | 9 | 45 | 12 | 18· | 14 | 28 | 1 | 23·25 | - | 3 | - | - | 11·60 |
| Mozuffernuggur | 7 | 17 | 23 | 48·93 | 16 | 20 | 6 | 14·33 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 25· | 32·25 |
| Dehra Dhoon | - | 11 | 9 | 45· | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36· |
| Meerut | 4 | 92 | 34 | 26·15 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 27· | - | 28 | 14 | 33· | 27·86 |
| Boolundshuhur | 4 | 30 | 35 | 50·72 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 14·28 | 2 | 10 | - | - | 38·94 |
| Allyghur | 8 | 48 | 22 | 28·20 | 12 | 29 | 1 | 2·38 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 7·29 | 17·12 |
| Moradabad | - | 18 | 8 | 30·76 | - | 8 | 1 | 11· | - | 13 | 2 | 13· | 22· |
| Bijnour | 1 | 12 | 3 | 18·75 | - | 3 | 1 | 25· | - | - | 1 | - | 23·80 |
| Bareilly | 3 | 33 | 26 | 41·93 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 4 | 30·76 | 40· |
| Budaon | 7 | 38 | 18 | 33·96 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 20· | 3 | 12 | 13 | 46·42 | 33·33 |
| Shahjehanpore | 16 | 48 | 33 | 34·02 | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 9 | 81· | 36·53 |
| Agra | 8 | 45 | 29 | 35·36 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 33· | - | 1 | 1 | 50· | 35·35 |
| Muttra | 7 | 18 | 23 | 47·91 | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 36·33 |
| Furruckabad | 5 | 55 | 38 | 38·77 | 2 | 11 | 49 | 79·03 | 3 | 29 | 7 | 17·94 | 47·23 |
| Mynpoory | 1 | 22 | 22 | 48·88 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 2 | 14 | 3 | 15·78 | 34·24 |
| Etawah | - | 27 | 16 | 37·20 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 12·5 | 30·90 |
| Etah | 1 | 21 | 16 | 42·10 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 25· | - | 9 | 3 | 25· | 36·20 |
| Cawnpore | 6 | 29 | 41 | 55·39 | 22 | 39 | 19 | 23·75 | 3 | 24 | 14 | 34·14 | 37·56 |
| Futtehpore | 7 | 44 | 29 | 41·42 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 36· | - | 7 | 4 | 36· | 36·29 |
| Banda | 13 | 13 | 5 | 16·12 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 33· | 15·90 |
| Allahabad | - | 29 | 9 | 23·68 | 1 | 34 | 14 | 28·57 | - | - | - | - | 26·43 |
| Goruckpore | 25 | 43 | 17 | 20· | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 30 | 9 | 23·09 | 20·15 |
| Azimgurh | - | 17 | 6 | 26·08 | - | 47 | 16 | 25·39 | - | 39 | 7 | 15·21 | 21·21 |
| Jounpore | 17 | 35 | 42 | 44·68 | 12 | 63 | 28 | 27·18 | 5 | 43 | 10 | 17·24 | 31·37 |
| Mirzapore | 10 | 35 | 7 | 13·45 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 36·11 | - | 24 | 6 | 20· | 21·86 |
| Benares | 6 | 70 | 28 | 26·92 | 9 | 42 | 13 | 20·31 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 10· | 21·11 |
| Ghazeepore | 6 | 40 | 14 | 23·33 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 20· | 6 | 48 | 14 | 20·58 | 21·67 |
| Saugor | 16 | 31 | 22 | 31·88 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 41·66 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 31·03 |
| Dumoh | 5 | 6 | - | - | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Jubbulpore | 12 | 26 | 19 | 33· | 9 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 50· | 28·98 |
| Mundlah | 1 | 25 | 25 | 49·01 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48·07 |
| Seonee | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7·14 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 66·66 |
| Hoshungabad | 9 | 21 | 8 | 21·05 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 18·18 |
| Baitool | 1 | 4 | 2 | 28·57 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 33·33 |
| Nursingpore | 24 | 13 | 11 | 22·91 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 25·49 |
| Kumaon | 27 | 30 | 16 | 21·91 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19·51 |
| Gurhwal | 3 | 8 | 4 | 26· | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22·22 |
| Bhabur Terai | - | 11 | 2 | 15·38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15·38 |
| Jaloun | 2 | 5 | 6 | 46·15 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 62·25 | - | 1 | - | - | 21·87 |
| Jhansie | - | 7 | 4 | 36· | 3 | 8 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 15·38 |
| Chundeyree | - | 3 | 9 | 75· | 3 | 1 | 1 | 25· | - | - | - | - | 58·82 |
| Humeerpoor | 1 | 11 | 5 | 29·41 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 55· | - | 1 | - | - | 31·71 |
| Total | 279 | 1,142 | 699 | 32·34 | 189 | 437 | 204 | 24·49 | 48 | 426 | 134 | 19·38 | 29·14 |
| Average | 6 | 27 | 16· | 32·5 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 22· | 1 | 10 | 3 | 15·38 | 28·39 |

esult of committals.

24. The result of the committals, as compared with the same in the previous year, is shown in the following statement in detail, and in abstract, and is satisfactory:—

| DISTRICTS. | Convicted. | | Referred. | | Acquitted. | | Cancelled. | | Died. | | Escaped. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. |
| Saharunpore | 17 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mozuffernuggur | 8 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dehra Dhoon | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meerut | 28 | 54 | 12 | 19 | 14 | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Boolundshuhur | 15 | 31 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Allygŭrh | 25 | 42 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Moradabad | 18 | 40 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Bijnour | 15 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bareilly | 24 | 39 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 49 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Budaon | 22 | 53 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shahjehanpore | 58 | 98 | 13 | 25 | 3 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Agra | 29 | 45 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 68 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Muttra | 23 | 40 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Furruckabad | 31 | 52 | 29 | 51 | 15 | 56 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mynpoory | 7 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Etawah | 13 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Etah | 27 | 35 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cawnpore | 20 | 35 | 15 | 18 | 25 | 51 | 14 | 17 | — | — | — | — |
| Futtehpore | 12 | 26 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Banda | 18 | 30 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Allahabad | 41 | 72 | 9 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 7 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| Goruckpore | 18 | 23 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Azimgurh | 34 | 69 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Jounpore | 20 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mirzapore | 25 | 77 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Benares | 44 | 90 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ghazeepore | 31 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 625 | 1,197 | 221 | 321 | 225 | 687 | 41 | 62 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Saugor | 41 | 82 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 5 | 10 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Dumoh | 12 | 22 | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | 3 | 9 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Jubbulpore | 29 | 78 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 29 | 5 | 16 | — | — | — | — |
| Mundlah | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Seonee | 17 | 28 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Hoshungabad | 17 | 23 | — | — | 10 | 14 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Baitool | 7 | 10 | — | — | 11 | 21 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| Nursingpore | 9 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Kumaon, Gurhwal, Bhabur Terai | 10 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Jaloun | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Jhansie | 19 | 43 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chundeyree | 16 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Humeerpore | 6 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 190 | 351 | 42 | 70 | 80 | 182 | 23 | 53 | — | 8 | — | — |
| Grand Total | 815 | 1,548 | 263 | 391 | 305 | 869 | 64 | 115 | — | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Average | 19 | 39 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Statement.

| YEAR. | Convicted. | Referred. | Acquitted. | Died, Escaped, &c. | Commitment cancelled. | Proportion of Acquittals to Persons tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 | 1,364 | 723 | 1,333 | 151 | 172 | 39 |
| 1860 | 1,548 | 391 | 869 | 11 | 115 | 31 |

25. The following statements show in detail and in abstract the amount of criminal business, and of suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year. The comparatively small number of heinous cases disposed of in the non-regulation districts, as well as the comparative absence of suits under Act IV. of 1840, will not escape notice, and the judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and of Jhansie have been asked to afford some explanation of the circumstances in their next annual report.

Statement of criminal business and of suits under Act IV. of 1840 disposed of and pending during the year.

| DISTRICTS. | Criminal Business disposed of. | | | | Cases under Act IV. of 1840. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases of Heinous and Petty Offences and Appeals, Columns 1 to 6. | | Miscellaneous Cases, Columns 7 to 10. | | Disposed of. | Pending. | |
| | Disposed of. | Pending. | Disposed of. | Pending. | | Above Three Months. | Total pending. |
| Saharunpore | 888 | 21 | 5,025 | 56 | 57 | — | 3 |
| Mozuffernuggur | 729 | 2 | 5,181 | 65 | 48 | — | 1 |
| Dehra Dhoon | 393 | 12 | 799 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Meerut | 1,775 | 33 | 11,985 | 215 | 355 | — | 11 |
| Boolundshuhur | 935 | 47 | 1,539 | 71 | 65 | 4 | 4 |
| Allygurh | 1,042 | 26 | 7,413 | 370 | 174 | — | 2 |
| Moradabad | 1,090 | 28 | 9,237 | 210 | 78 | — | 2 |
| Bijnour | 628 | 20 | 2,401 | 69 | 56 | — | 1 |
| Bareilly | 1,687 | 46 | 4,508 | 36 | 155 | — | 10 |
| Budaon | 1,243 | 4 | 3,052 | 43 | 188 | — | 2 |
| Shahjehanpore | 1,354 | 41 | 6,960 | 41 | 50 | — | 3 |
| Agra | 2,128 | 78 | 4,212 | 46 | 80 | — | 4 |
| Muttra | 963 | 28 | 2,517 | 72 | 149 | — | 7 |
| Furruckabad | 1,458 | 21 | 1,250 | 430 | 195 | — | 9 |
| Mynpoory | 698 | 22 | 7,737 | 168 | 164 | — | 4 |
| Etawah | 1,051 | 18 | 8,100 | 150 | 46 | — | 3 |
| Etah | 972 | 6 | 8,677 | 34 | 193 | 3 | 11 |
| Cawnpore | 1,001 | 13 | 4,877 | 222 | 114 | — | 2 |
| Futtehpore | 829 | 4 | 7,291 | 46 | 124 | — | — |
| Banda | 849 | 11 | 8,652 | 117 | 76 | — | 2 |
| Allahabad | 1,195 | 19 | 1,492 | 76 | 94 | — | 8 |
| Goruckpore | 959 | 16 | 10,570 | — | 224 | — | 34 |
| Azimgurh | 953 | 24 | 1,246 | 19 | 353 | — | 9 |
| Jounpore | 1,018 | 20 | 3,225 | 88 | 265 | — | 7 |
| Mirzapore | 1,262 | 43 | 31,467 | — | 161 | — | 25 |
| Benares | 1,572 | 57 | 7,610 | 98 | 190 | — | 15 |
| Ghazeepore | 1,199 | 15 | 5,667 | 73 | 212 | — | 29 |
| Total | 27,861 | 640 | 1,61,685 | 2,694 | 3,771 | 7 | 204 |
| Saugor | 1,190 | 6 | 36,559 | — | 29 | — | 1 |
| Dumoh | 371 | 12 | 5,879 | 37 | 13 | — | — |
| Jubbulpore | 831 | 7 | 23,492 | 22 | 38 | — | 1 |
| Mundlah | 378 | 5 | 1,519 | — | 10 | — | — |
| Seonee | 416 | 7 | 13,839 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Hoshungabad | 613 | 16 | 14,669 | — | 39 | — | 3 |
| Baitool | 397 | 20 | 2,441 | — | 7 | — | 3 |
| Nursingpore | 681 | 21 | 5,645 | 40 | 23 | — | 2 |
| Kumaon, Gurhwal, Bhabur Terai | 755 | 29 | 1,096 | 117 | — | — | — |
| Jaloun | 529 | 12 | 19,065 | 56 | 13 | — | 3 |
| Jhansie | 1,201 | 37 | 6,039 | 321 | 65 | — | 16 |
| Chundeyree | 372 | 5 | 3,337 | 79 | 1 | — | — |
| Humeerpore | 446 | 17 | 3,736 | 224 | 29 | — | — |
| Total | 8,180 | 194 | 1,37,316 | 896 | 270 | — | 29 |
| Grand Total | 36,041 | 834 | 2,99,001 | 3,590 | 4,041 | 7 | 233 |
| Average | 858 | 20 | 7,119 | 85 | 96 | — | 5 |

ABSTRACT.

| | Criminal Business disposed of as detailed in the foregoing Statement. | | | | Cases under Act IV. of 1840. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases of Heinous and Petty Offences and Appeals, Columns 1 to 6. | | Miscellaneous Cases, Columns 7 to 10. | | Disposed of. | Pending. | |
| | Disposed of. | Pending. | Disposed of. | Pending. | | Above 3 Months. | Total pending. |
| North-western provinces, regulation and non-regulation | 38,051 | 869 | 310,187 | 3,626 | 4,140 | 7 | 233 |
| General average of each district | 906 | 23 | 7,385 | 86 | 98 | — | 5 |

The very large number of cases under Act IV. of 1840, which have been disposed of during the year, viz., 4,041, leads the Lieutenant-Governor to suppose that some, at least, of the magistrates have not borne in mind that the sole question to be decided in these cases is, whether or not the complainant was forcibly dispossessed within one month from the date of his complaint.

Statement of witnesses examined during the year.

26. The subjoined return shows that 248,597 witnesses were examined during the year, of whom no less than 89 per cent. were dismissed on the first day, and only 1 per cent. were detained beyond four days. These results the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be exceedingly creditable.

| Years. | Total Number of Witnesses examined. | Number of Witnesses who gave Attendance for | | | | Per-centage of Witnesses who gave Attendance in Court for | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | One Day. | Two Days. | Three Days. | More than Three Days. | One Day. | Two Days. | Three Days. | More than Three Days. |
| 1860 | 2,48,597 | 221,510 | 18,042 | 5,968 | 3,077 | 89 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 1859 | 2,33,028 | 192,635 | 22,284 | 10,106 | 9,003 | 83 | 9 | 4 | 4 |

Average duration of suits during the year.

27. The following table shows for each district in these provinces the average duration of cases during the year under review, with or without police agency. It is satisfactory to find that the result, as compared with 1859, is so very favourable. It is singular that the average duration of trials for heinous offences is so much higher in the Saugor and Jhansie divisions than in those of the north-western provinces proper. The court have been requested to inform the Judge of Saugor and the Commissioner of Jhansie, who is also Session Judge of that division, that the subject has attracted the particular notice of the Government, and that a radical improvement, in this respect, is looked for in the returns for 1860–61.

| DISTRICTS. | In which Thannah Agency *was* employed. | | | | In which Thannah Agency was *not* employed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Thannah. | | In the Magistrate's Court. | | In the Magistrate's Court. | |
| | Days. | Hours. | Days. | Hours. | Days. | Hours. |
| Saharunpore | 1 | 14¾ | 12 | 11 | 11 | 7 |
| Mozuffernuggur | 3 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 20 |
| Dehra Dhoon | 2 | 5¼ | 2 | 22 | 3 | 4 |
| Meerut | 1 | — | 5 | 3 | 5 | 21 |
| Boolundshuhur | 1 | 5½ | 22 | 10 | 20 | 21 |
| Allygurh | 1 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 23 |
| Moradabad | 2 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 |
| Bijnour | 1 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 11 |
| Bareilly | 1 | — | 14 | — | 10 | — |
| Budaon | 2 | — | 15 | — | 16 | 14 |
| Shahjehanpore | 1 | 21½ | 18 | — | 13 | 7 |
| Agra | 1 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 20 |
| Muttra | 1 | — | 17 | — | 12 | — |
| Furruckabad | 1 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 10 |
| Mynpoory | 1 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 22 |
| Etawah | 1 | 9 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 4 |
| Etah | 1 | 4¾ | 11 | 10 | 11 | — |
| Cawnpore | 1 | 14 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 8 |
| Futtehpore | 3 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 22 |
| Banda | 2 | — | 13 | 12 | 13 | 23 |
| Allahabad | 1 | ¾ | 11 | 13 | 10 | 18 |
| Goruckpore | 2 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 4 |
| Azimgurh | 1 | 5½ | 7 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| Jounpore | 1 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 11 |
| Mirzapore | 1 | 6¼ | 11 | 19 | 7 | 8 |
| Benares | 1 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Ghazeepore | 1 | 5 | 11 | — | 11 | 15 |
| Total | M. 1 / D. 14 | 18¼ | M. 11 / D. 19 | 15 | M. 9 / D. 29 | 18 |
| Average | 1 Day. | 15¾ | 12 Days. | 23 | 11 Days. | 2 |

| DISTRICTS. | In which Thannah Agency *was* employed. | | | | In which Thannah Agency was *not* employed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Thannah. | | In the Magistrate's Court. | | In the Magistrate's Court. | |
| | Days. | Hours. | Days. | Hours. | Days. | Hours. |
| Saugor | 1 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 7 | 19 |
| Dumoh | 1 | 8 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 18 |
| Jubbulpore | 1 | 9 | 12 | 19 | 5 | 1 |
| Mundlah | 1 | 13 | 23 | — | 9 | 2 |
| Seonee | 1 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 22 | 10 |
| Hoshungabad | 1 | 7 | 27 | 15 | 22 | 21 |
| Baitool | 1 | 4 | 15 | 20 | 8 | 19 |
| Nursingpore | 1 | 3 | 28 | 4 | 10 | 15 |
| Kumaon | 3 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 20 |
| Gurhwal | 3 | 4 | 12 | 21 | 32 | 20 |
| Bhabur Terai | 2 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 4 |
| Jaloun | 1 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 18 |
| Jhansie | 1 | 11 | 25 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Chundeyree | 1 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Humeerpoor | 1 | 13 | 25 | 15 | 30 | 5 |
| Total | 24 | 12 | M. 8 D. 14 | — | M. 7 D. 4 | 14 |
| 15 Non-Regulation Districts Average | 1 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 7 |
| Grand Total | 2 9 | 6 | 20 3 | 15 | 16 4 | 8 |
| Average for 42 Districts | 1 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 11½ |

28. The punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts of the north-western provinces, in the year 1860, are detailed in the following table, and call for no remark:—

Statement of punishments inflicted by magistrates during the year.

| DIVISION. | DISTRICTS. | 3 Years. | From 6 Months to above 2 Years. | Not exceeding 6 Months. | Fined. | Security. | Dismissed from Office. | Flogged. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. |
| MEERUT | Dehra Dhoon | 25 | 11 | 129 | 206 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 409 | |
| | Saharunpore | 18 | 170 | 128 | 694 | 248 | 15 | 73 | 1,346 | |
| | Mozuffernuggur | 7 | 84 | 138 | 554 | 123 | 27 | 8 | 941 | |
| | Meerut | 59 | 242 | 316 | 911 | 273 | 78 | 220 | 2,099 | |
| | Boolundshuhur | 80 | 83 | 205 | 604 | 64 | 52 | 77 | 1,165 | |
| | Allygurh | 18 | 131 | 248 | 453 | 77 | 31 | 61 | 1,019 | |
| ROHILCUND | Bijnour | 18 | 84 | 152 | 130 | 174 | 18 | 48 | 624 | |
| | Moradabad | 39 | 198 | 307 | 319 | 143 | 34 | 99 | 1,139 | |
| | Budaon | 5 | 385 | 366 | 480 | 79 | 81 | 37 | 1,433 | |
| | Shahjehanpore | 37 | 209 | 204 | 116 | 270 | 63 | 116 | 1,015 | |
| | Bareilly | 56 | 291 | 275 | 528 | 37 | 16 | 170 | 1,373 | |
| AGRA | Muttra | 10 | 180 | 248 | 596 | 76 | 24 | 51 | 1,185 | |
| | Agra | 50 | 318 | 207 | 459 | 221 | 98 | 406 | 1,759 | |
| | Furruckabad | 35 | 183 | 198 | 1,192 | 263 | 76 | 157 | 2,104 | |
| | Mynpoory | 3 | 30 | 180 | 412 | — | — | — | 625 | |
| | Etawah | 23 | 78 | 223 | 533 | 82 | 38 | 215 | 1,192 | |
| | Etah | 39 | 126 | 115 | 322 | 56 | 35 | 106 | 799 | |
| ALLAHABAD | Cawnpore | — | 73 | 166 | 437 | 44 | 41 | 159 | 920 | |
| | Futtehpore | 16 | 26 | 89 | 308 | 238 | 25 | 114 | 816 | |
| | Banda | 25 | 89 | 130 | 341 | 79 | 38 | 59 | 761 | |
| | Allahabad | 33 | 45 | 214 | 739 | 226 | 64 | 398 | 1,719 | |
| BENARES | Goruckpore | 72 | 203 | 229 | 589 | 136 | 39 | 31 | 1,299 | |
| | Azimgurh | 18 | 123 | 187 | 432 | 114 | 35 | 71 | 980 | |
| | Jounpore | 33 | 112 | 212 | 582 | 23 | 81 | 59 | 1,102 | |
| | Mirzapore | 30 | 45 | 225 | 507 | 220 | 74 | 80 | 1,181 | |
| | Benares | 33 | 99 | 268 | 671 | 119 | 71 | 204 | 1,465 | |
| | Ghazeepore | 29 | 208 | 163 | 634 | 163 | 48 | 60 | 1,305 | |
| JUBBULPORE | Saugor | 35 | 83 | 312 | 884 | 34 | 41 | 54 | 1,443 | |
| | Dumoh | — | 59 | 56 | 229 | 1 | — | — | 345 | |
| | Jubbulpore | 2 | 111 | 185 | 390 | 34 | 33 | 45 | 800 | |
| | Mundlah | 3 | 103 | 105 | 175 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 403 | |
| | Seonee | 6 | 53 | 48 | 165 | 23 | 19 | 41 | 355 | |
| | Hoshungabad | 3 | 37 | 131 | 357 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 566 | |
| | Baitool | 4 | 31 | 76 | 311 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 437 | |
| | Nursingpore | 5 | 41 | 105 | 248 | 14 | 7 | 30 | 450 | |
| KUMAON | Kumaon | 8 | 37 | 131 | 228 | 38 | 8 | 10 | 460 | |
| | Gurhwal | 2 | 5 | 8 | 47 | 4 | 1 | — | 67 | |
| | Bhabur Terai | 13 | 60 | 23 | 31 | 3 | 19 | 7 | 156 | |
| JHANSIE | Jaloun | 6 | 33 | 107 | 528 | 40 | 28 | — | 753 | |
| | Jhansie | 12 | 71 | 181 | 964 | 17 | 49 | 45 | 1,339 | |
| | Humeerpore | — | 48 | 93 | 343 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 512 | |
| | Chundeyree | 15 | 30 | 80 | 81 | 12 | 24 | 26 | 268 | |
| | Total | 925 | 4,628 | 7,163 | 18,730 | 3,797 | 1,471 | 3,415 | 40,219 | |

CHAP. XII. North-western Provinces.

Working of Act XVI. of 1851.

29. The following returns, exhibiting the working of Act XVI. of 1851, show that both judges and magistrates look more to the loss sustained by the prosecutor when inflicting the penalty under the Act, than the ability of the prisoner to pay. Out of rupees 32,963 imposed by the magistrates, only rupees 6,322 have been recovered, while the judges have been still less successful, having only recovered rupees 209 out of rupees 9,761. It has been pointed out that it is obviously useless on these occasions to impose a fine which is evidently beyond the ability of the prisoner to defray:—

I.—MAGISTRATES' COURT.

| DIVISION. | Number of Persons fined. | Amount of Fines levied. | Amount of Fines realized. | Proportion of Sum realized to Sum imposed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meerut - - - | 240 | 8,348 9 0 | 1,102 6 0 | 13 |
| Rohilcund - - | 169 | 2,217 13 4 | 1,424 4 8 | 64 |
| Agra - - - | 180 | 4,463 2 9 | 728 8 11 | 16 |
| Allahabad - - | 25 | 4,746 14 6 | 570 7 9 | 12 |
| Benares - - | 224 | 8,807 2 0 | 1,115 11 6 | 12 |
| Saugor - - - | 186 | 4,103 12 9 | 1,012 15 1 | 24 |
| Kumaon - - | — | — | — | — |
| Jhansie - - - | 70 | 2,004 8 9 | 368 3 10 | 18 |
| Total - | 1,094 | 32,963 6 10 | 6,322 14 9 | 19 |

II.—SESSIONS JUDGES' COURT.

| DIVISION. | Number of Persons fined. | Amount of Fines levied. | mo unt of Fines realized. | Proportion of Sum realized to Sum imposed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meerut - - - | 21 | 4,522 6 6 | 4 12 6 | — |
| Rohilcund - - | 30 | 3,182 3 5 | 191 8 3 | 6 |
| Agra - - - | 10 | 722 0 0 | — | — |
| Allahabad - - | — | — | — | — |
| Benares - - | 1 | 520 0 0 | 13 8 6 | 2 |
| Saugor - - - | 6 | 507 0 0 | — | — |
| Kumaon - - | — | — | — | — |
| Jhansie - - - | — | 308 5 0 | — | — |
| Total - | 68 | 9,761 14 11 | 209 13 3 | 2 |

Failure of the experimental introduction of the *vivâ voce* examination of witnesses in the Jubbulpore division.

30. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the court have reported the failure of the *vivâ voce* system in Jubbulpore. It is said that greater time is required to dispose of a case *vivâ voce* than under the old system; unless, therefore, the European agency be increased, the court fear that this objection will prove insuperable to the more general extension of the system.

This question is, however, now before the Legislature in another form, and its action will be awaited.

Comparative statement of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts in 1859 and 1860.

31. A comparative detail of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts in the north-western provinces, in 1860 and 1859, shows the following results:—

| YEAR. | Security. | Dismissed. | Fined. | Flogged. | IMPRISONMENT. Not exceeding 1 Month. | Above and up to 6 Months. | Above and up to 1 Year. | Above and up to 2 Years. | Above and up to 3 Years. | Above and up to 4 Years. | Above and up to 5 Years. | Above and up to 6 Years. | Above and up to 7 Years. | Above and up to 8 Years. | Above and up to 9 Years. | Above and up to 10 Years. | Above and up to 11 Years. | Above and up to 12 Years. | Above and up to 13 Years. | Above and up to 14 Years. | Above and up to 16 Years. | Above and up to 21 Years. | For life. | Transportation. | Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 - | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 133 | 144 | 201 | 214 | 222 | 96 | 206 | 16 | 72 | 36 | 6 | 9 | 32 | 18 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 0 |
| 1859 - | 1 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 71 | 93 | 176 | 77 | 278 | 49 | 131 | 27 | 16 | 39 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 41 | 11 | 3 | 158 | 21 | 0 |

Abstract statement of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut.

32. The following statement shows that there was a decrease in the number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during the year, but an increase in the number of those whose proceedings were called for on appeal, or on review of the monthly statements, or under instructions from Government, as compared with the previous year.

| YEAR. | Cases referred for Orders of Nizamut Adawlut. | Cases whose Proceedings were called for. | Persons whose Cases were disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut. | | | Causes pending in Nizamut Adawlut at Close of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Otherwise disposed of. | |
| 1860 - - | 255 | 175 | 340 | 120 | 277 | 20 |
| 1859 - - | 376 | 110 | 505 | 228 | 221 | 28 |

It will be seen from this statement that there was a smaller proportion of acquittals to persons whose cases were disposed of in 1860 than in 1859, the per-centage having been 24 per cent. in 1859 to only 16 in 1860.

33. The following Table gives a comparative view of the work of the sessions judges in the north-western provinces, as tested by the revision it underwent by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut:— Statement of business performed by the respective Sessions Judges.

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICTS. | Number of persons whose cases were referred to the Nizamut Adawlut. | Number of Persons convicted by Nizamut Adawlut. | | | Number of persons acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut. | Number of Appeal Cases. | | | | Number of Cases called for on perusal of Monthly Statements, under Section 3, Act XXXI. of 1841. | | | | Percentage of column 3 to column 2. | Percentage of columns 7 and 11 to total of columns 10 and 14. |
| | | Number of persons on whom sentences passed agreed with Sessions Judges' recommendation. | Number of persons in which it differed. | Total number of persons convicted. | | Number in which order was confirmed. | Number reversed. | Number modified or remanded. | Total. | Number confirmed. | Number reversed. | Number modified or remanded. | Total. | | |
| Saharunpore - - - | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 66· | 100· |
| Meerut - - - - | 25 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 24 | — | — | — | — | 36· | 62· |
| Allygurh - - - | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 11 | — | — | — | — | 42·85 | 45· |
| Moradabad - - - | 11 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | 7 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 54· | 62· |
| Bareilly - - - - | 28 | 6 | 22 | 21 | 7 | 6 | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 21· | 77· |
| Shahjehanpore - - | 38 | 12 | 26 | 21 | 17 | 5 | — | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 31· | 83· |
| Agra - - - - | 22 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 36· | 72· |
| Furruckabad - - - | 54 | 27 | 27 | *41 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 50· | 77· |
| Mynpoory - - - | 27 | 17 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 13 | — | — | 13 | 1 | — | 6 | 7 | 63· | 70· |
| Cawnpore - - - | 17 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 70· | 100· |
| Futtehpore - - - | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 22· | 33· |
| Banda - - - - | 14 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 42·85 | 25· |
| Allahabad - - - | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 66· | 80· |
| Goruckpore - - - | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 66· | 100· |
| Azimgurh - - - | 7 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | — | 25· |
| Jounpore - - - | 11 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 72· | 75· |
| Mirzapore - - - | 8 | 8 | — | 8 | — | 5 | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 100· | 100· |
| Benares - - - - | 14 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 1 | — | 7 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 21· | 50· |
| Ghazeepore - - - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 50· | 66· |
| Kumaon - - - | 10 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 10· | 33· |
| S. & N. Territories - | 44 | 35 | 9 | 42 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 81·81 | 73· |
| Jhansie - - - - | 17 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 64· | 100· |
| Total - - - | 388 | 192 | 196 | 303 | 85 | 104 | 22 | 19 | 145 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 30 | 49· | 67· |

* Four prisoners were released by order of Government, on recommendation by Nizamut Adawlut.

It seems that out of the cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, within the year, 388 in number, 49 per cent. ended in conviction, and out of the cases appealed, 67 per cent. were confirmed, which are more favourable results than those attained in 1859.

34. It is satisfactory to observe the great decrease in the number of sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut in the year under review, as shown in the subjoined statement, viz., 31 per cent., a result, which is, of course, attributable to the number of cases connected with the mutiny, which came before them in 1859. Sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under review.

| Penalties. | 1860. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|
| Death - - - - - - | 74 | 129 |
| Transportation - - - - - | 107 | 198 |
| Imprisonment for life - - - - - | — | 1 |
| Ditto above 12, not exceeding 21 years - | 37 | 64 |
| Ditto above 5, and not more than 12 years - | 414 | 57 |
| Not exceeding 5 years - - - - | 78 | 46 |
| Total - - | 340 | 495 |

In many of the above statements defects and short-comings in the returns of individual officers, and the successful results exhibited by others will doubtless attract attention. These have all been noticed in the review of the criminal administration for the year, which will be sent for the information and orders of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut: and it is, therefore, unnecessary to particularize them in this place.

The returns from Saugor and Ajmere call for no remark.

Natives of rank and respectability and their retainers authorized to carry arms.

35. Several natives of rank, with their retainers, and natives of tried loyalty and respectability, in all the districts of these provinces, have been authorized to possess arms in conformity with the provisions of Section 27 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

Officers in the Customs Department invested with magisterial powers.

36. During the year some picked officers in the customs department have been invested with magisterial powers, more or less extended, within their respective jurisdictions; and the lieutenant-governor confidently expects that the magistrates will derive great assistance from their disinterested services.

Robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs.

37. An examination of the police reports, which were submitted by the several commissioners of divisions, during the past year, revealed the fact that the crime of robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs was largely on the increase in these provinces, and especially on the Grand Trunk Road, and the earnest attention of the superintendent general for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity was directed to the subject.

More recently the chief commissioner of Oudh brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that the evil had shown itself to an alarming extent in the districts of that province, which lie on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite to Cawnpore; and requested the co-operation of this Government in the suppression of the crime.

As special measures were required for the prevention and extirpation of this most dangerous crime, the Lieutenant-Governor determined to entrust Captain Chamberlain, the assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of thuggee for the north-western provinces and Oudh, with the investigation of all cases of this description which might occur within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Magistrates and all other criminal authorities were accordingly required to report all such cases at once to Captain Chamberlain, as also all cases in which there might be reasonable grounds for presumption that the crime had occurred, although its commission might not be susceptible of absolute proof.

Persons apprehended as having been concerned in the crime of robbery or attempt at robbery by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, were ordered to be forwarded by the local officer, with the least practicable delay, to Captain Chamberlain at Lucknow.

Officers were requested to bear in mind that, in reporting such cases to Captain Chamberlain, they were not to confine themselves to a mere meagre statement that such a case had occurred. On the contrary, it was impressed upon them that, to enable Captain Chamberlain to trace the operations and the action of these gangs throughout the vast tract of country, over which his investigations would extend, it would be almost impossible for them to enter into too much detail in reporting cases to him. They were told that every circumstance connected with the crime, and all the steps taken to arrest the criminal, and the success which attended them, and the causes of that success and non-success, should all be carefully noted, and stated fully in their report to Captain Chamberlain; and they were earnestly requested to communicate freely and unreservedly with that officer on all points connected with the duties which are entrusted to him, and to afford him all the aid in their power.

Trial and dismissal of all the Omlah at Futtehpore, who were present at that station at the time of the murder of the late Mr. Tucker in 1857.

38. One remarkable trial has taken place during the year, which is not undeserving of mention in these pages, viz., the trial of the sudder omlah at Futtehpore, for having been concerned in the plunder of the treasury, and in the murder of Mr. Tucker at that station in 1857.

The matter was first reported at great length by Captain Gowan, the special commissioner at Futtehpore, for the trial of sepoys, who had taken part in the murder of their officers during the mutiny. He made out so strong a case against these men, that Mr. A. H. Cocks, an officer of ability and experience, was deputed officially to Futtehpore to try such of them as had been specially marked out by Captain Gowan.

The result was, that though there was no judicial proof of criminality, such as would justify the infliction of any legal penalty, yet the conviction morally was irresistible, that the omlah attached to the judge's court, and the magistrate's and collector's office, did take part in the plunder of the treasury at Futtehpore in July 1857, and were enriched by a share of the treasure; that all of them, if they did not join the mob by whom Mr. Tucker was surrounded and ultimately murdered, entirely deserted him in his great need, and made no effort whatever, either by the exercise of their influence, or by armed force, to assist or to rescue him; that, in short, they basely left him to be murdered by blood-thirsty rebels.

That the truth of these occurrences was obscured; that hardly a conviction had been obtained against any of those concerned in these foul outrages, was due, not to any want of knowledge, but to the combination and the machinations of those who were employed about the public offices at the time, and who, many of them, were even then in the service of the Government.

These were the conclusions at which Captain Gowan, who had worn out more than a year in his inquiries, had arrived. These were the convictions which had been morally forced on the mind of Mr. Cocks, and, while he acquitted those brought to trial before him, he still stated that, "from what had transpired during the trial" * * "and from local inquiries," he felt "*certain* that the omlah, both judge's and collector's, joined in plundering the treasury, failed to "give any assistance to the late Mr. Tucker in his dire necessity; and during the late investiga- "tions by Captain Gowan, again grossly neglected their duty in refusing to co-operate with him "in his endeavours to bring the murderers to justice."

The Lieutenant-Governor having no doubt in his own mind that these conclusions were thoroughly correct, could not think that there was any obligation upon the Government to retain in its service men of whose participation in the plunder of its treasure, and of whose acquiescence, at least, in

the murder of one of its high officers, there was the strongest moral belief. Mr. Cocks thought "that it would have been both just and expedient, if, on our re-taking Futtehpore, the authorities "had refused to re-appoint a single official who had been at the place during the outbreak;" but he seemed to doubt whether there had not been a condonation by reason of their employment during the three years which had since elapsed. In this latter part of his view the Lieutenant-Governor could not concur. The men were no sooner denounced by Captain Gowan than their prosecution was directed. They had been prosecuted and tried, and it was true, judicially acquitted, but those proceedings had only recently been closed, and his reports had been in the hands of the Government for barely one month, not longer than necessary for due consideration of this important case in all its bearings and ramifications.

The Lieutenant-Governor resolved, therefore, to vindicate the dignity and authority of the Government, by requiring that all the omlah, whether attached to the civil courts or to the magistrate's or collector's office at Futtehpore, at the time of Mr. Tucker's murder and the plunder of the treasury, should be dismissed and proscribed from further service under the Government in any capacity. This was no more than was done at Cawnpore, and it was the only adequate measure that could then be taken in this case.

Association of natives of rank and respectability in the administration of the Government.

39. The following paragraphs regarding the association of natives of rank and respectability in the administration of the Government, by investing them with magisterial powers within their respective districts, were issued in the form of a circular to the commissioners of divisions in January last.

As replies have not been received from all the officers addressed, the Lieutenant-Governor, to his great regret, has been unable, up to the date of writing this report, to set the measure on foot.

It was pointed out to the officers concerned, that in Oudh the system had been in operation for more than a year; in the Punjab for many months. In both provinces it had been attended with marked success. The chiefs, it had been found, have highly appreciated the honour of being associated with the European officers of the Government, even though in a very limited degree, in the administration of criminal justice, and in the disposal of revenue business. They have, generally speaking, discharged the new functions justly, diligently, and intelligently. There has been no arrogation or abuse of authority. The weight of their personal character and the exercise of their local influence have been found useful. In short, the system has ceased to be experimental; its success in the provinces of the Punjab and Oudh has been satisfactorily established.

There was no reason why the same system should not be introduced in the north-western provinces. There were, indeed, many considerations which recommended it to favour.

During the period which has passed since the "ceded and conquered provinces" came into our possession, no power has been conceded to the native aristocracy, or, in other words, to the chiefs and representatives of the people. The tendency of our institutions and our systems, it can hardly be denied, has been to obliterate all distinctions, and to reduce all to one common level. The time was now come when, following the guidance of Her Majesty's representative in this country, and the example of younger administrations, this Government might initiate a more generous policy, and give an opening to the heads of native society for the useful occupation of their intellectual energies, and for the beneficial exercise of the large influence, both local and personal, which they possess, in the service of the State.

It was stated that the admission of such powers to a share in the administration would be regarded by themselves as a great honour, and be accepted by the people generally with much satisfaction. It might be expected to elevate all those who shall be selected in their own estimation. It would call their intellect and their influence into active operation on the side of the Government and its institutions. It would be the means of bringing the representatives of the native communities into a more intimate intercourse and closer union with the European officers of the Government, of strengthening the fidelity and the good will of the well disposed, and of offering an object of laudable ambition to all.

Moreover, it was to be anticipated that the aid thus to be made available would not be unacceptable to the district officers. Laws recently enacted, and now in operation; other laws which are impending; the execution of reforms in the police and other departments, which are contemplated; and the financial measures of the Government of India, would all, each in its own manner and degree, greatly aggravate the pressure of public business on the district officer; and it was to be assumed that he would gladly accept the relief which would be afforded by the intelligent co-operation of the chief and most influential native gentlemen of his district.

It was observed that some district officers might be found to say that they would prefer the assistance of stipendiary deputy magistrates in the person of their tehseeldars, and the objection was anticipated by remarking that they might have the advantage of *both* aids, all that was required being a little discrimination in the definition and limitation of jurisdictions. But the tehseeldar is a very hard-worked functionary; and it would surely be a solid advantage that, where it was possible, he should be relieved from the duties of deputy magistrate by a native gentleman of larger personal weight with the people, and of no less intelligence, though less practical training and experience, perhaps, than himself. Besides, those who would so argue lose sight of the political advantages which could not but be anticipated from the association with ourselves, in the duties of Government, of those whose influence and example, whether for good or for evil, were very powerful, and whose interests it should be a chief object with us to make identical with our own.

The commissioners were informed that, holding these views, and having regard to the success which had been achieved in the Punjab, and in Oudh, the Lieutenant-Governor had resolved to introduce the same system in the districts of the north-western provinces; and they were accordingly requested, after consultation with their district officers, to state whether there were any chiefs or landholders who might be safely and properly entrusted with magisterial or revenue powers, or both, to be exercised in subordination to the chief district authority, and in harmony with the system of administration under the British Government.

In submitting nominal lists of such chiefs or native gentlemen as might be thought qualified by

their general character, and their intelligence, for the duties above indicated, they were called on to state what powers should be entrusted to each, and define the circle of jurisdiction which they would assign to each.

It was observed that in respect of both these points a little deviation from the rules which seemed to have guided the authorities in the Punjab and Oudh would be needed. In the Punjab some of the sirdars had been invested with authority to try civil suits. In these provinces, or at least in those parts of these provinces which are subject to the regulations, no such power could be given; the existing courts had been constituted by legislative enactment, and no court not so constituted could have legal cognizance of any civil suit. Again, in the Punjab and Oudh the jurisdiction of each chief or native gentleman invested with magisterial or revenue powers had been, for the most part, made to correspond with the limits of his own jageer, or his own estate. In the north-western provinces there are few estates of equal dimensions with those which are found in Oudh and in parts of the Punjab; and none, probably, so compact in form as to admit of the limitation under notice being adopted.

It was pointed out to the commissioners that, from the whole tenor of the above remarks, it would be seen that the chief aim was to raise the chiefs and the principal gentlemen in their own estimation, as well as in the eyes of the native community; to form a bond of union between them and the executive officers of the Government; and at the same time to secure the exercise of their influence on the side of the Government, by admitting them to an active and responsible participation in the work of administration. The Government was not disposed to undervalue the solid advantage to be derived from the cordial co-operation of intelligent native gentlemen, but the chief point was, that all should regard their selection as a mark of honourable distinction, and of the confidence which the Government was disposed to place in their good sense, their integrity, their regard for the welfare of their own country, and in their loyal devotion to the State. It was with this feeling, and on this understanding, that the officers were to proceed to the selection which they were called upon to make.

It was remarked that this measure might not fall in with the opinions of all the district officers in the north-western provinces; but it was one which would be productive of much good if fairly tried and encouraged; and it was therefore resolved to give effect to it in reliance on the public spirit, the good feeling, and the hearty co-operation of those to whom its immediate execution must be entrusted. At the first, especially, kindly encouragement and assistance on the part of the district officer would be needed; at all times, patience and forbearance and friendly consideration must be practised. But the Government was persuaded that the little care and trouble, which the introduction of this measure might involve, would be fully recompensed by the popularity which the administration will acquire, and by the effective aid which the district officers would, ultimately, receive from the native gentlemen to be associated with them.

## SECTION III.—POLICE.

**Result of the police administration during the past year.**

40. The police reports submitted by the commissioners for their respective divisions present no feature of importance. Crimes of violence, and especially of predatory crime, have decreased during the year. Indeed, Major Hervey, the superintendent of the operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, states that the crime of dacoity has never been reduced to so low an ebb as at present, the number of cases which occurred during the year being less by 19 than the number reported in 1859. This is the natural result of the complete restoration of order, and a no less natural one is the large increase which has taken place in petty crime, and especially in burglary and theft. The returns show painfully the utter inefficiency of the police, whether in the prevention or in the detection of crime. A mere fraction of the amount of property said to have been stolen has been recovered, and the small number of offenders brought to justice shows that their apprehension has been more the result of accident than due to any organized or efficient system for the detection of crime. Much may be expected from the working of the new police, the organization of which will be fully described below. But it is certain that no system of police can ever be really efficient in this country, unless the co-operation of the community, among whom they work, can be secured.

**Necessity for an enactment to enforce the responsibility of landholders in the prevention and detection of crime.**

41. So long ago as 1859, Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of the Meerut division, proposed legislation, with the view of amending the existing laws as to the responsibility of land-owners and others for crimes committed within or near their respective villages. The imperfections in the present law, which he proposed to amend, are as follows:—

(1.) The circle of responsibility is too confined, the inhabitants in general are not responsible, and the responsibility is confined to the limits of the one estate or village within which the crime is committed.

(2.) The *onus probandi* rests on the wrong shoulders; the magistrate has to prove actual connivance; it is contended that connivance should be assumed in the absence of proof to the contrary.

(3.) The magistrate's hands are tied by the existing machinery of appeal, and by the provisions of Regulation XIV. of 1807, section 19, which appoint the civil courts as the tribunal where claims to compensation advanced by the sufferers from the effect of crimes must be adjudged.

42. Mr. Williams' proposals, *which were, however, confined to cases of theft and robbery*, provided for the remedy of these imperfections in the following manner:—

(1.) On the occurrence of a theft or robbery, the magistrate to define a circle round the spot where the crime was committed, *all the inhabitants within which to be responsible;* the landholders to the extent of a fine of 50 rupees each, to be credited to Government; and the inhabitants generally to the amount of the property plundered, to be levied by assessment, and repaid to the sufferer.

(2.) The penalty to be inflicted in every case where the stolen property is not recovered, and the offender detected. There would be nothing therefore to be proved, but the facts of the occurrence of the crime.

(3.) No appeal to lie from the decision of the magistrate, whose proceedings would be revised only by the Commissioner; the sufferer to be compensated from the assessment levied under the order of the magistrate.

43. The objections started to the scheme were many and weighty; indeed, though many of the officers consulted hailed the proposed legislation as a measure the necessity of which was apparent, one only of the Commissioners accepted Mr. Williams' proposals. Some officers well qualified to give an opinion were violently opposed to any legislation in this direction. The objections generally were as follows:—

(1.) The prevention of crime is the duty of Government, who for this end collect taxes.

(2.) The innocent will be punished with, or rather instead of, the guilty.

(3.) The occurrence of crime will be concealed.

(4.) Encouragement will be given to the advancement of false charges.

44. The validity of these general objections must be acknowledged. That legislation of this kind is, to a certain extent, barbarous; that, in adopting it, we confess the inefficiency of our police, must be, to some extent, admitted. But the country into which it is proposed to introduce the legislation is not altogether civilized, and the tools with which we have to work are confessedly weak.

It is clear that some law for enforcing the responsibility of land-holders is required: and that whatever changes are effected in the organization of the police, they will be comparatively useless, so long as the Government is unassisted by the representatives of the people. These are the land-holders, and that they *can* aid the police is not to be denied; that, under the present law, they do not, and cannot be compelled to do so, must also be acknowledged. It is true that Government is bound, to the extent of its power, to protect those who contribute to its revenues; but it is no less true that the owners of land are bound to assist the efforts of Government, as a service incidental to their tenure. This principle has always been acknowledged in our own and in native legislation; and, although the land-owners have not the same power of oppression, or of punishing crime themselves, under our rule, as they may have had under native Government, still they are quite as influential to prevent the commission, and to report the occurrence of crime, and as powerful to detect the criminal and secure his apprehension.

Assuming, then, the fact that legislation in this direction is required, the question arises, whether Mr. Williams' proposals are what is wanted. This must be answered in the negative. Besides the general objections above alluded to, special ones are urged with great force by almost all the officers who were consulted on the question.

Thefts and robberies are committed frequently, if not most frequently, by strangers to the locality; by professional thieves and robbers.

*The universality of Mr. Williams' scheme is most objectionable:* "on the occurrence of *any* "theft or robbery, the magistrate *will* define the circle, &c.: *all* the land-holders, &c., *will* be "fined: in the event of the property not being recovered, the value will be made good, &c."

45. Our revenue administration has created a vast number of non-resident proprietors, who cannot fairly be held responsible for crimes committed within villages where they do not reside, and by villagers over whom they have no control. It is not the residents of the village where the crime is committed against whom the law should be directed, so much as those who harbour offenders, or profit by their gains. It is not only against the crimes of theft and robbery that we should legislate; the responsibility should rest not only, in some cases, but in all, with the village where the crime is committed; the adoption of this mode of procedure must not be obligatory.

The right expedient appeared to be the re-enactment of Act X. of 1858, with certain modifications. Acting on this view, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that a Bill, in the following terms, be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council:—

(1.) "If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of a magistrate, that any one or more of the "inhabitants of any village within his jurisdiction has been guilty of rebellion, murder, "dacoity, plunder, rape, affray, wounding, burglary, robbery, theft, arson, or attempt to "commit any of these offences, although the individual offender or offenders cannot be "identified; and if it shall not be proved that the inhabitants of such village used all "the means in their power, *both to prevent the commission of the offence and also to detect* "*and to procure the apprehension of the offenders*, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to "impose a fine upon the inhabitants of such village, the amount to be fixed with refe- "rence to the means of the inhabitants, and the nature of the offence. If the owner or "owners of the village, being fixed residents thereof, shall not prove that he or they "used all the means in his or their power to prevent the commission of the offence, and "to detect and to procure the apprehension of the offenders, the magistrate may impose "a fine upon him or them, either in lieu of, or in addition to the imposition of the fine "upon the inhabitants."

(2.) "It shall also be lawful for the magistrate to impose a fine upon the owner or owners, "being fixed residents, or upon the inhabitants of any village within his jurisdiction, if "it shall be proved to his satisfaction that any person who has committed any of the "offences specified above has been harboured or concealed within such village; or if "any property obtained by dacoity, theft, robbery, or plunder has been brought within "such village, unless it shall be proved that such offenders have been concealed, or such "property has been brought, within the village, without the knowledge or connivance "of the said owner or owners or inhabitants.

(3.) "It shall be lawful for the magistrate to direct the payment of the whole or of any portion "of a fine so levied to any person or persons who may have suffered by the commission "of the crime, in consequence of which the fine was imposed.

(4.) " The magistrate may exempt from liability to pay any portion of the fine so imposed, " any person, whom, for good and sufficient reason, to be by him recorded, he may " consider to be so entitled."

46. Further, in order to prevent the concealment of the occurrence of crime, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the provisions of Regulation III. of 1812, section 4, clause 2, of Regulation VIII. of 1814, section 2, of Regulation XX. of 1817, section 14, clause 1, for the punishment of landholders and others, who neglect to give punctual information of the commission of murder, arson, theft, robbery, or the occurrence of unnatural or suspicious death within their estates, be re-enacted in the Bill, and extended to cases of similar neglect, with respect to the crimes enumerated in section 1 of the proposed Bill. These and all other parts of Regulations which bear upon the subject, and which would be rendered nugatory, or be superseded, in the event of this measure becoming law, might, with propriety, be declared to be repealed.

The provisions of Act X. of 1858, as to the assessment and levy of the fine and as to the finality of the magistrate's proceedings, subject to the control of the commissioner, to be adopted with any necessary modifications.

47. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his conviction to the legislative member for these provinces, that such a law as that sketched in the preceding paragraphs, the application of which, to any particular case, would rest with the discretion of the magistrate, would conduce most effectually to the strengthening of the hand of the executive, and would not, if judiciously administered, subject, as proposed, to the direct control of the commissioner and the supervision of the Government, be productive of injustice or hardship. It is to be hoped that shortly some action may be taken on this recommendation, as the Court of Nizamut Adawlut have since earnestly advocated the introduction of some such law, and the inspector-general of police is of opinion that, without it, all his efforts for the prevention and detection of crime must be comparatively nugatory.

Measures which were adopted for the reorganization of the civil and military police.

48. The following is a sketch of the measures which have been adopted for the re-organization of the civil and military police in these provinces, on an amalgamated and reduced footing.

49. A local commission was assembled at Nainee Tal during the year to consider and report on the best way of introducing the changes contemplated by the Government of India; but, prior to the receipt of their report, the Lieutenant-Governor, on his own motion, effected considerable reductions in the strength of the military police.

50. On the 1st May, 1860, the cost of that body in the Regulation provinces was rupees 30,79,886, and in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie divisions, rupees 12,21,542; total rupees 43,03,428. On the 1st November last, the military police in the Regulation provinces stood at rupees 25,11,010, whereby a saving of rupees 5,68,876 was effected; and in the course of the following month a reduction of rupees 4,68,122 was made in the Jubbulpore and Jhansie battalions, so that the total saving effected by the Lieutenant-Governor was no less than rupees 10,36,998. It has been thought proper to note this prominently in this place, as it has been stated in some quarters that there has been a reluctance on the part of this Government to carry out the reductions in this branch of the administration, which were so urgently and so justly called for by the Government of India.

51. The following statement will show at a glance the cost of the police in these provinces on the 1st of May 1860, and on the 1st of May 1861 respectively:—

*Cost of police on the 1st of May 1860.*

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Military police | 43,01,428 | |
| Civil Police in the Regulation provinces | 16,09,656 | including municipal |
| Ditto, ditto, in Non-Regulation provinces | 3,49,500 | |
| Total | 62,60,584 | |
| Paid by Act XX. of 1856 | 3,48,552 | |
| Cost to Government | 59,12,032 | |

*Cost of the police on the 1st of May 1861.*
*Regulation provinces under Act V. of 1861.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Police force, including municipal | 27,07,288 |
| Inspector-General and office | 88,276 |
| Total | 27,95,564 |
| Deduct, paid by municipal fund | 3,48,552 |
| Total | 24,47,012 |
| *Non-Regulation provinces.* | |
| Military police | 7,53,420 |
| Civil police | 3,49,500 |
| Total cost to Government | 35,49,932 |
| Total saving effected | 23,62,100 |

52. The sum sanctioned under heading of police in the budget for Madras for the year amounts to 49 lakhs. In the north-western provinces the sum sanctioned is a little under 38½ lakhs. The former has a population of 23,116,628 souls; the population of the latter is 31,404,024.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The police expenditure in Madras falls at the rate of | 3 annas | 3½ | pie | per head. |
| In the north-western provinces | at 1 „ | 8 | „ | per head. |
| In the Regulation provinces, viz., in the new police districts | at 1 „ | 7 | „ | per head. |

That is to say, the police in these provinces cost, as near as possible, *one-half* less than the police in the Madras Presidency, on a comparison drawn from their respective populations, and there is no better ground of calculation than population.

53. It is true that a considerable expenditure is still required to place the police on an effective footing. The force is scattered in villages, quartered in zemindars' houses, in the verandahs of shops, in serais, &c., for want of police stations and outposts, which were destroyed in the mutiny, and have not been replaced. The force is also wanting in equipment. It is essential that both accommodation and equipment be provided, but the cost will not be an annual charge, and may be regarded as exceptional.

54. The financial aspect of the new system having been stated above, it remains to describe the scheme itself.

On the 21st November last Mr. Court was appointed superintendent-general of police* in the north-western provinces, and received for his guidance the following instructions:—

It was premised that the system of police which had been recommended by the Local Police Committee assembled at Nainee Tal, and which differed in one or two respects only from that which was advocated by the Calcutta Police Commission, of which Mr. Court was a member, should be adopted.

55. One point of difference was, that whereas the Calcutta Police Commission recommended that the executive functions of officers above the grade of magistrates of districts should *cease*, and that there should be no departmental officer between the district superintendent of police and the superintendent-general, the Local Police Commission maintained that the supervision which the commissioner had hitherto exercised over the criminal administration of the magistrates should be maintained; and that to each commissioner's division a divisional superintendent of police† should be appointed. The breadth of country to be covered, the number of districts to be visited, the vast amount of details to be controlled and directed, seemed to make it impossible for the superintendent-general of police to exercise his functions of inspection and control carefully and efficiently, without the aid of intermediate officers, who should be charged, within circles of reasonable extent, with the duty of directing the operations of the district superintendents of police, and seeing to the enforcement of instructions which may be from time to time issued.

It was therefore resolved, that to each commissioner's division, an officer, to be called divisional superintendent of police, should be appointed. For the present the circle of his jurisdiction to be conterminous with that of the commissioner; but hereafter, when the new police has been organized and instructed in its duties, it might become practicable, without risking efficiency, to enlarge the divisional circles; and this Mr. Court was to bear in mind as a measure of economy which would be enforced hereafter, if possible.

56. On this subject and on the appointment of police officers generally, the following proposals were submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

57. It was pointed out that the appointment of divisional superintendents of police intermediate between the "inspector-general" and the district superintendent of police, was not so much an innovation upon the principles of the Calcutta Commission, as it was a new element in the constitution of the new police, rendered necessary by the great breadth of country and the numerous districts over which the supervision of the "inspector-general" in the north-western provinces must extend, no less than by the numberless details which, especially at the first, would call for the closest attention, and which, it was certain, the "inspector-general" would be unable effectually to direct and control.

58. The following classes of superintending officers were therefore proposed:—

1st. Superintendent-general of police.
2nd. Divisional superintendent.
3rd. District superintendent.

The salary and the allowances of the first was fixed at rupees 2,500 per mensem. To the second it was proposed to assign the same salary which the divisional commandants of police then received, viz., rupees 1,000 a month. Their duties as divisional superintendents would be much more responsible than those which divisional commandants of military police had been hitherto called upon to discharge. They would be also more arduous, more laborious, and more diversified, and the qualifications required for their efficient performance would be generally of a higher order. Each of these officers in his circle would represent the superintendent-general of police, and would stand in precisely the same relation to the district superintendents of police as that of a commissioner of division towards his district officers.

59. It was proposed to establish the following five grades of district superintendents of police:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The | 1st | on a | salary of | rupees 800 | per month. |
| „ | 2nd | „ | „ | 700 | „ |
| „ | 3rd | „ | „ | 600 | „ |
| „ | 4th | „ | „ | 500 | „ |
| „ | 5th | „ | „ | 400 | „ |

And to make an equal number of each grade, that is to say, of the forty districts which were then implicated, there would be eight of each grade. The total expenditure under this arrangement would be the same as if the salary of all were fixed at rupees 600; and it was pointed out that the gradation offers one or two material advantages. First, it holds out strong inducements to active and emulative exertion in the prospect of steady and certain promotion to all who strive to do their duty; next, it will attach to this branch of the service many officers, who if there were no such prospects of advancement, would leave it without compunction for any service more highly remunerative. Then, further, the Government gains the obvious advantage of retaining officers who will have been trained in police duties, and whose withdrawal, as they became proficient, would be a misfortune and a hindrance to the efficiency of the police.

60. It was determined that the grades of district superintendents of police should be regulated, not with reference to districts, but by a consideration of past service and personal merit. A complete discretion would of course rest with the Government, to depute any officer, of whatever grade, to any district in which it might seem that his services would be most valuable; this was the principle which had been followed in respect of the deputy commissioners of the Punjab and Oudh, and its practical working had been completely successful, and was the one that would give the best encouragement to the officers of the department, and at the same time leave the largest and the freest action to the Government.

* Designation was subsequently changed to "Inspector General of Police."

† Designation subsequently changed to "Deputy Inspector General."

61. *Lastly*, it was proposed to have two officers, to be called "doing duty officers,"* attached to each divisional superintendent, for the purpose not only of aiding him in the duties devolving upon him, but also of receiving instruction themselves in the management of police and the details of police work; so that as necessity might occasionally arise, an officer having some knowledge of his duty might be at hand, and that, as vacancies in districts occurred, they might be fitly filled up. This, though very desirable, was a new element of expense not contemplated by the Calcutta Commission, and was, therefore, specially noticed. This appointment was further recommended by the fact, that the absence of the divisional superintendent from his head quarters station would be frequent, and the presence of one "doing duty officer" in charge of his office would be convenient, if it were not indispensable.

* Designation subsequently changed to "Assistant Inspector General."

62. Further, it was proposed, that the divisional and district superintendents of police and the "doing duty officer" should receive travelling allowance at the rate of rupees 5 a day, and 8 annas a mile travelled, when absent on duty more than 10 miles from the head quarters station of the division or district. It was essential to the efficiency of the new system that the superintending officers should be frequently on the move, and it was important that considerations of the expense which must be incurred in travelling, should not be allowed to interfere with this necessary part of their duty. The allowances were, therefore, proposed on a scale which would fully cover all their expenses.

63. The same system of gradation was proposed to be observed throughout the force, both in regard to the lower grade of officers and in regard to the constables; and for the above reason, viz., that every man should have before him the prospect of promotion in requital for faithful, efficient, and approved service. It was not anticipated that any objections would be raised to this principle, so long as it did not give rise to any larger expenditure than that which equal pay to all members of each class would entail.

*Inspector*—10 *grades.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1st | 200 |
| 2nd | 175 |
| 3rd | 150 |
| 4th | 125 |
| 5th | 100 |
| 6th | 90 |
| 7th | 80 |
| 8th | 70 |
| 9th | 60 |
| 10th | 50 |

*Chief Constables*—5 *grades.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st | 40 |
| 2nd | 35 |
| 3rd | 30 |
| 4th | 25 |
| 5th | 20 |

*Head Constables*—3 *grades.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st | 15 |
| 2nd | 10 |
| 3rd | 8 |

*Mounted Constables*—20 *Rupees.*

*Foot Constables*—3 *grades.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 per cent. good conduct grade | 7 |
| 40 per cent. standard | 6 |
| 30 per cent. primitive | 5 |

*Recruits.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 per cent. on force | 3 |

64. The gradation in the subordinate offices of the new police are shown in the margin.

65. The next point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the opinion of the Calcutta Commission related to the employment of a mounted constabulary. The former, as opposed to the latter, contended, that the men of the mounted police, so far from being "more lawless in character, and less amenable to control than the foot constabulary," were generally better behaved and more respectable; that as patrol, they were more efficient, and that in a country like the north-western provinces, in most parts of which there were tribes engaged in keeping and breeding horses, who in the disturbances of 1857-58, turned out large bodies of cavalry, a police force without mounted constables would be utterly inefficient. It was therefore determined that a small body of mounted constables should be attached to almost every district in these provinces; the strength to vary with the varying character of each district, and with reference especially to the length of great thoroughfares to be protected, and to be determined by Mr. Court in communication with the magistrates and the district superintendents of police. The principle laid down by the Calcutta Commission, that the duty of patrolling great thoroughfares should rest primarily with the constables, was not resisted; but it was thought essential for the purpose of efficient patrol, to aid and support them with mounted constables in the proportion at least of four (or if the funds would admit, six) mounted constables to every 12 miles of main road to be protected. The roads to be thoroughly patrolled are the Grand Trunk Road, from Nowbutpore to Delhi; the road from Goorsehaigunge to Furruckabad; the road from Furruckabad to Bewur; the road from Bhogaon *viâ* Mynpoory to Agra; the road from Agra to Allygurh on the north, and to Etawah and Muttra on the east and west; the road from Khoorjah *viâ* Boolundshuhur to Meerut; the road from Hattrass *viâ* Khasgunge to Kuchlaghát; the road from Meerut to Delhi on the one hand, and from Meerut to Gurhmookhtesur on the other; and in Rohilcund, the road from Shahjehanpore *viâ* Bareilly and Moradabad, to Tigree on the Ganges, opposite Gurhmookhtesur.

66. It was further decided that at the Sudder station of each district there should be a small number of mounted constables prepared at a moment's notice, to accompany the magistrate or district superintendent, whenever the presence of either for any reason might be urgently called for. Bearing the foregoing consideration in mind, Mr. Court was requested to arrange for the inclusion in the police force assigned to each district of as many mounted constables as might suffice for the requirements of that particular district, taking care that there should be no more of this expensive element in the force than might be thought by himself, and the local officers with whom he might confer, to be indispensable.

67. Another point in which the Local Police Commission differed from the propositions of the Calcutta Commission, had reference to the necessity or otherwise of locating police posts on waste and uninhabited or on forest tracts. It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor, that where neither population existed nor property was to be found, there could be no need of police posts. Where there were no people, there could be no violence; and where there was no property, there could be no theft. In waste tracts and in forests large numbers of cattle at certain seasons of the year were collected; and for the protection of the property, as well as of frequented roads passing

through such tracts, the presence of police would be necessary. For example, the roads from Bareilly and Moradabad to the foot of the Kumaon Hills were, at all seasons of the year, more or less largely frequented. These roads pass for a considerable length through the thinly inhabited Terai, and the dense forests at the foot of the range, which are altogether devoid of population. These could not be left without protection. Again the road from Dehra to Hurdwar through the forest was another of such roads. As regards grazing grounds and forests, it was considered that the most economical and effective measure would be to establish posts in such places as that the police should be able to watch the outlets of the forests.

68. The above were the only essential points in which the principles advocated by the Local Police Commission differed from those embodied in the "propositions" of the Calcutta Commission.

69. The following remarks were added for Mr. Court's guidance in the execution of the first measures which were called for:—

In the Divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, from and after the 1st January 1861, the Military Police, the Thannah Police, the Municipal and Ferry Police, the Cantonment Police, the tenseelee guard, and the Magistrate's chupprassees, orderlies excepted, were to be absorbed, so far as there was room for their admission, into the general police force of the north-western provinces. From these several bodies a selection was to be made of the men best fitted physically, mentally, and morally for enlistment in the new police force. Those who might be unwilling to enter the new service and to submit to its conditions to be discharged at once, without any gratuity. Those who were physically unfit, and those whose admission the prescribed limitation as to numbers would make impossible, to be discharged with a gratuity according to the scale laid down in the resolution from the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 31st July 1860, as shown in the margin,* subject to the modification, that any man who had served in either branch of the police for a period in excess of one year, and less than five years, and should be discharged against his will, should receive, if a foot policeman, a gratuity of one month's pay, and if a mounted policeman, a gratuity of two months' pay.

* Three months' pay for an officer who has served more than five and less than ten years.
Four months' pay for an officer who has served more than ten and less than fifteen years.
Five months' pay for one who has served more than fifteen and less than twenty years.
Six months' pay for one who has served more than twenty years.

70. One measure to be immediately insisted upon in all the districts of the north-western provinces, as calculated to bring about immediate reductions of expenditure, was this, that whatever vacancies might occur in the present police force should be filled up by selections from those who were now employed in any branch of the police, civil, military, municipal, or other, and that no new man not now in employ should be introduced.

71. The first point which called for Mr. Court's attention was to determine the strength of the new police force in each district, together with the proportion of officers of each class and the number of each class of officers to be attached to each district. The strength of the police to be fixed according to the ordinary requirements of each district. But, in concert with the heads of offices at each Sudder station, the number and the strength of fixed guards to be provided from the police to be determined, the condition being that the offices appertaining to the military department, to the superintendent of public works, of education, of revenue, of survey, and of civil judicial administration; in fact, all offices other than criminal. Judicial offices, and all private companies and persons calling for special police protection, should pay in cash, not by transfer in account, for the cost of the guard which they respectively received. Such cost would not be a proper police charge, and would, therefore, according to the accepted principle of the Calcutta Commission, be debitable to the department which used the police; and he was told that it was necessary at an early stage of the operations entrusted to him to settle what would probably be the demand on the police of each district for the fixed guard under notice; for, though the disbursement would not be a police disbursement, it would be advisable to provide at once, in the strength of the new police, for the requirements of such guards.

72. As connected with the strength of the new police in each district, it was pointed out that the police commission had allowed a certain percentage for sick men and absentees. The Lieutenant-Governor was, however, of opinion, that the preferable plan would be to attach to the reserve of every district police supernumeraries in the proportion of 5 per cent. to the whole strength, who should be subjected to drill, and instructed as men regularly enlisted would be. The supernumeraries would thus be in readiness to take the place of enlisted constables, who might be withdrawn from the reserve on any emergency or unexpected requisition. While under instruction they would receive a subsistence allowance of rupees 3 per mensem, and when employed in the manner above indicated, the full pay of the lowest grade of a constable, *viz.*, rupees 5 per mensem; they would also have preferential claims to vacancies in the district police, when they might occur.

73. A material augmentation of the police strength was gained without any additional charge to the Government, by a declaration on the part of the Government, that all customs' chupprassees and canal peons and chowkeedars should be ex-officio police constables within their respective beats, from which it was not intended that they should be withdrawn. These men occupy bridges and posts generally distant from proper police stations; and vested with the functions of police constables, in addition to their proper duties, might often be the means of preventing and detecting crime, and of arresting offenders, none of which they were at present legally competent, or naturally disposed, to attempt.

74. It was not considered requisite to provide uniform to all members of the police body below the rank of inspector, at the cost of the State, as contemplated by the Calcutta Commission. The service offered in itself advantages quite sufficient to attract men of the required classes in the system of gradual and certain promotion in requital of good behaviour and good conduct, and in the prospect of pension, which the institution of the Superannuation Pension Fund would

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hold out to all who were not now entitled to that boon, under the general pension rules of the Government.

75. In the allocation of the police, Mr. Court was advised to be guided very much by the opinion of the magistrates; the majority of these had been in the charge of their respective districts for periods quite sufficient to make their local knowledge valuable; and they might be expected to be better acquainted with local requirements, and better able to give a sound opinion as to the disposition of the police force than any other officer. It was also pointed out that many of the district commandants of military police, who would, when qualified, be appointed district superintendents of police, had been serving in the districts to which they were attached for a considerable time, and would be competent to assist him in the process of allocation.

76. There was only one point in connection with this allocation that was prominently noticed. The Calcutta Police Commission contended, that ordinarily a police post should have one officer and 12 constables, on the principle of massing the men "in sufficiently large parties to admit of "well-paid and efficient control; and they also maintained that every village, halting place, "highway, and thoroughfare should be visited and inspected by the constabulary, and the village "police communicated with, if possible, once in the 24 hours." The Local Police Commission brought to notice, that the one proposal was hardly compatible with the other. With posts 12 miles apart, this daily visitation, in addition to the ordinary duties of executing processes, watching the country, patrolling the roads, and so forth, would be more than a chief constable, with a party of 12 men, would be able to accomplish. Leaving the details to Mr. Court's judgment, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that no police post should consist, except for very special reasons, of less than one petty officer and six constables, and that, generally, police posts should not be more than six miles apart.

77. It was pointed out that, in the allocation of the police, it was an object to maintain the present sites of thannahs and outposts, so far as that might be consistent with the usefulness of the new police, and for this reason, that it was desirable, on grounds of economy, to avoid expenditure in the construction of station houses and outposts as much as possible.

78. He was told that, in connection with the progress of the measures above indicated, it would be practicable to enforce certain reductions of expenditure, both in the revenue and in the judicial departments. As the new police would undertake, as one of its proper duties, the protection of tehseelee treasuries, the number of tehseelee chupprassees would admit of reduction whenever the new police might be so far organized as to be able to give guards to those treasuries. In like manner the new police would be charged with the duty which had hitherto devolved on the nazir's establishment of the magistrate's court, of serving subpœnas and summons, and issuing other process, and of producing parties and witnesses in court. Thus the nazir's establishment would admit of reduction. Further, the system at present existing of lengthy thannah reports, monthly thannah statements and records of police investigation, would cease, and thus it would be practicable to lower the strength of the omlah attached to the magistrate's court, who would be relieved just to the extent of the duties which would devolve upon the district superintendent of police and his subordinates. Such reduction, as these, though a consequence of the new system of police, would not appertain to the police department; but closely connected as this would be with the object of Mr. Court's proceedings, he was instructed to confer with the local officers regarding them, and to place before the Government any proposals which he might think proper to offer. So moved, the Government would pursue the proposal in the proper department, whether judicial or revenue, in communication with the heads of each department.

The results.

79. The Inspector-General has fully carried out the above instructions in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilcund, Allahabad, and Benares divisions, and in the district of Goruckpore (the divisions of Jhansie and Jubbulpore being reserved for the ensuing cold weather). With what result will be seen from the following memorandum which has been furnished by Mr. Court.

That officer has had returns before him which he has carefully examined, and he is able to record accurately the results.

## FIRST, IN PREVENTION OF CRIME.

80. In the divisions of Meerut and Agra the magistrates and district superintendents apprehended a very serious increase of crime in consequence of the great distress prevailing, and the greatly increased temptation to rob the stores of grain which were being imported to the famine districts. Mr. Court has been informed that during the famine of 1837–38, crime, outrageous in its character, increased 200 per cent., notwithstanding a large increase to the police force, and the employment of the native army for the suppression of crime and maintenance of order.

81. There was greater apprehension of these outrages recurring during this year, first, because the former police bodies were being, or had been but just before, broken up, and re-placed by the new constabulary, the members of which were either ignorant of their work, or disheartened from fear of being drilled and brought under discipline; secondly, on account of the great number of men who had been reduced, and were supposed by many to be travelling through the country with no very good feeling towards the Government, and ready for mischief. Mr. Court therefore applied for, and obtained sanction to employ additional special police, should necessity show itself.

82. Not a single extra man had been employed, and the increase of crime had been but small. In Muttra, where the police were not formed until the middle of March and where the distress has been perhaps most severe, it amounted to 20 per cent. In the districts of Meerut and in the other districts of Agra, Futtehgurh alone excepted, it has ranged from par to 10 per cent. increase. In Futtehgurh to which the famine did not extend, and in the districts of Allahabad from which Mr. Court had returns, there has been a decrease of crime, which, considering that it has been obtained within the first three months after the re-organization, he considered remarkable.

83. The following figures are taken from quarterly statements received from the Commissioner of Allahabad, and which are the only figured statements before Mr Court:—

| Districts. | Year. | Under 1st Class. | Under 2nd Class. | Under 3rd Class. | Property stolen. | Property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad—1st Quarter - | 1860 | 4 | 16 | 124 | 5,261 0 0 | 1,084 0 0 |
| | 1861 | 5 | 7 | 102 | 3,855 0 0 | 1,277 0 0 |
| Result for or against New Police - - | | +1 | −9 | −22 | −1,406 0 0 | +193 0 0 |
| Banda—1st Quarter - - | 1860 | 2 | 3 | 132 | 3,360 0 0 | 758 0 0 |
| | 1861 | 0 | 6 | 108 | 2,140 0 0 | 770 0 0 |
| | | −2 | +3 | −24 | −1,220 0 0 | + 12 0 0 |

Cases under class 4 have not been entered because they are all offences which do not affect police, *e. g.*, forgery, perjury, adultery, assault, trespass, &c.

Crimes in the 3rd class form the best ground on which to base a judgment. The crimes under this class are dacoities, highway robberies, burglaries, thefts, and cattle stealing. In these crimes there is a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. The property stolen is about two-thirds of what it was in a corresponding quarter of 1860, and though so much smaller a larger amount has been recovered.

It will not be safe to judge from the returns of one quarter, but as far as they go the results are very promising.

## DETECTION OF CRIME AND PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS.

84. In these respects the police has been successful beyond the expectations of the inspector general. The recovery of 33 per cent. of property plundered instead of 12 per cent. is indicative of success. A fair proportion of offenders are found out and brought to trial by the police, and excepting in Cawnpore convictions have varied from 65 to 82 per cent.

85. Altogether the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the new police system has been inaugurated under the fairest auspices, and promises to be a great success, provided only that the landholders can be made to assist the constabulary in the prevention and detection of crime.

86. The five statements, Nos. I. to V., in Appendix II., contain interesting particulars as to the strength and cost of the new police; as to their proportion to area and population; as to their employment, and as to the proportion of cost borne by the people and by the Government severally.

## SECTION IV.—GAOLS.

87. The management of the gaols in these provinces has been satisfactory. The discipline hitherto in force has been steadily maintained and extended as prison accommodation became available, and considering the high prices of all articles of food, and the severe sickness that prevailed in many of the gaols during the first five months of the year, which necessitated great extra expenditure, the financial results are even more favourable than might have been expected. **General result of the central prison system has been satisfactory.**

88. The advantages of central prisons in an economical point of view, as well as in maintaining a deterring system of prison discipline, have been so fully discussed on former occasions, and are now so well understood, that the question may be considered definitely settled. The result of the management of the past year is simply corroborative of former experience, and the unfinished state of the prison buildings appears to be the only drawback to the proper working of an excellent system of prison government. No fixed plan of surveillance has hitherto been exercised over released prisoners; but it is generally believed that about 75 per cent. of all those discharged from central prisons betake themselves to honest industry; and in addition to this very satisfactory result, the difference between the cost per prisoner at the Agra gaol, the only central prison in anything like a complete state, and the average of all the district gaols for last year, was rupees 5-13-9, equal to the large sum of rupees 85,593 per annum, calculated on the daily average number of prisoners in confinement during 1860; and on the average of 1856, rupees 1,26,005.

89. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 14,608, and the total cost rupees 6,99,325, which shows an increase of 743 prisoners, and an excess of expenditure of rupees 57,393. **Daily average number of prisoners in confinement.**

90. With the exception of the cost of permanent establishment, compensation in lieu of convict labour, prison and hospital rations, there was a considerable decrease under each head of expenditure. **Decrease in expenditure with certain exceptions.**

91. The excess of rupees 2,107, in cost of permanent establishment, was the result, chiefly, of the revision of the establishment of the Meerut prison, and of the appointment of a separate superintendent at Benares, and is met by a permanent reduction in contingent establishments to the extent of rupees 9,439.

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92. Compensation in lieu of convict labour is a stated sum for each district, fixed by Government, and the total amount depends entirely on the number of district officers drawing it. This allowance is intended for the repair of station roads, work that, prior to the introduction of central prisons, had always been executed by the convicts belonging to the respective districts, and when first sanctioned by the late Lieutenant-Governor, was determined at the rate of 1 rupee per labouring prisoner per mensem. The measure has generally been admitted to be a fair charge against the proceeds of convict labour, realized by the sale of industrial manufactures at central prisons.

93. The scarcity that prevailed over a great part of these provinces has had a very serious effect on gaol expenditure, and has been the main cause of the large average cost of each prisoner, viz., rupees 47-13-11. The average price of wheat in 1859 was 23 seers 3½ chittacks; whereas last year it was 18 seers 2 chittacks; and at Agra, Meerut, and other gaols, in that part of the country, attah was frequently selling at 7 and 8 seers per rupee. These high rates increased the charge for prison rations by rupees 62,022 on that of 1859, and rupees 80,209 on that of ordinary years of plenty.

**Reduction in police guards.**

94. The military police guards, which, ever since the mutinies, had been a very heavy item of gaol expenditure, were considerably reduced during the period under review. At the close of the year a reduction to the extent of rupees 3,778 per mensem had been effected, equal to the large sum of rupees 45,336 per annum. The peculiar construction of a great many of the gaols in these provinces renders it difficult to guard them economically, but arrangements are under consideration, which will, it is hoped, allow of great improvement in this respect.

**Cost of conveyance of convicts to the Presidency.**

95. The cost of conveyance to the Presidency of convicts under sentence of transportation, which has increased ten-fold during the last three years, is a very heavy item in the expenditure of the gaols of these provinces. In 1860 833 prisoners were forwarded from Allahabad and Benares to the Allypore gaol, at an outlay of rupees 5,598, exclusive of the first cost of transfer from distant gaols to Allahabad, which would most probably amount to rupees 2,000 more, or say, in round numbers, rupees 8,000, for the conveyance of transported convicts. This heavy charge does not exist, at all events, not to anything like the same extent, in other Presidencies, which fact should be borne in mind in comparing respective expenditures.

**Result of casualty returns.**

96. The casualty returns exhibit the very high mortality of 14·32 per cent. on strength. This excessive mortality was the consequence of a severe epidemic fever of a typhoid type that prevailed during the first five months of the year, among the prisoners as well as among the free population, over the length and breadth of the North-western Provinces; and a very fatal visitation of cholera in the Agra prison, during the fall of the year, which carried off 175 prisoners in the short space of three months.

97. It appears that hitherto the gaol population, which is very large and variable, compared to daily average strength, has been altogether overlooked in the computation of death rates, which must have led to very erroneous opinions, if not to false deductions as to the mortality of gaols.

98. The population of gaols, particularly as regards persons under short terms of imprisonment, is constantly changing, and as a large per-centage of deaths take place during the first year of incarceration, it is believed, not so much from any local gaol influence as from the effects of exposure, want, and diseases contracted previous to imprisonment; it appears that the proper mode of computing the mortality of gaols would be not on the daily average strength of the prisoners, as is the case at present but on the total population, that is to say, on the total number of prisoners in confinement during the year, which in the instance under consideration being upwards of 50,000 would reduce the death rates to about 4 per cent. This is probably less than the per-centage among the free population in the classes from which the criminal members of the community are for the most part drawn.

**Number of escapes from custody.**

99. The number of prisoners who escaped was less than that of former years, which shows that the reductions of guards has had no bad effect in rendering the custody of the convicts less secure. Twenty-one prisoners escaped from inside the gaol and 96 from out gangs—total 117, of whom 66 have been re-captured. Of those who escaped during the mutinies, 1,019 were re-captured during the year, leaving about 13,600 still to be accounted for.

**Progress of industrial manufactures.**

100. The progress of industrial manufactures has been very satisfactory. The net profits realized from the sale of manufactured articles amount to rupees 46,108, exclusive of goods in store to the value of rupees 28,271 and the preparation of a large quantity of prison clothing and other articles for prison use, the cost of which was the price of raw materials only. Notwithstanding that the daily average number of prisoners was less by upwards of 7,000 than the average number prior to the mutinies, the sum realised from the sale of manufactured goods was considerably in excess of any former year. The net value of convict labour amounted to rupees 2,73,936.

101. In addition to industrial employment in the manufacture of goods for sale the prisoners execute all repairs of buildings, perform all menial services, and cultivate gaol gardens, which are almost all now in a very flourishing condition. These gardens are of no ordinary value; they insure a regular supply of good fresh vegetables, the advantage of which cannot be over estimated in a sanitary point of view; they are very economical in that the prisoners supply themselves with this most essential part of their own diet, and they afford light, healthy occupation for aged and weakly prisoners, by whom they are for the most part cultivated.

**Progress of education.**

102. The system of education in force prior to 1857 which was laid down by the director of public instruction North-western Provinces has been re-introduced; and although the progress has not been very marked as yet many of the prisoners take a lively interest in their lessons, and favourable hopes are entertained of ultimate benefit to numbers of them. In the meantime it has a powerful effect as a part of prison discipline.

**Successful result of the experiment to introduce artificial ventilation.**

103. The mode of artificial ventilation introduced last year at the Agra prison experimentally has proved eminently successful, and what was formerly a desideratum in the occupation of solitary cells has at length been secured.

104. The apparatus, which consists of an ordinary thermantidote 4 feet in diameter with the necessary flues and piping for each corridor, has been constantly at work for several months. It throws a current of air into each cell quite sufficient to keep every part of it sweet and well ventilated, and the cells which used to be almost uninhabitable during the hot months have now become to be the best ventilated part of the whole prison. It has been suggested by the inspector general of prisons with apparent good reason that this plan of ventilation, which is very simple and economical, might be adopted in European barracks and hospitals with great advantage. But this is a point which will have to be considered in the department of public works.

105. As Dr. Clark, the inspector general of prisons' annual report, with the 20 voluminous tubular statements which accompanied it, is about to be published in pamphlet form, it has been thought unnecessary to incur the expense of publishing them again in the shape of appendices to this section of the Report.

The annual report of the Inspector-General will appear in pamphlet form.

## SECTION V.—REVENUE.

106. UNDER the orders of the Government of India, an agricultural and a revenue year have been established, the former ending on the 30th June of each year, and the latter on the 30th September.

Formation of an agricultural and revenue year.

The period embraced in the section, therefore, is only the five months from the 1st of May to the 30th September 1860. The next annual report will embrace the entire year commencing on the 1st October 1860, and terminating on the 30th September 1861.

107. Although the drought which so ruinously affected a large portion of the country must be referred to the period embraced in this section, its consequences were not apparent until after the commencement of the current year, and will be detailed fully in a subsequent section of this Report. It will here suffice to remark that there was no deficiency of rain in the Benares division, the amount having been 20 inches against 21 in the preceding year; but the fall was untimely and unseasonable, and injured the Khureef crop.

The season.

In the Allahabad division the rain was less abundant than usual, and was delayed to a late period, but was nevertheless sufficient to insure a good harvest. The Jubbulpoor and Jhansie divisions did not suffer; but the whole of the Meerut division and the western districts of the Agra division suffered grievously; while the distress extended to those districts of Rohilcund which border on the Ganges.

108. The demand on account of the Rubbee instalments, or for the period embraced in this Report, was rupees 2,04,33,505. The collections were rupees 1,96,52,390, and balance rupees 7,81,115, of which rupees 5,61,686 are expected to be realized.

Land revenue.

The per-centage of balance, on demand, is 3·82 against 4·70 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Nearly two-thirds of the total amount of nominal balances are composed of the two following items, the consequence of summary settlements.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allahabad | - | - | Rs. 39,347 0 0 |
| Dumoh | - | - | „ 40,539 0 0 |
| Total | - | - | Rs. 79,886 0 0 |

The variation in the demand amounting to a decrease of rupees 1,59,187 is chiefly attributable to the re-settlement of the Bandah district; to reductions of Jumma in Jaloun, due to over assessment; and to the extensive grant of lands in Rohilcund to the Nawab of Rampoor.

109. There has been a considerable decrease in the issue of dustuks, 62,895 only of these processes having been issued during the period under review, as compared with 70,488 in the corresponding period in 1859.

Coercive measur

The following statement exhibits the sales, farms and transfers effected during the period under review, and in the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

| YEAR. | Sales. | Farms. | Transfers. | | Kham Tuhseel. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mehals. | Puttees. | |
| 1st of May to 30th September 1860 | 4 | 30 | 20 | 23 | 41 |
| 1st of May to 30th September 1859 | 15 | 88 | 31 | 56 | 28 |

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked decrease of these coercive processes under every head of the statement, excepting the last.

The sales amounted to four only, three in the district of Humeerpoor, and one in Saugor.

The cases of farm have occurred chiefly in the districts of Saugor and Dumoh. The settlements of both these districts had broken down. A summary settlement of the latter has received the sanction of Government, and the unsatisfactory state of the former will be remedied by the regular settlement which will shortly be effected.

The transfers, which amount to less than half the number shown in the statement for the corresponding five months of 1859, call for no remark.

CHAP. XII. North-western Provinces.

With the exception of one case in Mynpoory, and three in Dumoh, the sequestrations are confined entirely to the districts of Moradabad and Saugor. In the former 21 sequestrations have occurred in the poverty-stricken Thakoordwarah Pergunnah, and part of Kasheepoor. The estates taken under direct management in Saugor consist chiefly of villages, the zemindars of which had absconded, and for which no farming offers could be obtained.

Working of Act X. of 1859.

110. No comparison can be drawn between the number of suits instituted during the months under report, and the corresponding months of 1859, as the Act did not come into operation till the 1st of August of that year.

The number of cases of each class, instituted, decided, and pending, are shown in the following statement:—

| Class of Cases. | Total instituted including those pending. | Decided. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | 827 | 688 | 139 |
| II. | 361 | 323 | 38 |
| III. | 537 | 492 | 45 |
| IV. | 11,451 | 9,325 | 2,126 |
| V. | 1,328 | 1,069 | 259 |
| VI. | 1,767 | 1,376 | 391 |
| VII. | 582 | 509 | 73 |
| VIII. | 75 | 68 | 7 |
| Total - | 16,928 | 13,850 | 3,078 |

The reports of the working of the Act continue to be generally favourable.

Mutations.

| — | No. of Cases by decree of Court. | | No. of Cases by private Transfer. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By Sale, Gift, &c. | By Mortgage or other temporary alienation. | By Sale, Gift, &c. | By Mortgage or other temporary alienation | By Succession |
| From the 1st May to the 30th September 1860. | 219 | 170 | 716 | 790 | 3,297 |
| From the 1st May to the 30th September 1859. | 159 | 211 | 474 | 636 | 2,805 |

111. Proprietary mutations have increased very considerably, as shown in the margin. The increase is chiefly confined to the divisions in which the drought prevailed.

Putwarees.

112. The education of the Putwarees proceeds satisfactorily, and they are becoming generally efficient and useful servants.

Abkaree revenue.

113. The net Abkaree revenue for the five months, from the 1st of May to the 30th September for the three last years was as follows:

| 1858–59. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| Rupees 6,93,969 0 0 | Rupees 9,76,315 0 0 | Rupees 11,69,748 0 0 |

The greatest increase has been in the districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore, viz., an increase of rupees 36,967 in the former district, and rupees 29,409 in the latter, as compared with 1859.

Stamp revenue.

114. The stamp revenue as compared with the amount realized from 1st of May to 30th September 1859, has remained stationary, being rupees 6,54,426 in the months under report, against rupees 6,54,942 in the preceding period; but, at the termination of the period under report, the provisions of the new Act had not come into operation.

Sayer.

115. The sayer revenue demands have risen from rupees 45,841, to rupees 60,835, or about 33 per cent.

Statistical précis.

116. The statistical précis forwarded herewith as Appendix III. shows a steady increase in all the departments of business in the collectors' offices. The per-centage of the annual expense of collecting the revenue, exclusive of heads of offices, on the revenue was, therefore, in excess of what it was last year, viz., rupees 2–13–6.

Revenue operations in the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

117. The land revenue demand for the year in the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarrah was as follows:—

AJMERE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From the Khalsa villages - - - | - Rs. | 1,74,800 | 10 11 |
| From Istumrardars including Shahpoora tribute | - „ | 1,26,016 | 2 7 |
| Total - | - Rs. | 3,00,816 | 13 6 |

Of this rupees 2,88,690–2–0 have been realized, leaving a balance on the 30th June of rupees 12,126–11–6 due from Khalsa villages, the demand from the Istumrardars and Shahpoora having been realized in full. Of this rupees 1,781–3–0 have been remitted in consequence of the drought. The collection of the remainder, viz., rupees 10,345–8–6 of the above balance has been suspended for the same reason; should the approaching season prove favourable, it will probably be recovered.

Mhairwarrah.

The land revenue demand for the three divisions of Mhairwarrah, inclusive of balances of former years, was rupees 1,81,269–6–11, of which rupees 1,41,407–7–8 have been collected, leaving a balance of rupees 39,861–15–3.

Of this large balance the details are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Amount recommended for remission in consequence of the severe drought | Rs. | 20,627 12 | 6 |
| 2. Suspended temporarily | „ | 6,180 2 | 3 |
| 3. Balance of year under report not realized on the 30th of June last | „ | 12,219 2 | 7 |
| 4. Balances of former years | „ | 834 13 | 11 |
| Total | Rs. | 39,861 15 | 3 |

Of the remaining balance for the year under review, viz., rupees 12,219-2-7 a considerable portion has come in since the accounts were closed. The kists only fell due on the 30th June 1861, and it is believed the whole will be shortly realized.

## SEPARATE (INCOME TAX) REVENUE.

118. This branch of revenue has been fully reported on in my separate letter No. 107 A., dated 24th June; an abstract of the chief points is given in the following paragraphs. **Total estimate assessments.**

The total estimated assessments under Act XXXII. of 1860 in all the districts of these provinces, Ajmere alone excepted, amount to Company's rupees 29,66,427-7-0, and the total sum realized on 31st July last, being the end of the income tax year, was rupees 28,99,000.

119. The incidence of the tax, which varies from 0·20 per cent to 1·5 per cent. on the population of those districts in which a census has been made, is in itself exceedingly moderate; and it will be found hardly less so if the rate per head of tax-payers be taken as the standard; the general average of the amount contributed by each tax-payer being rupees 17-11-10. **Incidence of the tax.**

Seeing then that the per-centage of assessment upon population does not exceed 1·5, and that the average rate of each assessment amounts to no more than rupees 17-11-10, the Lieutenant Governor cannot think that the tax, however distasteful it may have been for other reasons to the native population, has laid upon them other than a light burden. It is, however, no matter of astonishment that in the first year of its currency the execution of the Act should have been very imperfect. There have been naturally enough omissions to serve notices. The returns to notices have been so false (as will be noticed more particularly below) that the collectors, though obliged to surcharge, have had no sufficient data to guide them. And further it is to be borne in mind that in about 14 districts of these provinces there has been great distress consequent upon the drought, and trade has been depressed. And it may be assumed that in consequence the returns of the tax have been more or less affected.

120. The assessments have been made for the most part according to the general provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860, and Punchayets have been but rarely employed. Of those collectors who in their reports have adverted to this point nearly all have declared their opinion that Punchayets generally press unfairly on the poorer classes, that the use of this agency leads to extortion and oppression, and that it is only in special cases, for instance, the large bazaars, such as those of Dehra, Mussoorie and Landour, that it is useful. Lump assessment has been had recourse to in the large and populous cities of Allahabad and Benares. In the former district the collector has recorded his opinion that it is unfair to the poorer population, and the assessments will consequently be made by taxing each individual separately during the ensuing year. In Benares on the other hand, on which a lump assessment of rupees 1,25,000 was fixed, the native committee all men of the highest respectability, with Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor at their head, have declared that the more opulent of the residents have had to take upon themselves the payment of the amount agreed upon; and it being no more right that government should benefit by undue exaction from the rich than it should benefit by the oppression of the poor, it has been decided that unless the city of Benares should solicit the repetition of a lump assessment for the next year, whether the old rate or at any other reasonable rate, the tax shall be assessed according to the general provisions of the Act. **Assessments made for the most part according to the general provisions of the Act. Results of lump assessments in the cities of Allahabad and Benares.**

121. The collectors then proceeding under the general provisions of the Act issued the required notices. But it is the subject of universal representation that the returns were, as a rule, conspicuously and shamelessly false, and that consequently "surcharge has been the rule, and the acceptance of returns the exception;" the total number of surcharges is 58,243 as against 1,05,235 assessments made up to the 31st January 1861. This shows the surcharges to amount to about 55 per cent. But there are districts in which surcharges have risen to 80 and 90 per cent., or where, in other words, the returns have been altogether set aside, and the assessments made by the collector have been made, so to speak, arbitrarily. It may be that the falseness of the returns has been due in some measure to the complicated forms which were prescribed by the law and were wholly unintelligible to those who had to render them; and further in some instances to the prevalance of a "belief that only such portions of the income as remains after deducting household expenses should be returned," a belief which may perhaps be attributable to the difficulty of drawing a clear distinction in the Oordoo translation between "Income" and "Profits." But even on making full allowance for these circumstances, it is quite clear, from the concurrent testimony of nearly all the officers who have been concerned in the execution of the Act, that the returns have been so entirely untrustworthy as rather to mislead than to guide them in making assessments. **Surcharges.**

122. It is found that generally the appeals from surcharges were very few, and that those in which abatement was allowed have been fewer still. **Appeals from surcharges have been few.**

123. It is thought highly creditable to the moderation and good feeling of the officers who have been engaged in the execution of this Act that in the face of all this dishonesty fines and forfeitures have been very sparingly enforced. **Fines sparingly enforced.**

The provisions for compositions have been very rarely had recourse to.

124. The provision for compositions is found to have been almost a dead letter. In each of the districts of Jhansie, Ghazeepore, and Mirzapore there was one case of composition; the compositions in the two latter being by European firms. In Allahabad there were four cases, one by a native, and three by Europeans. In Dehra Dhoon they were effected to the extent of only rupees 1-8 per cent. on the total assessment. In Moradabad the number was small. In other districts there appear to have been no applications, and the cause of this result is in all probability rightly attributed to the wary and suspicious character of the native mind, and to the inappreciable amount of benefit to be derived from compounding for the tax.

No desire on the part of natives that the amount *assessed* upon them should be kept secret.

125. A remarkable feature in the working of the Act, and one, it is believed, totally opposed to general expectation, is the almost unvarying disregard of secrecy for which the law provides. The people, though objecting to have the details of their business known, and resources of their income made public, seemed to have no wish that the amount of the assessment laid upon them should be kept secret.

Charges incurred in the execution of the Act.

126. It is not possible, owing to defective information, to state with any precision the charges incurred by Government in the execution of the Income Tax Act. Nor is it easy to judge of the proportion which they will bear to the revenue yielded by the tax. In the first year the charges, it may be presumed, will have been higher than they will ordinarily be. But it is thought that, in future years, the annual cost will not exceed five or six per cent. on the collections. This will no doubt be thought moderate.

Feelings with which the measure has been received by the people, and conduct of the officers engaged in the execution of the Act.

127. It only remains to notice the feeling with which the measure has been received by the people, and the conduct of the officers, whether European or native, who have been engaged in the execution of it.

As to the first, it may be stated that, though the imposition of a direct tax on the people, generally, was entirely new to the native mind, and though this particular measure was necessarily accompanied by proceedings of a somewhat inquisitorial nature, there has been no active exhibition of ill-feeling, and no resistance whatever other than that involved in the universal submission of returns shamelessly false.

In regard to the second point, the Lieutenant-Governor has the greatest satisfaction in stating, that generally the collectors of districts in these provinces, overburdened as they are with business of multifarious kinds, have performed the duty of executing the Income Tax Act with a degree of zeal, ability, and cheerfulness which reflect the highest credit upon them all as a body. Each has laboured to the best of his power with an earnest desire to fulfil the wishes of the Government without murmur and without remonstrance, and this, too, at a time when, with their increasing work, the strength of the District European Agency has been necessarily limited by the weakness of the service.

It is with no less satisfaction that his Honour is able to state that "the general ability and conduct of the assessors have been, with hardly an exception, deserving of great praise." . . . "So far as can be ascertained, the native as well as European assessors have shown not only intelligence, but a remarkable degree of integrity."

With the exception of one district there have been few or no complaints.

128. During his tour the Lieutenant-Governor passed through the districts named in the margin at the very time when the Income Tax Act was being introduced. He remained for 29 days at Allahabad, and was encamped for three weeks at Benares, where lump assessments had been imposed, and there might have been some reason to expect that the poorer classes might have suffered some unfairness in the distribution. Throughout this town there was every facility, as there always is, for the presentation of petitions without any charge whatever for stamps or otherwise, and accordingly numerous petitions were presented by individuals, complaining that their incomes had been over-assessed. But it is a fact that not one single petition was received, not even an anonymous petition, complaining of the tax itself, or of any oppression or extortion, or misconduct of any kind whatever, having been practised, either by assessors or by native functionaries of any class whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that no measure, so novel and so distasteful, could have been carried out among a people so prone to represent, or even to exaggerate their grievances, without calling forth complaint, unless it had been carried out with remarkable forbearance, discretion, and integrity.

| | |
|---|---|
| Moradabad. | Furruckabad. |
| Boolundshuhur. | Cawnpore. |
| Allygurh. | Allahabad. |
| Muttra. | Benares. |
| Agra. | Mirzapore. |
| Etawah. | Jounpore. |
| Mynpoory. | |

To this general description the district of Goruckpore forms the only exception. The matter has been made the subject of separate inquiry.

## SEPARATE (CUSTOMS) REVENUE.

Aggregate income.

129. The aggregate income from all sources of the North-western Provinces and of the Punjab reached in the year under report the unprecedented amount of rupees 89,49,412, as exhibited in the following detail:—

| — | North-western Provinces. | Punjab. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salt - - - - | 53,11,643 | 31,48,089 | 84,59,732 |
| Sugar - - - - | 2,39,446 | 2,19,091 | 4,58,537 |
| Sundries - - - | 24,544 | 6,599 | 31,143 |
| Total - - | 55,75,633 | 33,73,779 | 89,49,412 |

130. The collections of the last and of the preceding year are compared in the following statement:—

Comparison with preceding year.

| | Total Collections. | | Increase in 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | |
| North-western Provinces - | 40,70,223 | 55,75,633 | 15,05,410 |
| Punjab - - - | 27,06,620 | 33,73,779 | 6,67,159 |
| Total - - | 67,76,843 | 89,49,412 | 21,72,569 |

The aggregate increase in the collections as compared with 1859 is no less than 32 per cent., and the per-centage of cost of collection amounts only to rupees 10-14-6, or little more than half the per-centage of the preceding year. This is of course chiefly attributable to the increase of income without any increase of establishment; but the result nevertheless is very satisfactory.

131. The two causes assigned for this enhancement of the revenue are that carts which had imported grain into the distressed districts were available on their return for the transport of salt at rates far below the usual charge, and the prohibition of the manufacture of salt in Oudh. The commissioner asserts that an immediate decline in the receipts from the latter source was perceptible from the moment it became known that privilege of manufacture for private consumption had been accorded to the lower classes in Oudh.

Causes of increase in the salt revenue.

132. The illicit manufacture of salt, which is said to be on the increase, will receive a material check on the passing of the bill to regulate the manufacture of saltpetre and of salt educed therefrom, which is at present under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

The proposed Bill for the regulation of the manufacture of saltpetre will impose a check on the illicit manufacture of salt.

| | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|
| *Sirsa* - - - - - - | 37,409 | 16,947 |
| *Hansi* - - - - - - | 1,47,220 | 62,175 |
| *Delhi* - - - - - - | 2,67,728 | 1,89,969 |
| Muttra - - - - - - | 62,384 | 42,436 |
| Agra - - - - - - | 1,04,691 | 91,740 |
| Jhansi - - - - - - | 37,759 | 40,403 |
| Saugor - - - - - - | 39,194 | 36,677 |
| Seonee - - - - - - | 22,559 | 28,190 |
| Total - - - - | 7,18,944 | 4,58,537 |

133. The decrease in the collections on account of sugar, as shown in the margin, is of course attributable to the failure of rain and the consequent failure of the sugarcane crop, as well as to the prevailing distress.

Causes of decrease in the collections on account of sugar.

134. There is no doubt that the revenue under this head will be doubled in the course of the current year in consequence of the doubling of the duty.

Revenue from sugar will double in the ensuing year.

## SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

135. Taking into consideration the disturbing moral and physical influences, which have been at work among the population of the North-western Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the position which the educational department occupied at the close of the past official year was on the whole satisfactory. In the course of the year the schools under inspection had afforded instruction to upwards of 2,25,000 boys. Their number stood in March 1861 at 10,086, with 1,74,689 names in their rolls; the corresponding numbers for the preceding year having been 9,641 and 1,53,210.

General increase both in the number of schools and boys.

136. In three colleges, two high schools, three districts, and four Tehseelee schools maintained by the Government, and in nine colleges and schools attached to Christian missions, and aided by Government grants, instruction both in English and the vernacular was imparted to nearly 4,000 students. The establishment of English schools throughout the provinces would be a popular measure. The people in many instances have shown a remarkable willingness to combine for the purpose of securing to their children the means of learning English. To encourage this desire and to assist in its development, would be sound policy.

Extension of the knowledge of English.

During the course of the year the Government of India sanctioned an allowance for four English masters for the four Tehseelee schools of Etah, Ooryah, Phuphoond, and Jeswunt Nuggur at the rate of rupees 15 a month each, on the condition that rupees 10 were added by private subscriptions, and that a class was formed of not less than thirty boys paying a monthly fee of eight annas, so that the salary of each teacher should not be less than rupees 40 a month. This was a step in the right direction, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad, when circumstances permit, to advocate extension of the system.

137. It is satisfactory to find that in the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly colleges, and the Ajmere school there are now 21 undergraduates of the Calcutta University. In December last 35 candidates went up to the entrance examination, of whom 10 were successful. The failure of some who did not succeed is attributable in some measure to a weak teaching staff, especially in the mathematical department. The director has been authorized to secure the services of three mathematical professors, whose salaries will be defrayed from savings effected in those of existing professorships and masterships.

Undergraduates of the Calcutta University.

Average cost per student in the higher Anglo-vernacular institutions.

138. The average cost per student in the higher Anglo-vernacular institutions maintained by Government was rupees 115–9–0 in 1860–1, the whole expenditure in the three colleges and two schools having been rupees 1,67,042, of which sum rupees 1,51,510 are contributed by the State.

Scholarships for pupils of Tehseelee schools.

139. The measures contemplated by the late Court of Directors for the establishment of scholarships in places of education of a superior order for the more promising pupils of Tehseelee schools (*vide* para. 46, Despatch No. 49, dated 19th July 1854) have been carried out. Thirty Tehseelee scholarships of rupees 3 a month have been founded tenable for three years, and equally divided between the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges.

Establishment of a boarding-house at the Bareilly College.

140. Mr. Kempson, principal of the Bareilly College, has opened a boarding-house under the personal management of an intelligent and respectable junior master (a native teacher in the English department), with whom the 10 Tehseelee scholars, and other boys whose homes are at a distance, but who have come, some from long distances, to attend the college, board and lodge. The boarding-house is already popular; the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the system may gradually be extended, until the sons of native gentlemen of property and position residing in the interior of the districts of the North-western Provinces shall be found to avail themselves largely of the advantages it affords. A similar experiment has been set on foot at Agra.

Result of the examination of the senior classes.

141. In December, the senior department, and the 1st and 2nd school classes of the Agra, Benares, and Bareilly Colleges, and the Saugor and Ajmere schools, were subjected by a regularly constituted board to a common paper examination. The general result was satisfactory. The short-comings which the examination brought to light were such as admit of easy remedy. The mathematical department in which, with the exception of the Bareilly College, failure was conspicuous, will, as has already been stated, be strengthened. Poor results in the history and geography papers, necessarily direct attention to studies, whose importance native students are apt to under-rate.

Visit of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Bareilly College.

142. In November last, the Bishop of Calcutta visited the Bareilly College. His Lordship recorded the remark that he was "much struck with the intelligence of the first class, and their thorough comprehension of the subjects of their studies."

Senior scholarships assigned to students who have entered the Calcutta University.

143. Scholarships of the aggregate value of rupees 907 per mensem have been assigned for 1861. The senior scholarships, ranging from rupees 15 to 25 a month, have been awarded to the students who have entered the Calcutta University. It is difficult to retain under scholastic discipline, especially in a country of early marriages, young men whose knowledge of English is such as would enable them to gain, without the trouble of searching far for it, employment on salaries of rupees 50 to 100 a month. At the same time it is most desirable that their English education should be carried up to the standard prescribed by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for candidates for the B.A. degree. It is hoped that the measures now adopted will result in securing the continued attendance of the abler and more promising students.

Normal schools.

144. The three normal schools (at Agra, Benares, and Meerut), turned out in the course of the year 565 teachers, more or less instructed, of whom 113 gained first-class, 270 second-class, and 182 third-class certificates. The importance of these institutions may be said to grow year by year, *pari passu*, with the extension over the North-western Provinces of the village circuit school system. School-houses, and accommodation for the teachers who come in from the several districts, have not yet been provided at Benares and Meerut. The sum of rupees 9,000 has been granted for the erection of a normal school-house at Meerut. A training school is urgently required for the Saugor and Nerbudda districts, where education is backward, and village schools are springing up. But the Government has been deterred by the hitherto unsatisfactory aspect of Indian finance from bringing the subject before the Government of India.

Tehseelee schools.

145. Even in the first circle, of which almost every district has suffered, more or less, from the famine, the number of boys attending Tehseelee schools has not decreased, being in 1860–61, 4,249 against 4,144 in 1859–60. In March last, 271 schools were attended by 16,590 pupils, being maintained by the Government at an expenditure of rupees 35,480 a year. The average cost per boy to the State was rupees 2–2–3. In many of the schools the attendance ranged between 100 and 200. The monthly cost per school was from rupees 10 to rupees 20. In the better sort Hindee, or Oordoo grammar, the elements of algebra and geometry, in addition to arithmetic and mensuration, hand-measuring by plane table and the outlines of Indian history, and of Indian and general geography, are taught.

Village circuit schools.

146. It is, however, to the village circuit schools, maintained by the land-holding and land-cultivating community, that the means of providing elementary instruction through the vernacular languages (Hindee and Oordoo) to the mass of the agricultural population must be looked for. It might reasonably have been expected that, owing to their dependence for their very existence on the Zemindars, these schools would have been more affected by the famine. But, though their extension was retarded, some progress has been made, far greater in short than that shown in the Tehseelee school returns. But the last have reached their numerical limit, while the village school system is still in the course of development. The statistics of the Meerut circle even show an increase of 34 schools and 2,149 scholars. In the second circle, some of the districts which were not affected by the scarcity, from which most of the Zillahs of the first circle suffered, the number of schools and of scholars had risen from 931 and 26,214 to 980 and 30,554. Again, in the Benares and Saugor circles, where the harvests were rich and abundant, the increase in schools and scholars amounted to 452 and 14,529.

Within the limits of this Government there are now upwards of 3,000 Hulkabundee schools, affording the rudimentary instruction suitable to their condition to the children of the agricultural population, over an area of 1,00,000 square miles; attended by 70,000 boys, and maintained by the people, whom for the most part they directly benefit. In too many instances the teachers are far from efficient, but the growth of the system has been too rapid to allow of the creation of a race of competent schoolmasters. Year by year the normal schools steadily decrease the number of inefficient teachers, and should future progress be at all commensurate with that made in the past

four years before another *lustrum* has passed away, an educational revolution great, in regard to the area over which it will be felt, will have been effected.

Indigenous schools.

147. The number of (65,112) boys, in 6,435 indigenous schools, *i.e.*, in those maintained and managed by the people, but inspected by the educational officers of Government, is less considerable than that of the pupils found in the village circuit schools. The popular schools among the agricultural population disappear before, or are rather merged into the village circuit schools. They are found, however, in towns and cities. Their value is not great. They are not easily influenced for good. Being dependent on individual wants or caprice, not founded, like the circuit school, on combined effort, the famine has told on them with disastrous effect. Their number has diminished by 287 in the past year, and the decrease of scholars may be put down at 3,000. It is remarkable, however, that eight subscription schools, on the Tehseelee school model, have been established in the Bijnour and Moradabad districts. This fact must be regarded with great satisfaction, as being the first sign that the people are becoming desirous to avail themselves, at their own expense, of our system of education. The director has been requested to state in his next annual report whether any more such schools have been set on foot, and whether the people have shown any desire to develope the system.

Progress of female education.

148. The Lieutenant-Governor has assured himself by personal observation of the progress of female education in the Agra district, where Thakoor Kulyan Singh, an energetic junior master of the Agra College, English department, has been engaged under the inspector, department second circle, in the establishments among his own pupils (Jâts) of girls schools under mistresses, chiefly of his own caste, and in many instances educated by himself. In December last the 11 schools under his charge contained 205 girls, the daughters of respectable zemindars. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that, if funds could be provided by the State, the system might be widely extended. It is evident that the prejudices against the instruction of the female members of their families are not inveterate among Hindoos of respectable social position. Among a people who blindly follow the customs of their forefathers, reforms, even of a palatable nature, must be initiated from outside their own body. This question will form the subject of a separate reference to the Government of India at the close of the present year.

Grants in aid.

149. In 1860-61, rupees 16,649-8-0 were disbursed by the Government on grants in aid of schools, all of which were attached to and maintained by Christian missions. In the schools aided by the State instruction is imparted to 1,515 boys and 120 girls. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the prohibition against the direct sanction by the local Government of grants in aid of schools, within a prescribed limit, will shortly be removed. It is by the grant-in-aid system that the Government can, at a reasonable expenditure, best promote and extend the study of the English language and of English literature. The exertions made by missionaries to bring within the reach of the natives the means of acquiring sound secular knowledge are deserving of recognition by, and of the hearty assistance of, the Government.

Vernacular works.

150. The vernacular schools in the North-western Provinces are dependent on the Educational Department for their supply of school books. In the course of 1860-61, 63 vernacular works, numbering 244,983 copies, have been published, or rather re-published, at a cost of rupees 50,939-8-10 under the authority of the Government.

General results of the past year.

151. In 1860-61, rupees 4,47,957-14-2 were expended by the Government on popular education. The sum spread over a population of 33,000,000, amounts to 2 annas and 6 pie, or about $1\frac{1}{4}$ farthing per head. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results which the educational history of the past year records are as respectable as could be looked for under the restrictions which the financial difficulties of the Indian Empire have imposed, and reflect much credit on the labours of that zealous officer Mr. Reid, and his departmental subordinates.

## SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Divisions within the 1st circle of superintendence.

152. Within the first circle of superintendence are the following divisions, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Agra Division Public Works. | |
| Meerut | ditto. |
| Gwalior | ditto. |
| Jhansie | ditto. |
| Oraie | ditto (recently amalgamated with the Jhansie division). |

The Roorkee and Dehra road.

The Agra and Bombay road, and the 5th and 6th divisions of the grand trunk road.

Divisions within the 2nd circle of superintendence.

153. The second circle of superintendence embraces the following divisions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Benares Division Public Works. | |
| Allahabad | ditto. |
| Cawnpore | ditto. |
| Bareilly | ditto. |
| Azimgurh | ditto. |
| Futtehgurh | ditto, and the 3rd and 4th divisions of the grand trunk road. |

Only works of absolute necessity have been completed in these circles.

154. Nothing of importance has marked the working of the Public Works Department in these circles during the official year of 1860-1. Under the restrictions of the budget the large works, such as the construction of barracks at Gwalior, Cawnpore, and Bareilly, have been all but suspended. Works of absolute necessity have alone been pushed on to completion.

Cawnpore and Jhansie memorials.

155. Funds for the construction of the memorial at Cawnpore were duly provided for in the budget; but, unfortunately, unforeseen circumstances have arrested its progress. The design of

an iron railing to enclose the garden was approved in February 1860, and the execution of the work was entrusted, after sanction to the budget allotments of 1860-61 were received, to the Roorkee workshops. There has been great delay, which is hardly accounted for by certain difficulties which had to be overcome. Next, it was not until January or February 1861 that the design for the monument itself was received from the Government of India, who had undertaken to furnish it. Again, when the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Cawnpore, in January 1861, he visited the ground, and was constrained to disapprove wholly of the plan which had been traced for laying out the garden. It was hardly to be regretted that so little had been accomplished in the way of clearing, laying out, and planting the ground.

The execution of the monument, as designed by Colonel Yule, having been committed to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, at the special desire of the Government of India, it was thought desirable to entrust to him also the preparation of the surrounding area, which is to be planted and formed into an ornamental garden. The work is now proceeding vigorously. Stone carvings have been prepared at Allahabad, and portions have been removed to Cawnpore, where the work of putting them together will soon commence. The iron railing is believed to be in course of delivery. The stone plinth for its reception is in progress; and much has been done in the way of laying out and planting the ground, it is believed.

The facility of procuring stone, and obtaining skilled stone-cutters, pointed out Agra as the most convenient place for the preparation of the monument, which is to be put up at Jhansie over the bodies of those who were massacred there on the 14th of July 1857. The design was prepared by the chief engineer, Colonel Cunningham, and its execution was entrusted to Lieutenant Watts, the executive engineer at Agra, who kindly undertook this in addition to his ordinary duties.

There has been unavoidable delay, but the work is going on satisfactorily, and the monument will be placed in *situ*, it is hoped, before the close of the current official year.

Beyond these two monuments, there was no work undertaken during the period under report of such interest as to call for a special notice.

Budget allotments for circles 1 and 2.

156. The budget allotments for the first and second circles during the year 1860-61 were :—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Original works of all classes | 23,99,302 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs | 7,21,306 | 0 | 0 |
| Establishment | 4,34,690 | 0 | 0 |
| Total - Rupees | 35,55,298 | 0 | 0 |

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been :—

| | R. | A. | P. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Works of all classes | 16,95,510 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Repairs | 12,69,025 | 12 | 9 | | | |
| Establishment | 4,70,962 | 13 | 2 | 34,35,498 | 12 | 5 |
| Unexpended portion of the Budget - Rupees | | | | 1,19,799 | 3 | 7 |

The near approach of the expenditure to the budget is satisfactory.

Divisions within the 3rd circle of superintendence.

157. Within the third circle of superintendence are the following divisions :—

1ST DIVISION—GREAT DECCAN ROAD.

This division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the right bank of the Nerbudda near Jubbulpore, and the northern boundary of the Rewah territory, being about 198 miles in length, and includes the station of Nagode.

2ND DIVISION—GREAT DECCAN ROAD.

This division comprises the portion of the Great Deccan Road between the left bank of the Nerbudda at Jubbulpore and Chore Bowlee near Kamptee, being about 132 miles in length, and includes the station of Seonee.

3RD—SAUGOR DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This division comprises the following stations :—

Saugor—Sehore, lately transferred to the Mhow division.

Nowgong—Dumoh, also the portion of the Saugor and Mhow Road, from Saugor to Ratgurh, 22 miles.

4TH—JUBBULPORE DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This division comprises the following stations :—

Jubbulpore,
Jubbulpore and Mundlah. Nursingpore,
Jubbulpore and Kuttingee. Baitool,
Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad. Hoshungabad,
Mahere and Kallinger. Mundlah,
and the roads marginally noted.

158. The budget allotment for this circle for the year 1860-61 was:—

Budget allotment for this circle.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Works on new projects and in progress | 1,82,229 | 0 | 0 |
| Minor, petty, and emergent works | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs | 1,19,110 | 0 | 0 |
| Establishment and contingencies | 1,00,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rupees | 4,26,839 | 0 | 0 |

The actual expenditure, as exhibited in the detailed Progress Report, has been :—

| | R. | A. | P. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Works on new projects and in progress | 1,82,251 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| Minor, petty, or emergent | 28,689 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| Repairs | 1,06,740 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Establishment and Contingencies | 95,446 | 15 | 6 | 4,13,128 | 3 | 8 |
| Showing that the expenditure has been less than the allotment by rupees | | | | 13,710 | 12 | 4 |

So far, therefore, as the gross allotment and expenditure are concerned, the result of the year is very satisfactory.

## IRRIGATION.

Ganges canal.

159. The rains during the past year may be said to have utterly failed, and the floods of the Ganges river having swept away the boulder bunds, by which the water is held up and thrown into the canal-head at Myapore, the canal supply was unusually low during the rainy season when water was much required for irrigation.

One of the excavated channels by which the supply is brought down from the main stream was completely choked up with boulders, and had to be re-excavated to a depth of nearly 5 feet at the head before the supply could be much increased. This work was commenced in September, and the full supply was obtained by the end of October.

The value of a full supply of water in the canal during such a season as that now happily past is hardly to be estimated, and its want during the past year has proved the absolute necessity for obtaining a permanent command over the river during the rains.

Mr. Login, the superintendent of the northern division, is now preparing plans and estimates of the various ways in which this can be effected.

The floods down the several rivers crossing the line of canal between Hurdwar and Roorkee have been unusually light, and the works have sustained no damage whatever from them.

A portion of the revetment wall of the Solain aqueduct fell inwards at a time when the canal supply was lowered, in consequence of a light flood down the Rutmoo River, but, except that it became necessary to lower the canal water for eight days during the repairs of this accident, no further consequences ensued, and the supply may be said to have been maintained uninterruptedly during the season.

The usual closure of the canal for repairs during the months of September and October was not made in consequence of the urgent demand for water in these months.

The Myhmoodpore Falls in the northern division have suffered somewhat from the action of the water over them, but were repaired in the most efficient manner possible during the limited closure of the canal for the aqueduct repair.

Orders have been issued during the year for the prosecution of the Futtehgurh and Boolundshuhur branches, with a view to employment of the starving population.

In the Etawah division the Keraon escape has been completed since last year, and the tail water of the division, which at present runs into a ravine connected with the Jumna will be turned down the escape channel as soon as the canal is closed. On this line two masonry bridges have been built on a length of 5 miles.

Rajbuhas or main distributing channels.

160. Several new and important lines throughout the canal have been constructed, and the benefits resulting from their completion will be shown when the amount of irrigation for the present rubbee crop is ascertained.

In the northern division alone upwards of 100 miles of rajbuhas, and 200 miles of gools, or village water-courses, have been lined out, levelled, and completed.

In both the terminal divisions, and more especially in that of Etawah, the ground over which the rajbuhas will run is so difficult, from the extent of cross drainage, that measures preliminary to lining out are necessarily slow. Two important lines are now being surveyed. The first will leave the canal a short distance below the head of the division, and will provide irrigation for the narrow tract lying between the canal and the Rinde river, or a distance of about 70 miles. With a view to bringing the water to the surface, it is proposed to have this line taken out with a head of sufficient capacity to admit of the supply being ample for the whole tract above referred to. So small is the slope of the country that it is impracticable to make feeders in the ordinary way, unless the surface level of the water be kept far below that of the country. This rajbuha will be made in sections, each section terminating in an escape, to enable it to be independent of the section next below.

The second rajbuha will take up the irrigation where the first one ends. It will have its head at the Gangsee Bridge (66th mile) where the canal and Rinde, which, up to that point, run parallel at an average distance of 3 or 4 miles, diverge and leave a doab more than 20 miles wide in its widest part. This rajbuha will require to be divided into several branches, in order to turn the heads of various tributaries of the Rinde, and will leave a length of about 50 miles to the point where the Rinde again approaches close to the canal, below which the irrigation will be taken up by a third rajbuha.

CHAP. XII. North-western Provinces.

Much difficulty is experienced from the head downwards from the level of the bed of the canal being so much within soil. With a supply of 5½ feet of water at the head of the canal, the rajbuhā heads above Gihror (58th mile) are very inadequately provided, and are liable to run rapidly dry as soon as silt deposits take place. The floorings of these heads are 2 feet above canal bed; to lower them would not only involve heavy expense, but would still further injure irrigation, already suffering from the water being so much below the surface of the country.

One course therefore remains to be adopted to render these rajbuhas effective, viz., to form artificial rapids in the canal immediately below every rajbuha head as far as Gihror, and thus raise the water level about 2 feet. No fears need be entertained, for the slope of bed is in excess of what is required, and a reduction of 6 inches per mile, which will be effected if the rapids are constructed, can be borne with perfect safety. It is proposed to make these rapids at bridges to which rajbuha heads are attached; the floorings of those bridges, protected by stakes driven across the channel at about 30 feet below, the intermediate spaces being paved with kunkur, would form the tails of the rapids, and prevent injury to canal bed or bank.

One marked feature of improvement in the Etawah and other divisions is the formation of numerous large gools or water-courses. These are levelled by officers or their subordinates, and are paid for by the cultivators, at whose request they are undertaken. The sudden impulse which has led to the demand for these water-courses is due, no doubt, to the extreme drought under which these provinces were last year suffering; and now that the emergency has in some measure passed away, some of them may perhaps fall into disuse. But one great object will have been effected: whenever water is again required it will be at once available wherever channels are ready to take it. The following table shows the progress which has been made towards the completion of rajbuhas:—

NUMBER OF MILES COMPLETED.

| | To Close of April 1860. | To Close of December 1860. | To Close of April 1861. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern division - - | 186 | 60 | 27 | 273 |
| Upper central ditto - - | 182 | 25 | 47 | 254 |
| Lower central ditto - - | 410 | 35 | 38 | 483 |
| Cawnpore terminal ditto - | 209 | 66 | 22 | 297 |
| Etawah ditto ditto - - | 249 | 5 | 6 | 260 |
| Futtehgurh branch - - | 50 | 1 | 22 | 73 |
| Total - - | 1,286 | 192 | 162 | 1,640 |
| | | 354 in 1860-61. | | |

Repairs.

161. The repairs during the year have been of the most ordinary kind, as owing to the lightness of the rains, very little damage had been done to the canal banks; and the masonry works, with the exception of those already referred to, have hardly suffered at all. About two-thirds of the length of the revetment wall of the Solain aqueduct has been lined with boulders, and the whole will have been completed before the year closes.

The revenue prospects of the Ganges canal are very favourable, considering the difficulties under which irrigation yet labours. It is hoped that the water rent will rise this year to about 4 lakhs and 70,000 rupees, and that with navigation and other miscellaneous items of receipt the total revenue will not fall short of 6 lakhs, which will be nearly double that of last year.

The revenue of the preceding years were, in round numbers:—

1857–58 - - - Rupees 80,000
1858–59 - - - Rupees 1,60,000
1859–60 - - - Rupees 3,05,000

Eastern Jumna canal.

162. The execution of sanctioned minor projects for improving this canal comprises all the original work of the present year.

The great Sooltanpore swamp, in the Saharunpore district, has been very much reduced; three-fourths of the lands, formerly under water, are perfectly dry; and tracts, untraversed by any human being for the last ten years, can now be crossed in every direction. Operations have been confined to keeping the main and lateral drainage channels free from obstruction, as spring water would have rendered excavation both tedious and expensive, but the time has arrived for widening and deepening the existing cuts, and pushing them into the lowest portions of the swamp, which only remain undrained; the present year's operations will, it is expected, complete the work.

The following works complete the list of original works executed during the year:—Remodelling Kullurpore bridge; three 2nd class rajbuha chowkees; raising and strengthening canal banks; levelling mounds of silt; Dukrawur bridge; ramp drains and syphons.

Of these works, the first four were completed before the 30th of April 1861, but the syphons and under-drains in the centre division and the canal bridge, opposite the village of Dukrawur, remained unfinished on that date. The cause of delay in construction is the impossibility of carrying on these works, except when the canal is closed, and the consequent limited period of time available. The syphons and under-drains require most careful supervision, and being scattered over a great length of canal, it is unadvisable to undertake too many at once.

The repairs on the Eastern Jumna canal have been light. The masonry works and banks are in good order.

The revenue of this canal, for the last year, far exceeded that of any previous year. The returns for the khurreef of the present year are nearly 27,000 rupees in excess of those of 1859–60; but,

owing to the extremely low state of the Jumna, and to the entire absence of cold weather rain along the line of this canal, a falling off in the rubbee is anticipated. The probable revenue will be $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

Dhoon canals.

163. The floods towards the close of September 1860 were unusually heavy in the Dhoon, and caused considerable damage to the works there.

The bund at the head of the Rajpore canal, and more than half, or about 40 feet in length, of the wooden aqueduct, which carried water across the stream at the Rajpore mills, were destroyed. The crib work, on which one end of the aqueduct rested, was swept away, and there was even danger of the stream reaching to the mills themselves.

At the end of the Beejapore canal a light crib-work bund, which had been recently added, was washed away, but the heavy permanent one, put up in 1858, withstood the shock, though very much stripped of its sheathing boards.

On the Kutta Puttur canal, the temporary bund at head was injured, but no damage was done to the permanent crib-work.

On the Kullunga canal, a bund, 70 feet in length, at the upper head, was carried completely away; some 40 feet of crib-work at the second head was destroyed, and the stream set so as to endanger the arched masonry channel along the hill side, the water rising over the crest of the masonry head.

The Jakhun canal has sustained the least injury of all the Dhoon works, some portions only of the hill side, which had been excavated during the last working season, having fallen in.

The Hurdwar road suffered much from the incursions of the Sooswa river. The crib-work, which had been put up and renewed to protect the high bank of the road from the river, which ran below, was carried away, and the stream had formed a bay for itself, which isolated and rendered a small bridge, constructed some years ago, quite useless. The whole body of the river rushed down a narrow channel with great velocity, deepening it, destroying the banks, and threatening destruction to the road which ran parallel to it. Bunds and other protective works were destroyed. The danger threatening the road was very great, but remedial measures were taken, and these will prove effectual.

The following works were completed before the close of the year:—

The side walls of the Beejapore canal have been raised on a length of 1,646 feet, and the Ranghur Walla Rajbuha will be lined with masonry for one mile.

On the Kutta Puttur canal the Umbarri chowkee verandah has been renewed.

On the Kullunga canal the supply channel between the heads, consisting of a small masonry pipe $2' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$ extending over a length of more than 8,000 feet.

On the Jakhun canal the hill line on a length of 9,000 feet, and the Raneepokree branch, extending over a length of 13,000 feet.

On the Hurdwar road, the Doolanee bridge of 2 spaces 30′ each, a masonry causeway across Mateechoor 600′ long, and masonry dams with extensive crib-work to guard against the encroachments of the Sooswa.

Rohilcund canals.

164. The only accident of any consequence, which happened during the year, was at the Chooreylee dam on the East Bygool canals. Early in November 1860 it was observed that the water in the river Bygool passed *under* the flooring of the dam, but the officer in charge succeeded almost immediately in checking this by throwing up bunds both above and below the work, and maintaining the canal supply by means of temporary cuts.

The masonry of the dam received no injury, and the construction of a block kunkur apron above the work, which is in progress, will, it is believed, render it free from damage.

The piers of the Sissowna dam, and the masonry head of the irrigating line, have been completed.

The Gerem dam was completed during the year; and the Kylass dam also up to the flooring.

Agra irrigation works.

165. The work done this year has been confined to the completion of the Futtehpoor Sikree works, and the execution of cuts and petty masonry works in the Agra district under sanctioned estimates.

Comparison between budget and outlay in the irrigation department.

166. The following series of tables show comparisons between budget and outlay in respect to the irrigation department:—

| New Works and Works in Progress. | Budget Allotment. | Expenditure. | Difference. Excess. | Difference. Saving. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges canal main line | 85,382 0 0 | 24,318 6 4 | - - - | 61,063 9 8 |
| Futtehpore branch | 1,50,000 0 0 | 50,734 7 5 | - - - | 99,265 8 7 |
| Boolundshuhur branch | 1,00,000 0 0 | 19,212 8 4 | - - - | 80,787 7 8 |
| Rajbuhas | 3,99,562 0 0 | 3,95,189 7 0 | - - - | 4,372 9 0 |
| Total, Ganges canal | 7,34,944 0 0 | 4,89,454 13 1 | - - - | 2,45,489 2 11 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | - - - | 3,519 15 2 | 3,519 15 2 | — |
| Deyrah Dhoon canals | 23,217 0 0 | 23,699 10 10 | 572 10 10 | — |
| Rohilcund canals | 10,000 0 0 | 22,034 15 5 | 12,034 15 5 | — |
| Bundelcund canals | 20,000 0 0 | 5,748 14 6 | - - - | 14,251 1 6 |
| Agra Irrigation Works | - - - | 1,943 4 1 | 1,943 4 1 | — |
| Roorkee workshops | 50,000 0 0 | 50,000 0 0 | — | — |
| Total - - Rupees | 8,38,071 0 0 | 5,96,401 9 1 | 18,070 13 6 | 2,59,740 4 5 |
| Deduct excess | - - - | - - - | - - - | 18,070 13 6 |
| Grand total saving - Rupees | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,41,669 6 11 |

The large net saving is due to want of time, after the sanction of the budget was received, to arrange for the total outlay, all work having been prohibited by the Superintendent-General prior to that period. The excesses are caused by work having been done on previously sanctioned estimates, which were, however, omitted from the budget.

| Minor, petty, and emergent Works. | | Budget Allotment. | Expenditure. | Difference. Excess. | Difference. Saving. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minor works | Eastern Jumna canal | 4,100 0 0 | 6,153 7 9 | 2,053 7 9 | - - - |
| | Dehra Dhoon canals | 4,000 0 0 | 2,347 7 4 | - - - | 1,652 8 8 |
| Petty works | Ganges canal | 550 0 0 | - - - | - - - | 550 0 0 |
| | Eastern Jumna canal | 1,749 0 0 | 968 12 7 | - - - | 780 3 5 |
| | Dehra Dhoon canals | 345 0 0 | 279 0 9 | - - - | 65 15 3 |
| | Agra Irrigation Works | 240 0 0 | 1,074 0 10 | 834 0 10 | - - - |
| Emergent works | Ganges canal | 50,000 0 0 | 531 0 11 | - - - | 44,448 13 11 |
| | Rohilcund canals | | 3,854 6 9 | | |
| | Dhoon canals | | 1,165 10 5 | | |
| | Total | 60,984 0 0 | 16,373 15 4 | 2,887 8 7 | 47,497 9 3 |
| | Deduct excess | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,887 8 7 |
| | Grand total saving - Rupees | - - - | - - - | - - - | 44,610 0 8 |

The excesses in this table were caused by the execution of works subsequently sanctioned chargeable to this part of the budget.

| Repairs. | Budget Allotment. | Expenditure. | Difference. Excess. | Difference. Saving. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganges canal | 2,63,800 0 0 | 1,87,464 1 4 | - - - | 76,335 14 8 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | 50,000 0 0 | 47,032 4 1 | - - - | 2,967 11 11 |
| Dehra Dhoon canals | 11,300 0 0 | 9,478 8 4 | - - - | 1,821 7 8 |
| Rohilcund canals | 16,500 0 0 | 10,336 0 11 | - - - | 6,163 15 1 |
| Bundlecund canals | - - - | 155 15 2 | 155 15 2 | - - - |
| Agra Irrigation Works | 2,600 0 0 | 2,225 8 9 | - - - | 374 7 3 |
| Total | 3,44,200 0 0 | 2,56,692 6 7 | 155 15 2 | 87,663 8 7 |
| Deduct excess | - - - | - - - | - - - | 155 15 2 |
| Grand total saving - Rupees | - - - | - - - | - - - | 87,507 9 5 |

The cause of this saving has been explained above.

| Establishment and Contingencies. | | Budget Allotment. | Expenditure. | Difference. Saving. | Difference. Excess. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DIRECTION | Superintendent-General, Deputy Superintendent-General, survey, and medical establishments | 69,166 10 8 | 75,446 8 11 | - - - | 6,279 14 3 |
| CONSTRUCTION | Ganges canal | 1,70,840 0 0 | 1,82,199 0 2 | - - - | 11,359 0 2 |
| | Eastern Jumna canal | 35,116 0 0 | 41,972 5 1 | - - - | 6,856 5 1 |
| | Dehra Dhoon canals | 8,604 0 0 | 8,919 14 3 | - - - | 315 14 3 |
| | Rohilcund canals | 19,000 0 0 | 21,716 8 8 | - - - | 2,716 8 8 |
| | Bundlecund irrigation | - - - | 6,571 2 6 | - - - | 6,571 2 6 |
| | Agra irrigation | 8,000 0 0 | 6,575 11 6 | 1,424 4 6 | — |
| COLLECTION | Ganges canal | 40,560 0 0 | 41,535 9 10 | - - - | 975 9 10 |
| | Eastern Jumna canal | 13,884 0 0 | 15,000 0 0 | - - - | 1,116 0 0 |
| | Dehra Dhoon canals | 996 0 0 | 1,012 4 9 | - - - | 16 4 9 |
| | Total | 3,66,166 10 8 | 4,00,949 1 8 | 1,424 4 6 | 36,206 11 6 |
| | Deduct saving | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,424 4 6 |
| | Grand total excess - Rupees | - - - | - - - | - - - | 34,782 7 0 |

The cause of excess is to be found in the want of provision in the budget for the military allowances of officers, promotions during the year, and the Bundlecund works establishment, together with insufficient provision for contingencies, the excess in which is due to unforeseen claims for compensation on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna canals generally, and to the collection establishment of the Rohilcund canals (the revenue is collected by the Tehseeldars of districts, who receive a commission on their collections), having been included in contingencies, and underestimated when the budget was prepared.

## CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

167. The budget allotment for this department, during the year 1860-61, will be seen in the following table, together with the expenditure from the same:—

Budget allotment in the Civil Department.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Works on new projects or in progress | 2,11,519 | 0 | 0 |
| Minor, petty, and emergent works | 23,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs | 67,325 | 0 | 0 |
| Budget, total rupees | 3,02,344 | 0 | 0 |

The actual expenditure has been as follows:—

| | R. | A. | P. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Works on new projects and in progress | 1,22,975 | 7 | 10 | | | |
| Minor, petty, and emergent works | 3,808 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Repairs | 27,838 | 5 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 1,54,621 | 15 | 9 |
| Showing that the expenditure has been less than the allotment by rupees | | | | 1,47,722 | 0 | 3 |

It is believed, however, that this return does not fully represent the whole expenditure on the part of civil officers, as it is probable that, owing to their want of acquaintance with the system, *all* reports of civil expenditure have not reached the Central Office of Account at Agra. Measures have been taken to remedy this in future.

168. The total amount expended on works and repairs in each department of public works is shown below:—

Total amount expended in works and repairs in each department of Public Works.

| Class. | Departments. | New Works. R. | A. | P. | — R. | A. | P. | — R. | A. | P. | Total of each Class. R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Military | 13,39,902 | 6 | 10 | 5,13,736 | 14 | 10 | 18,53,639 | 5 | 8 | — | | |
| | Judicial | 1,97,785 | 8 | 0 | 57,469 | 11 | 5 | 2,55,255 | 3 | 5 | — | | |
| | Revenue | 70,731 | 12 | 6 | 17,489 | 14 | 10 | 88,221 | 11 | 4 | — | | |
| | Ecclesiastical | 41,945 | 11 | 4 | 29,637 | 3 | 7 | 71,582 | 14 | 11 | — | | |
| | Educational | 2,136 | 12 | 11 | 25,269 | 6 | 7 | 27,406 | 3 | 6 | — | | |
| | General | 67,899 | 3 | 11 | 19,537 | 9 | 1 | 87,436 | 13 | 0 | 23,83,542 | 3 | 10 |
| Internal improvement | Agriculture | 5,59,416 | 12 | 7 | 2,54,692 | 6 | 7 | 8,14,109 | 3 | 2 | — | | |
| | Communications | 3,50,095 | 5 | 6 | 7,41,519 | 0 | 7 | 10,91,614 | 6 | 1 | — | | |
| | Telegraph | 16,096 | 8 | 11 | 944 | 12 | 2 | 17,041 | 5 | 1 | 19,22,764 | 14 | 4 |
| | Grand total | 26,46,010 | 2 | 6 | 16,60,296 | 15 | 8 | 43,06,307 | 2 | 2 | 43,06,307 | 2 | 2 |

The establishments have cost 22·6 per cent. on the expenditure as follows:—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.—Direction | 3,38,595 | 5 | 9 |
| II.—Construction and collection | 7,88,055 | 13 | 3 |
| Total rupees | 11,26,651 | 3 | 0 |

## SECTION VIII.—POST OFFICE.

169.

## SECTION IX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

170. IN neither of these departments has any matter calling for notice or report in this place, occurred during the year.

Electric telegraphs.

## SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

171. THE pilot establishment for the navigation of the Gogra, which had been discharged on account of the reported inefficiency of the pilots, has been re-organized under the orders of the Government of India, and placed under the charge of the supervisor of Ganges works. The supervising establishment has been fixed at a cost of rupees 130 per mensem.

Re-establishment of the pilot establishment on the Gogra.

CHAP. XII. North-western Provinces.

The usual works for maintaining a navigable channel in the Ganges have been carried on with great difficulty, and have been less successful in their results owing to the drought, and the consequent shallowness of the river. It has never been known for very many years to have been so low.

## SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

172. NOTHING calling for remark has occurred in this department during the year.

## SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

173. THE principal saving effected during the year has been that of rupees 23,62,100 in the department of police, as already shown in a preceding part of this report.

Savings in Chupprassee establishments amounting to rupees 44,520 per annum.

174. A saving of rupees 3,710 per mensem, or rupees 44,520 per annum, has been also effected by reductions in the establishments of Chupprasees attached to the various offices in these provinces.

Savings in Tuhseel establishments amounting to rupees 50,328 per annum.

175. Reductions of Tuhseel establishments have also taken place in the districts of Etawah, Etah, Mynpoory, Furruckabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Muttra, Allygurh, and Mozuffernugger, whereby a sum of rupees 4,194 per mensem, or rupees 50,328 per annum has been saved to the State.

Under the sanction of the Government of India claims to compensation on account of losses incurred during the mutiny, amounting to rupees 39,13,308 have been made good. The total amount of the admitted claims was rupees 47,33,814, but the balance had been previously paid to the applicants in the shape of succour.

## SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

Treaty with Scindiah fulfilled.

176. THE conditions of the treaty between the Government of India and Maharajah Scindiah have been fulfilled, so far as this Government is concerned. That is to say, the Fort and City of Jhansie, the whole of the assigned districts of Neemuch, and the stipulated lands in the Jhansie division have been transferred to the Gwalior Government, with the exception of a few villages in the Jaloun district, regarding which the agent to the Governor-General in Central India is still doubtful; on the other hand, our officers have received from the representatives of the Durbar the pergunnah of Khunzeeah adjacent to the district of Saugor, the estate of Benee, situated in the Agra and Muttra districts, and the Jagheer belonging to Maharajah Scindia in the district of Ajmere. Pillars defining the new boundaries between the districts of Jhansie and the territory of Gwalior have been constructed; the demarkation between the Jaloun district and Maharajah Scindiah's possessions, as settled by the recent transfers, has been necessarily delayed, pending the completion of the agent's arrangements, will be constructed in the course of the ensuing cold weather.

Lands made over to the Nawab of Rampoor.

177. Lands, assessed at rupees 1,28,542, situated in the Moradabad and Bareilly districts, have, under the orders of the Government of India, been made over on sovereignty to the Nawab of Rampoor.

To the Chief of Logasee.

178. Four villages, the jumma of which is rupees 1,925, have, under the same orders, been assigned in reward to the Chief of Logasee.

To the Rajah of Punna.

179. A grant of land, to the value of rupees 8,775, has been made over to the Rajah of Punnah, in acknowledgment of his services during the disturbances.

Transfer of Nimar to the administration of the agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

180. During the course of the year, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the district of Nimar has been removed from the administration of this Government and placed under that of the agent for the Governor-General in Central India. The grounds for the transfer were, that the district had no affinity to any part of the territory within the jurisdiction of this Government. It was separated by a wide distance from every part of the territories under this Government, and its people and their customs, the tenures of land, the constitution of the administrative agency, and the system of administration differed from the same in the North-Western provinces.

Fine levied on the Rajah of Bhunye for having permitted a suttee.

181. A fine of rupees 8,000, equivalent to one year's revenue of the Talooka of Bhunye, in the Ajmere district, has been imposed on Tovewur Singh, the present Rajah, for having permitted the widow of the Rajah whom he succeeded to perform the rite of suttee. The money was not credited to Government, but devoted to the improvement of the ghats and roads in Ajmere and Mhairwarrah.

Military affairs in these provinces rest solely with the Commander-in-Chief.

182. The management of military affairs in these provinces is not vested in the Local Government, but rests solely with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

## SECTION XIV.—"POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE."

Seeds sent to soldiers' gardens and to zemindars for the supply of the troops.

183. To soldiers' gardens, which are now springing up in all the military stations in the North-western provinces and Punjaub, large quantities of vegetable and flower seeds have been distributed from the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

To meet the greatly increasing demand, 20 acres of land have been added to the Chegauri Gardens near Mussourie in the Himalayas, the Teree Rajah having, at the request of the Com-

missioner of Kumaon, made over the land for the purpose. With this land any demands for the supply of seeds for the army can be met.

To civil officers large quantities of seeds have been forwarded this season, for distribution to zemindars, to enable them to supply stations where European soldiers are quartered.

Extensive dissemination of timber and fruit trees.

184. Large numbers of timber and fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, have been scattered over the country of North-western Provinces and Punjaub, by the aid of public institutions, public officers, and private parties.

The tallow tree of China.

185. Of useful trees, many have been extensively distributed, among which may be mentioned the tallow tree of China (*Stillingia sebifera*) which is there largely cultivated, and by its produce alone the taxes are said to be paid in the district of Hong Kong. It is also cultivated largely in the districts of Kiansi and Konquain and Chehkiang. It grows equally well on low alluvial plains, on the rich mould of canals, and in sandy soils, and on the acclivities of mountains. From its seeds tallow and oil are procured, which are extensively used throughout the country. Its wood is hard and durable, and its leaves yield a black dye. In this country it is now thriving well, at Paonee, in Gurhwal, at Ayar Tali and Hawul Baugh, in Kumaon at Kangra Valley; and from the produce of the trees some maunds of seeds have been distributed to public institutions, and public and private parties in the North-western Provinces and Punjaub. The tallow and oil are easily procured from the seeds; the tree, therefore, is well worthy of attention.

The Spanish chesnut.

186. The edible or Spanish Chesnut (*Castanea vesca*), which was introduced some time ago from seeds received from China, has seeded freely this season, and will, therefore, soon become abundant throughout the hills and dhoons of the North-western Provinces. In the central and southern departments of France, a portion of the rural population of France live almost entirely on chesnuts for half the year. In Spain, too, it forms a staple article of food to the agricultural classes. The extensive distribution of this plant throughout the hills will therefore be highly useful.

Of fruit trees large numbers have been propagated and distributed.

Large quantities of extract of hyoscyamus forwarded to the medical depôts

187. For the public service large quantities of extract and dried leaves of hyoscyamus have been forwarded to the chief medical store-keeper, and to the medical depôts.

| | lbs. | oz. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1859 - - | 338 | 4 |
| In 1860 - - | 233 | 3 |

Ditto tubers of the Atus.

188. To the medical depôts there have also been forwarded tubers of the Atus (*Aconitum heterophyllum*).

| | lbs. |
|---|---|
| In 1859 - - | 130 |
| In 1860 - - | 250 |

By many medical officers the pounded tuber has been extensively used, and that too with much advantage in intermittent fevers, and thus the more expensive medicine, quinine, has been saved.

Successful introduction of the hop.

189. The hop plant (*Humulus lupulus*) has been grown to a considerable extent this season in the Deyrah Dhoon, and the hops obtained have been pronounced by Mr. Mackinnon, brewer, of Mussoorie, equal to the finest imported from England. That hops, therefore, can be produced in this country, fitted for brewing, has now been satisfactorily proved, and it is now for those who are interested in its extensive production, to ascertain for themselves whether they can be profitably grown.

Experimental cultivation of flax.

190. Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*).—For many years a small experiment has been conducted in the garden, in order to show the superiority of the Russian fibre to the produce of this country. Plants raised from the Russian seeds vary in height from 3½ to 4½ feet, while those of the latter seldom range more than 2 or 2½ feet. The plants raised from seeds, imported 10 years ago, are as good this season as when the seeds were first sown, showing that they do not degenerate for many years. This is an important fact, as good seeds, when once imported, will not require to be renewed for a length of time. Doctor Jameson has been authorized to take up 50 acres of land in immediate proximity to the Botanical Gardens, for the production and acclimatization of flax seed of the best quality; also, to provide for the importation to this country of one ton of the best flax seed, and of half a dozen sets of such necessary implements as cannot be made up in this country.

Cuttings of the Chinese mulberry distributed extensively for silk cultivation.

191. *Mulberry Plants.*—Silk cultivation is now attracting considerable attention in the Punjaub, and to enable parties to rear plantations, Dr. Jameson has distributed cuttings of the *Morus multicaulis*, and of another fine variety of mulberry lately received from China, from one of the finest silk districts, in very large numbers.

Successful results of tea cultivation.

192. The tea plant continues to be scattered broad-cast over the hills and dhoons of the North-west Provinces and Punjaub. To companies and private parties the large quantity of 75 tons of seeds, and 2,500,000 seedling plants have been distributed gratis during the last season, and 42 tons of seeds, and 4,000,000 of plants, reserved for the extension of the plantations.

193. The financial conditions of the plantations of the North-west Provinces may be thus represented:—

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42,210 lbs. of tea at rupees 1–8–0 per lb. - - - - | 63,316 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,199 maunds of seeds at rupees 20 per maund (given gratis to planters) | 23,980 | 0 | 0 |
| Total - - - - - | 87,296 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,300,000, at rupees 3 per 100 (given gratis to planters) - - | 69,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total - - - - - | 1,56,296 | 0 | 0 |
| Expenditure - - - - - | 57,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance - - - - - | 99,296 | 0 | 0 |

194. Doctor Jameson's report on the tea cultivation in these provinces having been published in an appendix to the *Gazette*, it does not appear necessary to give any further details in this place.

Measures adopted for opening out roads in the cotton producing districts.

195. The officers of the cotton producing districts of these provinces have been directed to put all the interior lines of communication into thorough repair, and to improve them, where necessary, so as to facilitate, in the highest possible degree, the exportations of the next season's cotton crop; and in cases, where new lines of communication with the great outlets from these provinces are needed, to construct them without delay, so that they shall be in a travelable condition, as soon as the export of next year's season shall commence.

No census of the population taken.

196. No census of the population was taken in any part of these provinces during the past year.

## SECTION XV.—"FORESTS."

Causes which led to the formation of an establishment for the protection of the interests of Government in the extensive forests of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

197. IN the year 1854, when the present Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, Major Erskine, first took charge, representations were made by the officers of the Public Works Department, of the difficulties of procuring timber for their buildings, owing to the indiscriminate felling of large teak trees within the British boundaries, and of the necessity which existed for the adoption of measures to check the rapid destruction of the forests which was going on. The commissioner made inquiries, and shortly after reported to the Sudder Board of Revenue that, in the greater part of the territories, hardly any teak trees of large growth were remaining, that, at the time of settlement, the rights of Government to the forests had not been reserved, and that Colonel Sleeman having held that the landholders with whom Government had made the settlement, possessed no rights in the forests either, had by proclamation in 1855, declared everybody free to cut what wood he pleased in any of the forests, and that speedy clearance of all large trees had been the consequence; still, in the Mundla, Seonee, Saugor, Nursingpore, and Baitool districts, some of the forests had been reserved as Government property, and in these there still remained fine trees. These forests in the Mundla district had for a time been placed under the charge of the executive engineer of the Deccan road, and the district officers had been directed to visit the forest tracts annually and report, but they had all too much to do to attend to these orders, and the commissioner considered that an European commissioned officer, with some knowledge of forest keeping, should be appointed to the charge of the whole forests. Subsequently, the commissioner again urged the immediate appointment of such an officer, stating that there was still an immense deal of timber, but difficult of access, that vistas should be cut into the forests, and roads made into them, and from them to the Nerbudda and Soane rivers.

198. The Government of these provinces having called on the Sudder Board of Revenue for an expression of their views regarding the preservation of these forests, a visit was made to the districts by the senior member of the board, and a note drawn up by him was submitted with a report, to the effect that the rights of Government had not been reserved to the forests in general, but only to tracts called Doorasee and Doomghur Tal in Seonee and Ghurra Kota, 30 miles from Saugor; but that there remained with the Government clear and undisputable right to alter the terms of settlement with the persons who should succeed to these tenures on the demise of existing incumbents.

199. With regard to the forest tracts which were at that time the property of Government, it was reported that Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, in the Seonee district, had been under kham management since the expiry of the last lease.

These forests were described as being extensive, and comprising some villages in their areas; the maximum income per annum derived had been rupees 26,664, and the expenditure under rupees 100 per annum. The income had been credited as sayer revenue.

200. The Ghurra Kota forest, 10 miles in circumference, had many fine teak trees, and yielded rupees 800 income, not including the price of timber supplied to the Public Works Department for Government buildings at Saugor.

201. The largest forests were in Mundla, but the whole of this district had been settled in talookas, and Government right had not been reserved, so that till next settlement, nothing could be done towards setting apart tracts for conservation.

202. If it was said, a conservator and establishment could hereafter be appointed, the forests in Mundla and Seonee with the Doorasee and Doomghur Tal, would form a suitable charge, being all contiguous. The soil was described as peculiarly adapted for the growth of trees, and the Nerbudda convenient; but the region must be opened out before a sufficient income could be hoped for.

203. About the Baitool forests no information had been procured.

204. The whole of the income derived from the produce of these forests should, it was urged, be devoted to cutting roads and vistas into the forests.

205. The orders passed on this were that at the coming settlement all extensive forest tracts should be excluded from the settlement, but that where there might not be sufficient extent of jungle near a village or tract of villages to warrant its entire exclusion from the settlement, the proprietary right to it should be at once conceded as well as to the cultivated area. Of the jungle capable of cultivation, the jumma should be fixed on moderate terms with reference to future prospects of clearance, and where there could be no hopes of clearance, the jungle assets should be included in the whole village jumma.

206. Shortly subsequent to this, in June 1856, a question arising as to the price which should be charged to the railway department for timber furnished from the Government forests, the commissioner reported to the Board that in 1850 the price per log of teak had been fixed at

rupees 2-8-0, but that at that time, in consequence of no large trees being left, it had become necessary to lower the price to rupees 1-8-0 per log.

207. The subject was recently brought up again, owing to reports reaching the Sudder Board of Revenue of depredations being committed by the contractors for railway sleepers, and on the 31st of January last the Board addressed the officiating commissioner of these territories, reminding him that now the term of the previous settlement had expired, measures should be taken to enforce the principles laid down by the Government as described above, directing that all large forest tracts should be marked off and placed under official surveillance forthwith; some to be reserved for future growth and supply of timber, others to be at once made available to the public, and fixing the duty to be paid for permission to cut timber at 4 annas per tree, the duties to form an item of sayer revenue, out of which the officials in charge were to be paid, and the surplus devoted to opening out communications. All tracts not thus marked off and reserved, to be left entirely at the disposal of the landholders of the mouzahs within whose limits they were.

208. Reference having been made in this department to the commissioner, in regard to the reports which had reached the Government of the doings of the sleeper contractors, the commissioner sent up these instructions of the Board, and observed that they had been received during his absence on leave, that had he been present he should have again urged the appointment of a forest ranger, and recommended that the tax be made 1 rupee instead of 4 annas per tree.

209. The district officers, he added, could not effectually carry out the instructions of Government, and a separate officer and establishment were, in his opinion, indispensably necessary.

210. In the meanwhile the Sudder Board of Revenue had addressed the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject, setting forth that the conservancy of large extents of territory, seeing how largely nature had taken upon itself this office, was needless; and would involve a large expenditure with no commensurate advantages, and that the proper course was to select certain tracts where timber abounded and reproduction was certain, to regulate consumption and reproduction by simple rules, and apply the revenue derived to opening up communications; that it was an object to encourage the clearance of these thick jungles, and not to check it, and that they were so vast and dense that the waste officers had seen going on in the outskirts of them was not worth thinking of. The tracts to be reserved had yet to be marked off, where this had not been done and registered, and large as this reservation was, it would form but a small portion of the enormous tracts yet inaccessible; the rules issued provided for the assertion of the State's just dues, and for the creation of a revenue, the income of which, after paying a mere overseer establishment for these localities, might be available for the effective conservancy of tracts permanently reserved.

211. The Lieutenant-Governor remarked on this that probably the Board and the commissioner were agreed as to the course to be pursued; the difference between them being that the latter thought a special conservancy establishment at once needed.

In this his Honour concurred with the commissioner. At the time an extraordinary demand for timber for railway sleepers and buildings had arisen, and there was abundant evidence to show that in the tracts given up to the public reckless waste was being committed. Such was sure to be the case while indiscriminate felling is permitted. His Honour saw little reason to suppose that the Board's object of clearing the jungle land for cultivation would be promoted, brushwood, briars, and stumps of trees would be left by the woodmen, and the land no more easily brought under cultivation than before.

212. His Honour also concurred with the commissioner in thinking the duty of 4 annas per tree far too small. At such a rate it would well pay the contractors to cut trees of half growth which would produce one or perhaps two sleepers, and this would not only be to the waste of the forests, but also to the injury of the railway, as the sleepers so obtained would be of inferior quality to those got out of trees of larger growth.

His Honour was of opinion that *every sleeper* might pay a duty of 4 annas, and at this rate, supposing the produce of the largest trees to be 10 sleepers, the charge per tree would be only rupees 2-8-0, which was the same amount charged per log to the railway department a few years ago.

213. It was certain that a very great length of railway would be supplied with its sleepers from these forests, and it was perhaps not too high an estimate to suppose that 1,000,000 of sleepers would be drawn from them in the course of the next three years, which, at four annas per sleeper, would give a revenue of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in that period, and as, in addition to sleepers, large quantities of timber would be required for railway buildings, it seemed not unlikely that from the railways alone, a revenue equal to one lakh of rupees per annum might be derived.

214. If, as the Board seemed to contemplate, the opening up of communications into the interior of the forests was to be awaited before putting in force the Government rights in them, the result was likely to be a great loss to the State.

215. The railway contractors, it was not to be doubted, would make their way into the heart of the forests long before the officials of the district could get into them, and thus secure their harvest, without contribution to the public revenue.

216. The immediate object, therefore, was to provide for the prevention of further waste, and for the introduction of a system of good economical forest management; and with this object in view, the permission of the Government of India was asked to entertain, at once, a special establishment for the conservation of the forests in these territories, just as, with reference to the increasing demand for timber, a special establishment had been recently sanctioned for the management of the Kemaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Dhoon forests.

217. The Lieutenant-Governor further proposed to place the whole sayer revenue at the disposal of the superintendent of the forests for the payment of the requisite establishments for the opening up of the forests, by the construction of roads and the execution of other measures, having for their object the facilitation of access to the most valuable, and, now, unapproachable, portions of these extensive tracts known to abound with timber and mineral products.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Superintendent | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| Deduct Military pay | 121 | 12 | 0 |
| Balance, Rupees | 678 | 4 | 0 |
| 1 English Writer | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Moonshee | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Hindee do. and Cash-keeper | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Native Doctor | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Mohurrir | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Chuprassees, at 5 per month each | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Supervisor | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Head overseer | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Second Class ditto, at 50 per month each | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Jemadars, at 20 per month each | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 Duffadars at 10 per month each | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 64 Burkundauzes, at 5 per month each | 320 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Rupees | 1,598 | 4 | 0 |

218. The Government of India was pleased to sanction these proposals and the establishment for the above purpose, as noted in the margin; the superintendent has also been vested with the powers of a magistrate within those tracts, to enable him to punish breaches of forest laws.

Operations in the forests of Kemaon and Guhrwal.

219. During the past year every exertion was made to clear out the old timber from the Kemaon forests, as we stated in last report. All felled timber (left by contractors, who, under the old system, were permitted to fell trees at pleasure) which was worth cutting, has been made use of, and all sawn timber of whatever scantling which was worth carriage, has been removed to Kasheepoorah, or collected in safe depôts in the forest. The quantity of prepared timber of all kinds is shown in the subjoined statement.

| Names of Timber. | New. | | | Old. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Kasheepoorah. | At Depôt. | Total. | At Kasheepoorah. | At Depôt. | Total. | Grand Total. |
| Sleepers | 235 | 56,134 | 56,369 | 10,795 | - - | 10,795 | 67,164 |
| Planks | 712 | 11,636 | 12,348 | 5,285 | 2,688 | 7,973 | 20,321 |
| Kurrees | 223 | 17,235 | 17,458 | 19,722 | 17,177 | 36,899 | 54,357 |
| Logs | - - | - - | - - | 1,926 | 11 | 1,937 | 1,937 |
| Jora Gorreeka | 1,604 | 126 | 1,730 | 2 | - - | 2 | 1,732 |
| Miscellaneous | 24 | 14,264 | 14,288 | 3,813 | 6,400 | 10,213 | 24,501 |
| Total | 2,798 | 99,395 | 1,02,193 | 41,543 | 26,276 | 67,819 | 1,70,012 |

The amount expended under all heads was rupees 1,21,734. The timber at Kasheepoorah will be sold in November next.

220. Very little was done in the Gurhwal forests during the past year. Carriage was not procurable on account of the famine in Bijnour, and as there was a large quantity of timber collected, for which there was no market, on account of the difficulty of removing it, the establishment was employed in collecting at Jumna Ghât the sleepers which remained in the forest at the close of the previous season. The Deyrah Dhoon forests were closed during the whole year.

## SECTION XVI.—MINING.

Formation of a company to work the rich and extensive coal and iron mines in the valley of the Nerbudda.

221. IN the early part of 1857, Mr. Blackwell, a mineral viewer, was deputed by the Government of Bombay to examine the mineral district of the Nerbudda extending along the valley from Baug eastwards to Jubbulpore, a distance of 350 miles, bounded on the north by the Vindhyan range, and on the south by the Satpoorah or Puchunerry hills, a breadth of from 20 to 50 miles. His report went to show that of known mines, the best coal was found at Mopani in Nursingpore, and the best iron was made at Tendukhera in Jubbulpore. The former is south and the latter north of the Nerbudda river, the longitudes of both places being about 80 miles west of the town of Jubbulpore.

222. The same view had been taken previously in 1855 by Mr. H. B. Medlicott in his report on the coal and iron deposits of the Nerbudda valley. The coal measures at Mopani, as exposed in the banks of a stream, consisted of two beds, the upper 5 feet, the lower 10 feet in thickness, the latter looked promising. The recent experiments in Bombay showed that it cokes well [66·63 per cent.], is remarkably free from sulphur, and yields ash 18·09 per cent.

223. The iron deposit at Tendukhera underlies the black surface soil and 20 feet of red and yellow clay; towards the north it rests upon a silicious rock and the ore is associated with a silicious matrix, while to the south it occurs in limestone and becomes calcareous, being thus naturally combined with its proper flux. The ore is thus of excellent quality, containing about 40 per cent. of iron, is very easy to smelt, and its value is enhanced by its proximity to the Mopani coal, 30 miles distant upon the opposite side of the valley.

224. Under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, a company has been got up through the instrumentality of Mr. Blackwell to work the mines at these two places, and that gentleman is at this moment in the locality.

225. The general conditions attached to the sanction of this grant by the Secretary of State were:—

1st.—Minimum capital of the company to be £100,000, of which £20,000 must be paid up before occupation could be given.

2nd.—The licence, which was to be limited to the minerals, and not to convey any rights in the surface of the soil, to be for fifty years.

3rd.—A fixed rent of rupees 100 per annum to be paid for the first five years, and rupees 1,000 per annum after that period. A royalty to be paid by the company after the fifth year of one rupee per ton of iron manufactured, eight annas per ton of iron ore sold, and four annas per ton of coal raised for sale, and for other minerals in the same proportion. The fixed rent to merge in the royalties annually payable after the fifth year.

4th.—The company to have the power of surrender after five years, in which case it would not be incumbent on the Government to purchase the plant, buildings, &c.

5th.—The Government to give aid in respect of the surface of the soil and of land for the necessary tramways and approaches, so far as Government might see fit and might be consistent with the rights of others.

6th.—The company to be bound to produce 5,000 tons of marketable iron within five years after the opening of the Jubbulpore extension, or of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore, and after the expiration of five years not less than 1,500 tons annually.

7th.—At the close of the term of fifty years the Government to have the option of renewing the licence, or to take over the buildings and plant at a valuation to be made by representatives of both sides.

8th.—The powers and privileges which might be granted to any company on the above conditions to be subject to any rights or interests at present possessed by the natives in respect to the iron and other materials in the tract included in the licence, and *before operations could be commenced the company to purchase such rights or interest at a fair valuation.* Any rights thus accruing to the company on the cessation of the company's operations, from whatever cause, to become the property of Government, who would be bound to pay to the company the amount actually disbursed by them on this account.

226. The limits of the tract were first defined by Mr. Oldham thus:—

MAPANI. *North Boundary.*—The Nerbudda river.

*South Boundary* on east and west line, two miles south of the escapement of the Gondwara hills overlooking the Nerbudda valley.

*East Boundary.*—A line drawn from the exit of the Hurd River from the said hills, due north to the Nerbudda river.

*West Boundary.*—A parallel line drawn from the exit of the Kewa river, due north to the Nerbudda.

Tendeekhera.

*North Boundary.*—To the foot of the Vindhya hills immediately north of Tendeekhera.

*South Boundary.*—To be the Nerbudda.

The space between the two to be enclosed by two north and south lines drawn from the south face of the Vindhya hills in the immediate vicinity of Tendeekhera to the Nerbudda river.

One of these lines to pass two miles east of the town of Tendeekhera will be the eastern boundary under Mr. Oldham's first proposal, the other line to pass four miles west of the same town will similarly form the western boundary.

227. The total area is not much under 300 square miles, and the limits of the tract to be granted to the company have not yet been finally settled. Steps have been taken to get a topographical survey of the ground executed, meanwhile Mr. Blackwell has been authorized to survey and apply for such plots of ground within the above general limits as may, in his judgment, suit the present requirements of the company, and after transfer by the local authorities to occupy the land for mining purposes.

228. It has been ascertained that the native miners on the spot possess no substantial rights in the mines, either proprietary or prescriptive. If, however, they should refuse to work under the company, and consequently be entirely dispossessed, it has been arranged that the company shall compensate them for the loss of their accustomed means of livelihood. The terms will be adjusted between them and the company amicably, subject to the control of the district officer, and to his direct interference, whenever he may see occasion for it. It will be the duty of that officer to see that there shall be fair dealing between the native miners and the company in every respect. It is, however, anticipated that the miners will gladly take service under the company, whose interest it will be to treat them with liberality.

229. The conditions of the licence to be granted to the company have formed the subject of much correspondence, and are still under consideration of the Government of India.

Companies formed by Messrs. Rees, Davis, & Co., and Messrs. Drummond & Co., for the working of iron mines in the Kumaon hills.

230. During the past year the property of the Government in the works established at Deebowree and Ramgurh, in the Kumaon hills, have been transferred to the trustees of a company, known by the name of Messrs. Drummond and Co., at a valuation which has been accepted, and it is hoped that the licence under which this company will carry on mining operations within certain defined tracts will shortly be executed by both parties concerned. The company have fulfilled the preliminary condition of depositing two and a half lakhs of rupees in the Almorah Treasury. The subsidiary terms of the licence have been the subject of much consideration, and will, it is believed, be definitely settled by the Government of India at no distant date. The boundaries of the tract to be assigned to Messrs. Drummond and Co. have been determined, subject to the approval of the same government, and there appears to be no bar now to the completion of the engagements between the company and the Government.

231. Messrs. Rees, Davis, and Co., another company, have for some time past been established at Koorpa Tal and five or six miles from the sanitarium of Nynee Tal, and have commenced work. It is understood that they will unite with Messrs. Drummond and Co.

## SECTION XVII.—SURVEYS.

Surveys.

232. NOTHING calling for remark has occurred in this department during the year under report, except that the survey of the Jubbulpore division, which was intermitted some years ago, has been resumed.

## SECTION XVIII.—VACCINATION.

Result of vaccine operations in the district of Gurhwal.

233. DR. PEARSON, the Superintendent of Vaccine in Gurhwal and Rohilcund, has reported that last year there was in the former district one death from small-pox, and one only amongst a population numbering about 250,000, spread over a tract of country 5,000 square miles in extent, and this at a cost of six vaccinators at rupees 10 each per mensem or 72*l.* sterling per annum. This province, therefore, may be regarded as entirely protected. It it intended during the ensuing season to extend vaccination on the system which has been so eminently successful in Gurhwal to the province of Kumaon, and to concentrate the whole strength of existing vaccine establishments in Rohilcund, in the districts of Bijnour and Moradabad with the same object in view; the operations will be conducted by Dr. Pearson himself, and that the result will be successful is not to be doubted.

Result of vaccine operations in Rohilcund.

234. In Rohilcund the numbers vaccinated this season have been, owing to the famine, smaller than usual, viz., in all 28,151, of this number 16,346 were successful, 6,359 unsuccessful, 2,491 doubtful, in 2,955 result unknown. In the hills there were vaccinated 11,121; of whom 9,801 were successful, 567 unsuccessful, 461 doubtful, in 292 result unknown; making a grand total of 39,272 vaccinated, giving an average of upwards of 250 operations per mensem by each vaccinator, which is nearly as much as one man can accomplish properly. From the Hill Depôt were distributed 7,794 crusts, 1,568 points, and 191 glasses, a considerable increase on former years.

Result of the operations in the Agra circle not reported.

235. Owing to the lamented death of Dr. Currie no returns of the result of the vaccination operations in the Agra circle have been received.

## SECTION XIX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Report on the administration of the Agra Medical School during the year.

236. DR. PLAYFAIR reports that a knowledge of the existence of the Agra medical school and also its popularity is extending; the number of candidates for admission is a fair proof of this, and especially the fact, that a great many come from a distance to undergo the preliminary examination.

237. On the 1st of November 1860, of 88 candidates whose names were registered, 23 belonged to Agra, 65 to other stations.

On the 15th of April 1861, of 83 registered candidates, 24 were residents of Agra, 59 of other stations.

238. For the first time since the formation of the school after the entrance examination of April 1860, eight boys attended the classes without pay; two of these passed so good an examination that they were admitted as stipendiary students in November.

Again, during the past winter session, there were seven boys attending without pay, of whom two proved themselves worthy of admission.

239. In April 1860, students were for the first time sworn in before the Cantonment Joint Magistrate to study for three years, and to serve Government for seven years as native doctors.

This measure had been advised by Dr. Playfair, owing to the frequency of desertions.

The result has been most satisfactory. Of 25 students admitted in November 1860, not one absconded. It has never before happened that the whole of the students remained throughout the session.

240. The majority of the students are said to have behaved well; of the sixteen senior students ten have received diplomas.

New Dispensaries set on foot during the year.

241. New dispensaries have been established during the year at Hurda, Bunsee, and Umporee.

## SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS (FAMINE.)

Preliminary remarks.

242. The most prominent feature in the history of the year embraced in this report is the famine, which has desolated parts of these provinces. This calls for a more detailed notice, perhaps, than it is usual to accord to the several branches of the administration in these annual reports.

Little or no rain fell during the month of June 1860; and in July the reports which reached the Lieutenant-Governor, of the prospects of the season, were very unfavourable. It was brought to his notice that, in some parts of the country, more particularly in western Rohilcund, and in parts of the Meerut division, the people were driven, as they had been in the disastrous year of 1837–38, to the use of mangoe-stones as an article of food; and that these were selling at the high rate of one and a half maund per rupee.

Precautionary circular issued in July 1860.

243. As time went on, and rain still continued to be withheld, the anxiety for the future increased, and it became the duty of the head of the Government to provide, by timely arrangements, for the relief of the distress which seemed to be imminent.

The drought being unabated until the 16th July 1860, a circular was addressed to all commissioners of divisions, pointing out that the various works, which were in progress under the direction of the Road and Ferry Fund Committees, might afford the means of giving occupation to many, and that, in those districts which were traversed by the Ganges canal, the excavation of irrigating channels (which was to be carried on extensively during the coming season) would provide employment for more. There could be no doubt, it was observed, that the officers belonging to the departments of irrigation and of public works, would pay ready attention to the representations of the district officers, and receive into their labouring gangs as many people as they could furnish with suitable employment.

244. But, if these means (as was quite possible) should be found insufficient, the commissioners were authorized to undertake the execution of works in each district, with the special object of alleviating the distress that might prevail; to provide for the due control of the gangs to be employed on them, and for the regulation of the special expenditure so to be incurred.

245. It was pointed out that there were few districts in which there were not many works the completion of which would be highly beneficial to the people, and the selection was left to the discretion of the commissioner, acting in concert with the magistrate of each district, subject to report for the information of the Government.

246. The commissioners were enjoined to take care that each particular work should be of real utility and benefit to the district, and that a fair measure of labour should be obtained for the wages to be given. The rate of daily remuneration was estimated at about one and a half anna for each man, one anna for each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age.

247. A small establishment was directed to be attached to each labouring gang, for the purpose of keeping lists of all who were employed, making daily payments, and keeping careful accounts of expenditure, as well as for the purpose of directing and controlling the labour. Instructions were added to insure the commissioner to the local government of periodical reports and accounts, which should keep it fully informed of the measures in progress, and of the expenditure.

248. The commissioners were informed that the officers of the irrigation department, and the several executive engineers, would co-operate with the local officers in giving employment to the destitute classes of the population; and it was to be understood that no special work, as above described, should be undertaken, unless the officers above named, and the road and ferry fund committees, were unable to provide labour on sanctioned works to a sufficient extent.

249. They were told that they would be held responsible that the strictest possible economy should be enforced, consistent with the object in view, that the expenditure should be closely supervised, and that it should continue only so long as the necessity might exist.

**Aid to the extent of six lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India.**

250. At the same time the Sudder Board of Revenue were instructed on the subject of timely remissions of revenue wherever these might be needed. Shortly after the issue of this circular, which was purely precautionary, copious rain was reported to have fallen in the Meerut division, and it was hoped for a time that the calamity impending over us had passed away; the hopes so created, however, were almost as soon disappointed. The rain which usually falls in October, and was reasonably looked for at that time, was not vouchsafed, and the consequence was not only that there was an extensive failure of the khureef crop, but also that the sowings for the rubbee were extremely limited. By the latter end of October it became painfully evident that the people in the Meerut division were threatened with absolute starvation, and that those in parts of the Rohilcund and Agra divisions were in little better plight. The Government of India were consequently asked to place 5 or 6 lakhs at the disposal of this Government to meet the emergency, and this request was at once acceded to.

**Public works set on foot, and rules laid down for the supervision of labour.**

251. On the receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to this proposal, it was resolved to set the following works on foot, in order to provide labour for the suffering population of all the distressed districts of the Meerut division and the adjacent districts of Rohilcund.

1st. The road between Roorkee and Dehra.

2nd. The road between Ghurmookhtesur and Delhi viâ Haupper.

3rd. The excavation of the channel of the Futtehgurh branch of the Ganges canal.

4th. The excavation of the Boolundshuhur branch of the same.

To these were subsequently added the reconstruction of the strand road at Agra, and clearings and levellings around the fort there; the prosecution of the irrigation works near Futtehpore-Seekree, in the Agra district; a railway feeding road to the station at Shekoabad; and various other minor works, some with local funds, and others at later periods, with grants made by the Central Relief Committee at Agra. Grants were also made at a more advanced period of the season for the construction of the Budaon and Bareilly road; and for the continuance of irrigation works in Rohilcund, for which it had been found impossible to provide funds in the Department of Public Works' budget for 1861–62.

252. It does not seem out of place to note briefly the general principles which were prescribed for the guidance of those who were entrusted with the administration of relief in the way of public works. This duty was committed, in respect of irrigation works, to the officers of the department, and in respect of all others, excepting only the Roorkee and Dehra road (which involved engineering difficulties, and had, before the emergency arose, been placed in charge of a departmental officer) to the Road and Ferry Fund Committees of the several distressed districts. These principles were:—

1st. That no able-bodied man, and no woman, or child of six or eight years old, capable of working, should receive relief, except in exchange for labour.

2nd. That the rate of daily wages should be kept at the lowest possible scale, the object being to save the people from starvation, not to attract those who could obtain employment elsewhere.

3rd. That the labour should be as much as possible concentrated, so as to make supervision easy and economical.

4th. That each project not under professional direction as a Government work like the Roorkee road or the Futtehgurh branch canal should be such that a reasonable hope of its completion, while the distress lasted, might be entertained. It was suggested that daily wages at the rate of one and a half anna each woman, and half an anna for each child under twelve years of age, would

suffice for the purpose in view. These rates not to be absolutely binding, but not to be exceeded without the sanction of Government.

253. The following more detailed rules were directed to be observed as regards the supervision of the labour.

1st. Works, not under professional direction, to be carried out by the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.

2nd. Where the work, as in the case of the Roorkee road, was a Government work under professional direction, the labour to be conducted according to the instructions of the officer in charge; but the members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, with the special native establishment to be entertained, were required to supervise the labour, and keep the accounts of expenditure, the object being that such expenditure should not appear as a charge against the Public Works Department, but, as it actually was, as a disbursement for the relief of the people from want.

3rd. The people accepting labour upon these works to be divided into labouring gangs of convenient number, and to each gang a small native establishment to be attached, the expense of such establishment being chargeable to the sum assigned to the particular work.

4th. Every such establishment to be formed by the Road and Ferry Fund Committee on a scale as economical as might be consistent with its objects.

5th. The duty of this establishment to be (1) to keep a register, showing the number of labourers daily employed, and other particulars; (2) to make daily payments of wages to each person belonging to the gang; (3) to keep up careful accounts of daily expenditure, and to forward to the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, at the end of each month, a complete cash account for that period; (4) to superintend the labour and to measure the work done on each day, in order to secure a fair proportion of work from each person according to his or her physical capacity, for the wages to be given.

6th. The register to be kept in the form given below. At the close of each day an extract from it of the entries for that day to be sent to the Vice-President of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee, or to any member of the Committee who might have charge of the particular section of the work. In the latter case such member, after examination of the extract, to forward it to the Vice-President of the Committee, for information and record. The punctual daily transmission of these extracts from the register to be insisted on as a chief check.

| 1. | 2. | 3. | | | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | | | 8. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number employed. | | | | | | Rates of Daily Wages. | | | Sum of Daily Wages distributed. | | |
| Month. | Date. | Remaining from preceding Day. | Received. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

7th. The work to be measured at the end of every week, and report of progress to be forwarded on every Saturday evening to the Vice-President of the Committee.

8th. The Road and Ferry Fund Committees under the direction of the Commissioner, to arrange for the frequent inspection of the labouring gangs by the members severally, and by other gentlemen who might be induced to co-operate, and might be for the time associated with them for that purpose.

9th. The Committee to use their discretion as to the details of the supervising arrangements. It was pointed out that the work (if it extended over a considerable length, as the Roorkee road) might be advantageously divided into sections, and the supervision of the gangs and the establishments in one or more sections might be committed to each member.

10th. Every labouring gang to be visited by an European officer at least once a week, and as much oftener as possible, with a view to check errors and abuses.

11th. The visiting member to inspect the work, and correct any errors which might be apparent; or, if the work were under professional direction, to report such errors to the officer in charge, with a view to correction; to check the measurements of excavation or other work done; to satisfy himself that the numbers and classes of the labouring gangs were correctly represented in the register; to examine the accounts, and see that they were kept accurately and up to date; and to secure by all the means in his power that the wages were paid daily to those who had earned them.

12th. It was pointed out that the employment of native establishments being unavoidable, the only security against peculation and other abuses would rest in close supervision by thoroughly reliable Europeans, and the committees were to regard it as their chief duty to enforce this supervision with the aid of their several members, or by special agency, if that should be necessary.

13th. Every member so visiting the labouring gangs to enter in a memorandum the result of each inspection, and to forward the memorandum to the Vice-President of the Committee for information and for record, a book to be kept up by the Committee for the purpose.

14th. The committee to make from time to time such advances to the head of each of the native establishments attached to labouring gangs, as might be requisite to meet the disbursements for a week or other limited period.

15th. At the end of every month the head of each native establishment to render an account for the month, exhibiting all advances received, and, *per contra*, all disbursements made. This account to be in the hands of the Vice-President on or before the 5th of the month following that to which it related. Its punctual transmission to be insisted on by the committee, and enforced by penalties, if necessary.

16th. On or before the 10th of each month the committee to forward to the commissioner a brief report, showing the result of the operations during the preceding month on each work in progress, accompanied by a complete and accurate account of the entire expenditure incurred, whether for establishments, for wages of labour, for the purchase of tools, or other purpose.

17th. These reports and accounts to be passed on in original to the Government by the commissioner, after endorsing such remarks as he might desire to make. It was laid down that they should be in the hands of the Government at the latest by the 20th of each month.

Formation of local committees for the relief of the poor.

254. But though it was hoped that the opening of these works would give employment to many, and save them from starvation, it was obvious that special arrangements must be made for the supply of food on the spot to all persons incapacitated for labour by age or bodily infirmity, or by debility consequent on starvation. Local relief committees were therefore formed at the sudder stations of the distressed districts for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and superintending the measures of relief to be presently described; the Government of India, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, having engaged to place at the disposal of each committee a sum equal to the amount which might be raised, either in the form of donations, or of monthly subscriptions from private charity.

Formation of a central committee at Agra.

255. A central committee composed of the gentlemen noted in the margin, was formed at Agra to invite subscriptions from the general public in these provinces and elsewhere; and besides giving local relief, to aid the local committees of outlying districts, so far as the means placed at their disposal by private charity, and the equivalent contributions of the Government would permit.

*President.*
R. B. Morgan, Esq., C.S.

*Members.*
M. R. Gubbins, Esq., C.S.
James Lean, Esq., C.S.
G. T. Harvey, Esq., C.S.
A. Ross, Esq., C.S.
Brigadier Showers, C.B.
Colonel Barr.
Colonel Hardinge.
John Murray, Esq., M.D.
A. L. M. Phillips, Esq., C.S.
Colonel Hennessy.
Captain Walcott.
W. Birks, Esq.
J. T. Prichard, Esq.
Rev. Father Lewis.
—— Cowley, Esq.

*Secretary.*
Rev. D. Fynes-Clinton.

The central relief committee was placed at Agra because—

1st.—So far as the circle within which the distress prevailed was concerned, Agra was centrical.

2nd.—Because some of the highest officers of the Government, and most influential members of society, resided there.

3rd.—Because there was a large non-official community, both European and native, many of whom would gladly give their assistance.

4th.—Because there were consequently facilities, which did not exist everywhere, for the formation of a committee, in which all classes should be represented.

Government agree to give an equivalent to the amount of local donations and subscriptions.

256. The Government, in virtue of the contribution which it was prepared to give, was considered entitled to claim that some of its officers should belong to the committee, and that the proceedings of the committees should be under its control; but the Lieutenant-Governor was desirous at the same time that the non-official community, both European and native, should be, if possible, represented in all the committees, both central and local.

Rules laid down for the guidance of local district committees.

257. The following rules were laid down for the guidance of the operations of each district committee. It was directed—

1st.—That no able-bodied person, whether man, woman, or child, of age to carry a basket of earth, or perform other such light work, should receive relief in food, but that all such should be sent off to a labouring gang.

2nd.—That all, who were helpless from age or physical infirmity, and who, being destitute, and without the means of procuring food, might apply to the committee for relief, should receive it in the form of food.

3rd.—That the food so distributed should be cooked, persons being engaged for that purpose, from whose hands none could object, on the ground of caste prejudices, to receive food.

4th.—That the purchase, preparation, and distribution of the food should be entrusted to a sub-committee, composed of respectable members of the native community, with some trustworthy officer of the Government, as, *e.g.*, a native deputy collector or Tehseeldar as their president.

5th.—That there should be but one daily distribution of food, to be made in the presence of two or more members of the sub-committee, at a fixed hour, and at a fixed place, due notice being given of both.

6th.—That a full ration should be given to each man, woman, and child relieved, and that the ration for all of each class should be uniform.

7th.—That the sub-committee should receive from the committee periodical advances, to enable them to purchase grain, to pay the wages of the cooks and other servants who might be required, and to meet any incidental expenses.

8th.—That these advances should be accounted for by the sub-committee, who were required to keep up—

1.—A daily register in the following form:—

| Month. | Date. | Number receiving. | | | Men. | Women. | Children. | Rates of Daily Ration. | | | Total Amount of Ration distributed Daily to | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining from preceding Month. | New Arrivals. | Total. | | | | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2.—A cash book, showing daily disbursements.

3.—A monthly Dr. and Cr. account, exhibiting all advances received from the committee, and, *per contra*, all disbursements made during the month, and balance in hand at its close.

9th. It was ordered that the daily register signed at the close of each day, by two or more members of the sub-committee, or by the president on their behalf, should be laid daily before some member, selected for the purpose by the local or central committee, who should examine and countersign it. An extract from the cash book for each day to be sent at its close to the same member; and at the end of the month the Dr. and Cr. account to be laid before the committee at large, who were desired to submit a copy thereof to the Government, together with the general account showing their receipts during the month as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By donations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| By monthly subscriptions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| By Government contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 |

and their disbursements, *per contra*, under appropriate headings, with the balance of funds in their hands.

10th.—It was further ruled that the accounts so to be submitted should be accompanied by the briefest possible report showing the numbers relieved during the month, the state of distress, whether increasing or decreasing, and the expectation of the committee as to the stability and adequacy of their funds, together with any suggestions they might wish to offer. It was expected that these accounts and reports should be in the hands of the Government on or before the 15th of the month following that to which they related.

11th.—The entries in the daily register above prescribed, to be checked by the visits of some member of the committee daily, or four or five days in the week, to the place of distribution of rations.

Kitchens opened at outlying towns.

258. Subsequently kitchens for the relief of the starving poor were opened at all outlying towns. It was at first determined, in order to prevent peculation and fraud, that kitchens should be established only at places where the supervision of a European officer could be ensured, but this rule, proving in practice to be too stringent, was relaxed, and kitchens were opened at every place were distress was found to prevail, subject only to the flying visits of the local officers.

Proceedings of the Agra central committee.

259. The Agra central committee held its first sitting on the 9th January, and has met regularly every Monday since that date. They commenced their operations by issuing a circular inviting subscriptions. The noble way in which their call was responded to from all quarters and from all classes is now a matter of history. The amount of subscriptions received from all quarters up to the 31st July, is shown in the margin.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 2,52,426 | 2 | 0 |
| Madras | 22,338 | 6 | 2 |
| Bombay | 75,702 | 10 | 9 |
| Punjab | 809 | 8 | 0 |
| N. W. Provinces | 67,642 | 13 | 11 |
| Scind | 1,011 | 12 | 0 |
| Nagpore | 1,328 | 0 | 0 |
| Oudh | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Central India | 46 | 15 | 9 |
| England | 2,82,790 | 15 | 0 |
| Scotland | 5,150 | 0 | 0 |
| Total rupees | 7,09,323 | 3 | 7 |

260. In several districts it was not until the middle of February that the prevailing distress began to make itself manifest. In order to make sure that relief reached all persons who ought to be relieved in every part of each distressed district, and to satisfy the public mind that nothing that should be done to relieve the famine had been neglected, a circular was issued calling on all commissioners to direct each Tehseelee division to be visited personally by a European officer, who was empowered to organize such local measures of relief in each as he might, by actual inquiry on the spot, find to be necessary, the central committee supplying all funds necessary for this purpose.

Measures taken for the relief of women of respectability who, through the usages of the country, were unable to appear in public.

261. Measures were also taken for the relief of women who felt themselves precluded by custom from appearing in public, by offering them suitable employment, such as spinning cotton at their own houses, and supplying them with food in exchange for the light work.

262. Mr. Strachey, the magistrate and collector of Moradabad, introduced the system of employing those who, not being able-bodied in the true sense of the word, and still do some work, in other than out-door labour. In other words, he established a poor-house where the indigent poor worked at trades to which they had all their lives been accustomed. An extract from a report from the pen of Mr. Strachey on the subject will be found in Appendix No. 4. The scheme has been set on foot in other districts, and in no one instance has it been unsuccessful.

Employment of the people on local works, other than public works.

263. The rule originally laid down was that funds contributed by the public with the equivalent donation by the Government, should be devoted exclusively to the relief of those unable to labour, the reason being that it was the proper duty of the Government to bear the cost of *public* works, which, in *ordinary course*, it would fall to the Government to construct, but which it became almost a necessity to commence at once (however inconvenient financially) in order to give employment to the many who, though willing and able, could not obtain labour owing to the cessation of Government operations, or in consequence of the withdrawal of their wonted means of livelihood. It was felt that Government might be laid open to reproach, if it devoted to such works any portion of the monies derived from the benevolence of the public, and thus spared itself at their expense.

264. But there were many other works, hardly to be called public works, which might result in local benefit, such as tanks, embankments, small irrigating cuts, and such like, and to such a portion of the general relief funds was applied, after it had been satisfactorily ascertained that there were many who, though not so physically infirm as to claim admission to a poor-house, and not unable to do some work, were still not in a position, for whatever reason, to proceed to the sites of the large public works which were in progress.

265. It was directed that the local work should generally be of such a nature as to help in the prevention of future distress from drought in the locality, that no larger grant should be made for any one work than rupees 5,000, and that no application for a grant-in-aid of any local work should be entertained by the central committee, which had not been approved by the commissioner of the division. It was further directed that the persons employed on these minor local works

should receive no money wage, but food, just as if they had applied to the poor-house for relief. It was pointed out that unless this rule were enforced the result would be to withdraw the people then engaged in the public relief works, such as the Roorkee road and branch canals, and to withhold others from going to them, as no native who could obtain an anna and a half a day within easy reach of his own door would go to a distance for a like or even for a larger wage were that allowable, and the acceptance of cooked food was moreover a fair test of distress which it was necessary to maintain on general grounds, no less than on the particular ground adverted to.

Prospective close of the operations.

266. Relief operations on these principles have been uninterruptedly persevered in during the whole period of distress, and it was only when the Lieutenant-Governor was assured by weekly telegraphic reports from all quarters of timely and abundant rain being continuously vouchsafed that orders for the closing of these operations on the 31st October 1861 were put forth.

267. But before this period there were unmistakeable indications of the effect produced by the prospect of a favourable season on the minds of the people. The numbers labouring on the works gradually but steadily fell off, finding employment at their own villages. The applicants for relief at the poor-houses similarly became fewer. The out-kitchens were deserted and were gradually closed. There was manifest evidence of the fact that the pressure of want which had weighed on the people for some months was giving way to the happy influence of coming agricultural prosperity, and that the action of the Government for the relief of distress would not be much longer needed.

Devotion of a portion of the balance of the subscriptions in the hands of the Agra central committee to the purchase of seed and plough bullocks.

268. The funds at the disposal of Government being ample to meet all requirements, and the fact being certain that the loss of farming stock had been enormous, while there were many it was known so reduced in circumstances that they would be unable to resume agricultural operations unless aided by the Government, it was resolved after consultation with the central committee at Agra, that some portion of the disposable funds should be devoted to providing indigent agriculturists with seed grain, and with plough cattle. It was ruled that all assignments for the purchase of seed grain should be made in the form of a charitable donation, repayment of which was not to be expected, and it was left to the discretion of the district officers to determine in what instances and on what conditions refund of advances for the purchase of farming stock and plough cattle should be demanded.

269. The following statement shows the sum which was assigned for this purpose in each district respectively :—

| District. | Grant actually made by the Central Committee. | Further Sum to be placed at the disposal of the Local Committee if required. |
|---|---|---|
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Saharunpore - - - | 20,000 0 0 | — |
| Moozuffernuggur - - - | 20,000 0 0 | 10,000 0 0 |
| Meerut - - - - | 30,000 0 0 | 20,000 0 0 |
| Boolundshuhur - - - | 30,000 0 0 | 20,000 0 0 |
| Allygurh - - - - | 30,000 0 0 | 20,000 0 0 |
| Agra - - - - | 20,000 0 0 | — |
| Muttra - - - - | 30,000 0 0 | 20,000 0 0 |
| Mynpoory - - - - | 20,000 0 0 | — |
| Etah - - - - | 30,000 0 0 | 10,000 0 0 |
| Etawah - - - - | 10,000 3 0 | — |
| Furruckabad - - - | 10,000 0 0 | — |
| Bijnour - - - - | 12,000 0 0 | 8,000 0 0 |
| Mooradabad - - - | 10,000 0 0 | 10,000 0 0 |
| Budaon - - - - | 15,000 0 0 | 5,000 0 0 |
| Total - - | 2,87,000 0 0 | 1,23,000 0 0 |

Result of the relief operations of the local district committees.

270. In the Appendix No. 5 will be found a return showing the results of the relief operations of the local district committees in the several districts of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund divisions, from the commencement of the operations up to 31st July—results which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes will speak for themselves in the estimation of the Government of India, and of the public at large. For convenience of reference the general results are epitomized in the margin.

| NAME OF DISTRICT. | Local Donations and Subscriptions. | Miscellaneous Receipts. | Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee. | Government Contribution sanctioned. | Total Income during the Period. | Expenditure. | Daily Average of expenditure. | Daily Average relieved. | Number of Poor People relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dehra Dhoon - - | 2,012 15 6 | - - - | - - - | 1,398 9 6 | 3,411 9 0 | 1,914 8 3½ | 62 9 6 | 221¾ | 33,261 |
| Saharunpore - - | 7,959 5 2 | 101 5 0 | - - - | 6,364 15 9 | 14,425 9 11 | 15,248 1 7 | 437 1 2 | 1,540¼ | 2,31,066 |
| Moozuffernuggur - | 2,464 2 9 | 9 9 9 | - - - | 3,404 3 4 | 5,877 15 10 | 5,296 3 8 | 174 4 10 | 710¾ | 1,06,615 |
| Roorkee - - - | 4,858 10 11 | 37 5 0 | 2,000 0 0 | 3,726 8 6 | 10,620 7 6 | 11,898 2 4 | 363 14 2 | 1,436 | 2,15,402 |
| Meerut - - - | 13,498 0 5 | 2,850 0 2 | 37,100 0 0 | 19,563 15 8 | 78,049 14 6 | 81,317 0 8 | 2,566 6 7 | 7,375¼ | 11,06,269 |
| Boolundshuhur - | 6,207 2 3 | 5 8 0 | 12,500 0 0 | 3,188 3 2 | 21,900 13 5 | 22,036 6 10 | 629 3 4 | 3,974¼ | 5,96,132 |
| Allyghur - - - | 7,863 0 0 | 577 10 2 | 24,500 0 0 | 8,265 8 6 | 45,471 15 8 | 47,503 9 9 | 1,555 12 4 | 5,479 | 8,21,856 |
| Muttra - - - | 16,227 4 10 | - - - | 8,000 0 0 | 5,300 12 10 | 29,528 1 8 | 26,359 14 2 | 875 0 11 | 8,315¼ | 12,47,321 |
| Agra - - - | 33,307 15 9 | 96 3 0 | 40,000 0 0 | 1,357 9 3 | 74,761 12 0 | 73,375 6 10 | 1,935 12 1 | 6,600¼ | 9,90,033 |
| Mynpoory - - | 2,350 0 1 | 145 14 7½ | 27,000 0 0 | - - - | 30,873 14 7 | 29,664 11 10 | 908 9 9 | 4,604⅜ | 6,90,713 |
| Etawah - - - | 335 8 0 | - - - | 2,300 0 0 | 986 3 2 | 3,621 11 2 | 2,673 9 11 | 99 12 2½ | 360⅜ | 54,101 |
| Furruckabad - - | 5,526 5 6 | 138 3 0 | 14,500 0 0 | - - - | 20,164 8 6 | 19,191 9 10 | 469 2 0 | 2,157 7/16 | 3,23,563 |
| Etah - - - | 2,097 3 3 | 190 14 2 | 23,000 0 0 | - - - | 25,288 1 5 | 18,455 10 7 | 593 6 11 | 4,852¼ | 7,27,871 |
| Bijnour - - - | 6,564 1 3 | 319 6 2 | 21,000 0 0 | 5,600 10 6 | 23,484 1 11 | 31,558 15 1 | 1,046 4 5 | 6,243¼ | 9,36,489 |
| Budaon - - - | 2,771 15 0 | 3 0 0 | 15,000 0 0 | 1,717 6 0 | 19,492 5 0 | 18,026 6 11 | 590 4 8 | 2,768¼ | 4,15,234 |
| Bareilly - - - | 5,391 8 2 | 74 4 3 | - - - | 5,391 8 2 | 10,857 4 7 | 9,024 5 9 | 297 2 2 | 974¼ | 1,46,129 |
| Mooradabad - - | 14,413 3 0 | 5,135 6 3 | 22,000 0 0 | 12,268 11 0 | 53,817 4 3 | 51,529 14 5 | 1,609 11 9 | 5,631¼ | 8,44,782 |
| Total - | 1,33,848 5 10 | 9,684 9 6½ | 2,48,900 0 0 | 78,534 13 4 | 4,71,649 6 11 | 4,65,374 10 5½ | — | — | 94,86,837 |

CHAP. XII. North-western Provinces.

Results of the operations on famine relief works conducted from Imperial funds.

271. Appendix No. 6 is a statement of the famine relief works which had been conducted from Imperial funds in these provinces. The results are briefly shown below:—

| | | Total Number of Persons employed. | Total Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROADS | Roorkee and Dehra | 29,51,424 | 2,50,686 0 3 |
| | Goormooktesur and Delhi | 2,72,330 | 53,400 15 2 |
| | Ajmere to Khokur Pass | 15,545 | 1,408 6 1 |
| | Budaon and Bareilly | 91,651 | 9,354 14 7 |
| CANALS | Futtehgurh Branch | 10,86,206 | 1,03,386 13 9 |
| | Hindun Channel | 4,33,498 | 33,487 5 10 |
| | Boolundshuhur Branch | 7,52,973 | 82,799 4 4 |
| | Irrigation Works, Rohilcund | 80,877 | 7,100 2 2 |
| | Works on the station of Agra | 4,45,419 | 74,365 7 4 |
| | Total | 61,29,923 | 6,15,989 5 6 |

General results.

272. It will be seen that the total number of people who received food at the several poor-houses, up to 31st July 1861, was 94,86,837, which, taking the period of relief to extend over five months or 150 days (which is a moderate calculation, as, although one or two poor-houses were opened in January, others were not set on foot until March) gives a total average daily number fed of 63,245.

273. The total number employed on relief works, during the same period, amounted to 61,29,923, which, on the same calculation, gives an average daily number of 40,866; so that the total number of starving poor who were daily saved from death, and kept in bodily health by the measures which had been set on foot in these provinces for the relief of the famine, was 104,111—men, women, and children.

274. The total expenditure incurred on account of relief works up to 31st July was rupees 6,15,989, and the total amount which had been expended up to the same date from charitable contributions, including equivalent donations of Government, was rupees 4,65,374—total rupees 10,81,363, and if to this be added rupees 2,87,000, the sum already expended in advances on account of seed and cattle, the total expenditure may be put at rupees 13,68,363.

Proposals for the expenditure of the balance of, viz., rupees 3,85,286, is at present subscriptions remaining in the hands of the Agra central committee.

275. The contributions on the part of the public have been on so grandly liberal a scale that a very large balance is in the hands of the central committee at Agra. It has been proposed to capitalize this sum, in order that principal and interest may be available in the event of a future calamity of this nature. Others, again, recommend that the sum be devoted to the endowment of an orphanage for the reception of those children who have lost their parents during this disastrous year. Nothing definite, however, can be settled in this regard, until the relief operations have been finally brought to a close on 31st October next, when the proposals that may be made respecting the disposal of the balance available, will be duly submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

Large importations of grain to the distressed districts.

276. Two remaining points call for a brief notice in this place.

277. During the months of scarcity the importation of grain to the distressed districts was enormous. At the end of March, Colonel Baird Smith informed the central committee at Agra that upwards of three millions of maunds had passed from the eastward alone, and the Grand Trunk Road was still covered with grain carts.

Beneficial effects of the Ganges canal in mitigation of the prevailing scarcity.

278. The other circumstance is the beneficial result which has attended the operations of the Ganges canal. The Superintendent-General of Irrigation has calculated that 42,40,548 maunds, or 16,96,21,920 seers, or 339,243,840lbs. of grain has been thrown into the market, irrespective of the sugar and cotton crop, through the agency of this canal.

279. As Colonel Turnbull remarks,—"The effect of throwing the above quantity of grain into "the market during such a calamitous season as the present, will be fully appreciated when it is "remembered that each pound will amply feed one man, or perhaps one woman and one child "daily. Thus the above quantity of food, which could not otherwise have been produced this "year, will have saved 33,92,43,840 men for one day, or 464,718 men, 464,718 women, and "464,718 children for a whole year; it will have produced fodder sufficient to keep from starva-"tion the cattle of the districts through which the canal has passed; it will have caused a circula-"tion of coin to the amount of not less than 120 lacs of rupees, 1,200,000*l.* sterling;* it will "probably have saved the Government from making remissions of land revenue to the amount of "18 or 20 lacs of rupees at the very least; and it cannot fail to produce a very great impression "on the minds of the people who will thus have been saved from starvation and misery, and to "make them happy and contented, instead of being miserable and driven to commit crime, as they "otherwise would have been.

"But besides these beneficial results of the Ganges canal, the means afforded to the community "of transporting grain from the lower provinces has been very much acknowledged, and taken "advantage of."

The relief operations and the general state of the country in 1861, contrasted with 1837–38, in which the last famine took place.

280. In 1837–38, when a famine occurred equal at least in intensity to that which has now happily passed away, the mitigating influences just noticed were not operative. The Ganges canal existed only in embryo, not an acre of the large surface of 600 square miles, which, during the year 1860–61, was fertilized by its waters, could have produced a dozen blades of crop. The means of transit which it has afforded the distressed districts were not available. The Grand Trunk Road which has so greatly contributed to the relief of the distressed districts by facilitating the importation of

* The Ganges canal had cost up to the 30th April 1860, 1,826,387*l.* sterling.

grain from districts beyond the circle of drought, was in its incipiency. These are all notable *facts* showing how deeply interested the Government must be in utilizing the streams of the Doab and of Rohilcund, and in improving the communications in the interior of the country. No expenditure which ensures irrigation to half a dozen acres of land, or which helps to connect by a reasonably good road one district with another, can be incurred without giving promise of a future advantage much more than compensatory.

281. There is one other fact which deserves notice, as contrasting with the events of 1837–38, and that is, though petty thefts and simple burglaries may have increased in number, as compared with the few preceding years, there has been during 1860–61 no grave riots, no extraordinary number of highway robberies, no plundering of grain stores, no increase in crimes of violence. The whole province of Rohilcund, it is known, was disorganized in 1837–38 by these crimes, and as many as 1,100 people were under trial in one district at one time. In 1860–61, not an extra policeman has been entertained, and property has been little less secure than in seasons of prosperity.

GEORGE COUPER,
Secretary to Government, North-western Provinces.

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# APPENDICES to the REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1860–61.

## APPENDIX I.

New set of RULES for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for MOONSIFF and PLEADER.

THE court are pleased, with the sanction of Government, to promulgate the following rules for the examination of candidates, for the offices of Moonsiff and Pleader, in supercession of those contained in Circular No. 170:—

No. 481.

*Dated the 22nd March* 1852.

1st.—There shall be two classes of examinations, the one for candidates for the office of Moonsiff and for pleaderships in the Sudder Court; the other for applicants for the appointment of Pleader in the courts of the Zillah Judge, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Moonsiff.

2nd.—The examination of candidates for the office of Moonsiff, or Sudder Court pleadership, shall be held yearly in the month of April, by divisional committees, at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut. These committees shall consist of the commissioner, the judge, the Principal Sudder Ameen, the principal of the college, or other educational establishment (if any) at the station, and such other officers as may, from time to time, be appointed by Goverment.

3rd.—Candidates for divisional examination, who must be 21 years of age, are required to pay a preliminary fee of rupees 50 on presentation of their applications for examination, which are to be written in English, in the Form A, and presented in the court of the zillah judge in whose district they reside, within three months of the date fixed for examination. Such candidates, however, as have already paid the fee of rupees 25 on passing the examination for the office of Pleader, before the district committee, referred to in para. 17, shall only be required to pay an additional fee of rupees 25.

4th.—All such applications are to be accompanied by a written certificate of recommendation of the applicant, under the hand and signature of any judge, member of the board of revenue, commissioner, magistrate, and collector, director or inspector of public instruction, or the principal of one of the Government colleges, without reference to the locality of the applicant's residence, and be dated within six months of the day of examination.

5th.—The certificate of recommendation must be based on the *personal knowledge* of the person recommending the candidate, and certify that he has received a liberal education, and is, from respectability of family, his own good character and general intelligence, a fit aspirant for the office sought.

6th.—On receipt of the application and recommendation aforesaid, the zillah judge shall enter a copy of the latter in the remark column of Form A subjoined, and shall then institute a full inquiry into the status, respectability, and qualifications of the candidate, with especial reference to his having received a sufficient liberal education, and being possessed of some general knowledge, and shall be at liberty, if dissatisfied with the result of his inquiries, to withhold his endorsement, and refuse to forward the application, with or without reasons assigned. Provided that, if the recommendation has been made by any officer of, or above, the rank of judge, the zillah judge shall record his objection, and state the result of the inquiry in the column of remarks, forwarding the application as prescribed for other cases in the next succeeding paragraph.

7th.—If the judge, after making the inquiry above indicated, shall be satisfied with the qualifications, and respectability of the candidate, and see no objection to his nomination for examination, he shall record a certificate in the 10th column of the application in the Form B, which shall be forwarded for the countersignature of the commissioner of the division, and if countersigned by him, shall be transmitted with the certificate of recommendation to the registrar of the Sudder court, and the court shall have the power of cancelling such certificates, or of forwarding the application to the judge of the district in which the divisional examination is to be held, as in the particular circumstances of each case may be deemed fit.

In the event of no objection being made to the judge's recommendation of examination, the court, in forwarding the application to the judge of the station in which the examination is to be held, shall record their opinion as follows:—

"The Sudder Dewany Adawlut having inspected this certificate, are aware of no objection to the examination of the applicant."

8th.—Any commissioner declining to sign a certificate forwarded to him by the judge, shall record the grounds of his recusancy on the face of it, and return it to the judge, with a view to its submission for the orders of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

9th.—The judges of the several committees shall report to the court the number of applicants whose names are registered for examination, fifteen days previous to the date fixed for the same.

10th.—The examination shall consist of two branches. The object of the first shall be to test the candidate's aptitude for grappling with such ordinary difficulties in the conduct of suits as may be expected to come practically before him on the judicial bench.

For this purpose, at least six cases are to be selected by the Committee *after their sitting*, from a number of records of decisions, of Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, which may be procured for the occasion, such as shall involve both points of law and issues of fact, each case being given out by a member of the committee, if found possible. The candidate shall be required to record the issue for trial and his final judgment in whatever language he pleases; but it shall be the duty of the committee to satisfy themselves, that every candidate who may be considered qualified in other respects, possesses also a complete knowledge of the principal vernacular language of the country.

11th. The object of the second branch, *i.e.*, of the oral or *vivâ voce* examination, shall be to ascertain the candidate's acquaintance with the general body of civil and revenue law in force in the Mofussil Courts, whether consisting of procedure, principles of law, or practice.

In order to ensure uniformity, a certain number of questions with standard answers shall be framed by the Sudder Court, and one copy thereof *in English only*, forwarded confidentially to the president of each committee as the basis of this examination, without placing any restriction on the discretion of the committee to ask any other questions they may think proper.

The papers are to be opened on the meeting of the committee, in the presence of all the members, and all attending candidates.

Each candidate shall be separately interrogated and made to remain in the committee-room, until all the rest have been, each in turn, subjected to the test.

Should it be impracticable to conclude the oral examination in one day, the committee shall put *extempore* questions to the candidates remaining unexamined on the following day or days.

In both cases there shall be no *written* answers, but each reply, as verbally given, shall be noted by the committee and valued.

12th. The Committee may adopt a system of marks, if thought convenient, but in any case will classify the candidates worthy of diplomas in order of merit, and grant diplomas accordingly in the Form C. These diplomas will admit the holder to practise as a pleader in any court.

A list of the diplomas in the Form D shall be forwarded to the registrar of the Sudder Court, who shall present the certificates of the successful examination for the court's inspection, when vacancies occur, and the Sudder Court shall have full power to make the appointment of moonsiffs from among these divisional diploma holders, irrespective of the fact of their having been in actual practice as pleader or not.

13th. When the members of any committee are equally divided in opinion as to the propriety of granting or withholding a diploma, such equality of votes shall be held to render the candidate ineligible.

14th. No member of any committee shall vote regarding any candidate who may be in any way related to, or connected with, himself.

15th. Candidates who may be rejected at one sitting of committee shall be entitled to appear at the ensuing examination, provided that they have their certificates of recommendation renewed, and their application forwarded in the manner formerly described, again paying the preliminary fee.

16th. Holders of pleader's diplomas under existing rules shall not, *ipso facto*, be considered eligible for a moonsiff's appointment, until they shall have obtained the certificate required under these rules, and passed the divisional examination.

17th. The examination of candidates for the office of pleader in the Judge's, Principal Sudder Ameen's, Sudder Ameen's, and Moonsiff's Courts, shall be held annually in the month of April, and be conducted by a district committee, consisting of the judge, the magistrate and collector, and Principal Sudder Ameen of the station.

Candidates for such examination must not be less than 19 years of age, and shall pay a preliminary fee of rupees 25 on filing their applications.

The rules applicable to divisional examination candidates, in regard to presentation of application, and forwarding the same with certificate of recommendation and inquiry into character, education, and qualifications, &c., shall be applicable also to candidates at district examinations, with the exception that the forwarding of the paper to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut shall be unnecessary in the latter case, where the judge of the district in which the candidate resides shall, after making due inquiry, forward the papers for the countersignature of the commissioner, who in turn shall satisfy himself of the candidate's fitness by further inquiry. Should the result of this be satisfactory, the application shall be forwarded to the zillah judge of the district, where the examination is to be held, but a difference of opinion between the judge and commissioner regarding the eligibility of the candidate for examination shall be held to be fatal to the latter's claim to be examined.

18th. Candidates for examination by a district committee for the office of pleader in the judge's subordinate civil courts in Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, or Meerut, shall be examined by the divisional committee simultaneously with candidates for moonsiffees and sudder court pleaderships.

The examination shall be similar in kind, but less difficult in degree; the questions orally put being so framed as to ascertain whether the candidate possesses a fair knowledge of the common rules of law, including principles, procedure, and practice, and a competent acquaintance with the land tenures of the country.

19th. The acquisition of a diploma from a district committee shall entitle the holder to be admitted to the divisional examination, provided that the certificate which the candidate may have obtained in the first instance shall be duly endorsed, after renewed inquiry, by the judge in whose district the candidate may, meanwhile, have occupied himself as a pleader, in fulfilment of all the conditions attaching to the preliminary certificate to be required in the case of a candidate for a *direct* examination by a divisional committee.

20th. The district committee shall give certificates or diplomas in the Form E to each candidate, as, after examination, may appear qualified and entitled to practise as pleader in the courts of the judge, principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, or moonsiff, and the committee's decision shall be final, and the list of passed candidates shall not be forwarded to the sudder court.

21st. A diploma granted in one district shall entitle the holder of it,—(if of good character) any objection made on that ground being subject to appeal to the Sudder Dewany Adawlut,—to obtain a pleadership in another district, in the grade of the court for which he may have passed.

FORM A.

*The application of* *inhabitant of*

Whereas I am desirous of becoming a candidate for the situation of a Moonsiff or Pleader in the Sudder Court, I request that, after making the necessary inquiry, you will grant me a certificate prescribed by the rules for the examination of candidates.

Application received on the

(Signed)

FORM B.

| 1. Name of the Applicant and that of his Father. | 2. Age. | 3. Religion and Caste. | 4. Family Residence viz., Town, Village, Pergunnah and Zillah. | 5. Particulars relative to the Family and Connexions of the Applicant which may seem worthy of Notice. | 6. Statement of Past Employment in the Service of Government. | 7. Statement of Landed or other Property belonging to the Nominee, and where situated. | 8. Statement of whether the Applicant is a Debtor or Creditor of other Parties, and if so, the Place or Residence of his Debtor or Creditor. | 9. Name of the Government College or School, if any, in which the Applicant was educated, Number of Years for which he was so educated, and Statement of Prizes and Honours, if any, obtained by him in the last Year of such Education. | 10. Certificate of the Officer making the recommendation. | 11. Opinion of the Zillah Judge. | 12. Opinion of the Commissioner. | 13. Opinion of the Sudder Court. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | I do hereby certify, that I have satisfied myself that A. B., the bearer of this certificate, is a man fully fitted by respectability, good character, and general information, to fill the office of Pleader, either in the Sudder Court, or in the Courts of the Zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, and that he is entitled to the privilege of examination as to the qualifications to the office. | | | | |

FORM C.

We hereby certify that
was examined at the yearly examination held at
and that we consider him qualified to hold the office of Moonsiff or Pleader in the Sudder Court.

| Name. | Father's Name. | Age. | Residence. | Date and Place of Examination, and Order in List. | Recommendation by, Dated. | Remarks of Judge or Sudder Court. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

FORM D.

LIST of PERSONS who have received Moonsiff's or Sudder Court Pleader's Diplomas at the Divisional Examination of 186 , to be preserved in the Registrar's Offices.

| Name. | Father's Name. | Residence. | Date and Place of Examination, and Number on List. | On Recommendation by , Esq., of in the following Terms, dated the |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

DIPLOMA E.

We hereby certify that was examined at the yearly examination held at in the month of 186 , and that we consider him duly qualified, from his knowledge of the native languages, and of the laws and rules of practice for the guidance of the courts of civil justice, to hold the office of a Pleader in a court.

| Name of Candidate. | Name of Father. | Residence. | Age. | Date and Place of Examination, and Number on List. | Recommendation by Esq., of , dated the | Grade of Court for which qualified. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

Agra, 23rd July 1860.

(Signed) JAMES SIMSON, Registrar.

# APPENDIX II.

## No. 1.—DETAIL of POLICE FORCE enrolled under Act V. of 1861, in the REGULATION PROVINCES.

| DISTRICT. | Inspector. | | Chief Constables. | | Head Constables. | | Mounted Constables. | | Constables. | | Recruits, Hospitals, and other Charges | Total Number. | Total Cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | | | |
| MEERUT DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saharunpore | 12 | 880 | 26 | 630 | 85 | 835 | 30 | 600 | 695 | 4,170 | 235 | 848 | 7,350 |
| Mozuffernuggur | 10 | 760 | 25 | 610 | 61 | 577 | 25 | 500 | 521 | 3,126 | 200 | 642 | 5,773 |
| Dehra Dhoon | 2 | 130 | 11 | 275 | 23 | 215 | — | — | 184 | 1,104 | 137 | 220 | 1,861 |
| Meerut | 17 | 1,560 | 38 | 980 | 156 | 1,548 | 80 | 1,600 | 1,297 | 7,782 | 365 | 1,588 | 13,835 |
| Allygurh | 18 | 1,500 | 35 | 845 | 116 | 1,148 | 50 | 1,000 | 850 | 5,100 | 266 | 1,069 | 9,859 |
| Boolundshuhur | 12 | 960 | 23 | 555 | 88 | 876 | 31 | 620 | 640 | 3,840 | 210 | 794 | 7,061 |
| Total of Division | 71 | 5,790 | 158 | 3,895 | 529 | 5,199 | 216 | 4,320 | 4,187 | 25,122 | 1,413 | 5,161 | 45,739 |
| AGRA DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muttra | 14 | 1,130 | 28 | 680 | 87 | 828 | 24 | 480 | 655 | 3,930 | 222 | 808 | 7,270 |
| Etawah | 12 | 790 | 27 | 685 | 75 | 714 | 12 | 240 | 564 | 3,384 | 210 | 690 | 6,013 |
| Agra | 21 | 1,690 | 41 | 1,026 | 136 | 1,323 | 50 | 1,000 | 1,078 | 6,468 | 300 | 1,326 | 11,806 |
| Futtehgurh | 14 | 1,045 | 29 | 725 | 85 | 829 | 35 | 700 | 732 | 4,392 | 244 | 895 | 7,935 |
| Mynpoory | 11 | 700 | 20 | 515 | 69 | 642 | 30 | 600 | 493 | 2,958 | 195 | 623 | 5,610 |
| Etah | 10 | 660 | 19 | 475 | 52 | 528 | 30 | 600 | 433 | 2,598 | 181 | 544 | 5,042 |
| Total of Division | 82 | 6,015 | 164 | 4,105 | 504 | 4,864 | 181 | 3,620 | 3,955 | 23,730 | 1,352 | 4,886 | 43,686 |

No. 1.—Detail of Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 in the Regulation Provinces—*cont.*

| District. | Inspector. | | Chief Constables. | | Head Constables. | | Mounted Constables. | | Constables. | | Recruits, Hospitals, and other Charges | Total Number. | Total Cost without District Superintendent or General Charges, Inspector General and Deputies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | | | |
| **ALLAHABAD DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cawnpore | 19 | 1,580 | 30 | 820 | 114 | 1,129 | 40 | 800 | 875 | 5,250 | 284 | 1,078 | 9,863 |
| Banda | 13 | 820 | 27 | 655 | 70 | 676 | 16 | 320 | 561 | 3,366 | 204 | 687 | 6,041 |
| Futtehpore | 12 | 770 | 26 | 645 | 63 | 622 | 24 | 480 | 503 | 3,018 | 190 | 628 | 5,725 |
| Allahabad | 21 | 1,740 | 46 | 1,185 | 156 | 1,518 | 64 | 1,280 | 1,236 | 7,416 | 342 | 1,523 | 13,481 |
| Total of Division | 65 | 4,910 | 129 | 3,305 | 403 | 3,945 | 144 | 2,880 | 3,175 | 19,050 | 1,020 | 3,916 | 35,110 |
| **ROHILCUND DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shahjehanpore | 11 | 885 | 23 | 625 | 65 | 617 | 36 | 720 | 538 | 3,228 | 203 | 673 | 6,272 |
| Budaon | 11 | 785 | 18 | 485 | 68 | 717 | 20 | 400 | 556 | 3,336 | 198 | 673 | 5,921 |
| Bareilly | 17 | 1,595 | 31 | 815 | 97 | 938 | 64 | 1,280 | 1,159 | 6,954 | 334 | 1,368 | 11,916 |
| Moradabad | 13 | 1,080 | 26 | 690 | 83 | 796 | 40 | 800 | 686 | 4,116 | 227 | 848 | 7,709 |
| Bijnour | 9 | 685 | 23 | 585 | 49 | 475 | 20 | 400 | 448 | 2,688 | 173 | 549 | 5,006 |
| Total of Division | 61 | 5,030 | 121 | 3,200 | 362 | 3,543 | 180 | 3,600 | 3,387 | 20,322 | 1,135 | 4,111 | 36,824 |
| **BENARES DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mirzapore | 12 | 955 | 23 | 630 | 79 | 762 | 32 | 640 | 615 | 3,690 | 216 | 761 | 6,893 |
| Benares | 14 | 1,190 | 30 | 870 | 102 | 970 | 48 | 960 | 926 | 5,556 | 288 | 1,120 | 9,834 |
| Jounpore | 11 | 815 | 24 | 635 | 57 | 538 | 20 | 400 | 472 | 2,832 | 190 | 584 | 5,410 |
| Azimgurh | 13 | 1,005 | 28 | 725 | 72 | 714 | 46 | 920 | 581 | 3,486 | 210 | 740 | 7,060 |
| Ghazeepore | 15 | 1,125 | 27 | 710 | 70 | 683 | 40 | 800 | 633 | 3,798 | 218 | 785 | 7,334 |
| Goruckpore | 17 | 1,470 | 31 | 780 | 91 | 882 | 50 | 1,000 | 743 | 4,458 | 249 | 932 | 8,839 |
| Total of Division | 82 | 6,560 | 163 | 4,350 | 471 | 4,549 | 236 | 4,720 | 3,970 | 23,820 | 1,371 | 4,922 | 45,370 |
| Grand Total | 361 | 28,305 | 735 | 18,855 | 2,269 | 22,100 | 957 | 19,140 | 18,674 | 1,12,044 | 6,291 | 22,996 | 2,06,729 |

No. 2.—DETAIL of the EMPLOYMENT of the POLICE FORCE enrolled under Act V. of 1861 in the REGULATION PROVINCES.

| District. | Total as per Statement A. | | Gaol Guards. | | Sudder Treasury Guards. | | Personal Guards charged to Police. | | Supplied to other Departments. | | District Police, including Reserve. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Monthly Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. | No. | Cost. |
| **MEERUT DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saharunpore | 848 | 7,350 | 24 | 169 | 28 | 202 | 12 | 78 | 9 | 63 | 775 | 6,838 |
| Mozuffernuggur | 542 | 5,773 | 19 | 139 | 19 | 146 | 10 | 64 | — | — | 594 | 5,424 |
| Dehra Dhoon | 220 | 1,861 | 14 | 95 | 14 | 102 | 12 | 78 | — | — | 180 | 1,586 |
| Meerut | 1,588 | 13,835 | 130 | 938 | 31 | 279 | 21 | 141 | 20 | 136 | 1,386 | 12,342 |
| Allygurh | 1,069 | 9,859 | 29 | 215 | 29 | 210 | 14 | 92 | 7 | 46 | 990 | 9,296 |
| Boolundshuhur | 794 | 7,061 | 23 | 158 | 27 | 192 | 12 | 78 | — | — | 723 | 6,633 |
| Total of Division | 5,061 | 45,739 | 239 | 1,714 | 148 | 1,131 | 81 | 531 | 36 | 245 | 4,648 | 42,119 |
| **AGRA DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muttra | 808 | 7,270 | 20 | 140 | 29 | 208 | 14 | 88 | — | — | 745 | 6,834 |
| Etawah | 690 | 6,023 | 22 | 142 | 24 | 169 | 10 | 64 | — | — | 634 | 5,648 |
| Agra | 1,326 | 11,806 | 114 | 803 | 18 | 126 | 19 | 122 | — | — | 1,175 | 10,755 |
| Futtehgurh | 895 | 7,935 | 31 | 220 | 18 | 124 | 10 | 64 | — | — | 836 | 7,527 |
| Mynpoory | 623 | 5,610 | 23 | 190 | 24 | 166 | 12 | 76 | 11 | 70 | 584 | 5,108 |
| Etah | 544 | 5,042 | 22 | 152 | 24 | 169 | 10 | 66 | — | — | 488 | 4,655 |
| Total of Division | 4,886 | 43,689 | 237 | 1,647 | 137 | 962 | 75 | 480 | 11 | 70 | 4,462 | 40,627 |
| **ALLAHABAD DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cawnpore | 1,087 | 9,863 | 19 | 139 | 23 | 154 | 10 | 64 | — | — | 1,026 | 9,506 |
| Banda | 687 | 6,041 | 29 | 196 | 20 | 140 | 10 | 64 | — | — | 628 | 5,641 |
| Futtehpore | 628 | 5,725 | — | — | 19 | 130 | 9 | 56 | — | — | 600 | 5,539 |
| Allahabad | 1,523 | 13,481 | 147 | 1,089 | 27 | 182 | 34 | 228 | — | — | 1,315 | 11,982 |
| Total of Division | 3,916 | 35,110 | 195 | 1,424 | 89 | 606 | 63 | 412 | — | — | 3,769 | 32,668 |
| **ROHILCUND DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shahjehanpore | 673 | 6,272 | 27 | 182 | 27 | 192 | 9 | 56 | — | — | 610 | 5,842 |
| Budaon | 673 | 5,921 | 18 | 126 | 18 | 126 | 9 | 56 | — | — | 628 | 5,613 |
| Bareilly | 1,368 | 11,916 | 107 | 699 | 18 | 126 | 18 | 119 | — | — | 1,225 | 10,972 |
| Moradabad | 848 | 7,709 | 34 | 243 | 19 | 144 | 9 | 56 | — | — | 786 | 7,266 |
| Bijnour | 549 | 5,006 | 22 | 148 | 27 | 192 | 9 | 56 | — | — | 491 | 4,610 |
| Total of Division | 4,111 | 36,824 | 208 | 1,398 | 109 | 780 | 54 | 343 | — | — | 3,740 | 34,303 |
| **BENARES DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mirzapore | 761 | 6,893 | 36 | 255 | 27 | 187 | 10 | 64 | — | — | 688 | 6,387 |
| Benares | 1,120 | 9,834 | 99 | 662 | 23 | 165 | 19 | 122 | — | — | 989 | 8,885 |
| Jounpore | 584 | 5,410 | 28 | 207 | 28 | 195 | 10 | 64 | — | — | 518 | 4,944 |
| Azimgurh | 740 | 7,060 | 35 | 245 | 15 | 108 | 10 | 64 | — | — | 680 | 6,643 |
| Ghazeepore | 785 | 7,334 | 56 | 391 | 34 | 238 | 14 | 88 | — | — | 681 | 6,617 |
| Goruckpore | 932 | 8,839 | 56 | 379 | 28 | 192 | 19 | 127 | — | — | 829 | 8,141 |
| Total of Division | 4,922 | 45,370 | 310 | 2,139 | 155 | 1,085 | 82 | 529 | — | — | 4,385 | 41,617 |
| Grand Total | 22,896 | 2,06,732 12 | 1,189 | 8,322 | 638 | 4,564 | 355 | 2,295 | 47 | 315 | 21,004 | 1,91,334 |
| | | 24,80,784 | | | | | | | | | | |

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing Proportion of POLICE employed in DISTRICT POLICE DUTY paid by the People and by the Government severally.

| DISTRICT. | Total Cost of District Police. | Paid by Cities. | Paid by Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MEERUT DIVISION.** | | | |
| Saharunpore | 6,838 | 2,166 0 0 | 4,672 0 0 |
| Mozuffernuggur | 5,424 | 1,188 0 0 | 4,236 0 0 |
| Dehra Dhoon | 1,586 | 20 0 0 | 1,566 0 0 |
| Meerut | 12,342 | 3,560 0 0 | 8,782 0 0 |
| Allygurh | 9,296 | 1,746 0 0 | 7,550 0 0 |
| Boolundshuhur | 6,633 | 1,500 0 0 | 5,133 0 0 |
| Total of Division | 42,119 | 10,180 0 0 | 31,939 0 0 |
| **AGRA DIVISION.** | | | |
| Muttra | 6,834 | 2,073 0 0 | 4,761 0 0 |
| Etawah | 5,648 | 262 8 0 | 5,385 8 0 |
| Agra | 10,755 | 2,270 0 0 | 8,485 0 0 |
| Futtehgurh | 7,527 | 2,095 0 0 | 5,432 0 0 |
| Mynpoory | 5,108 | 364 0 0 | 4,744 0 0 |
| Etah | 4,655 | 767 8 0 | 3,887 8 0 |
| Total of Division | 40,727 | 7,832 0 0 | 32,695 0 0 |
| **ALLAHABAD DIVISION.** | | | |
| Cawnpore | 9,506 | 1,732 8 0 | 7,773 8 0 |
| Banda | 5,641 | 459 0 0 | 5,182 0 0 |
| Futtehpore | 5,539 | 790 0 0 | 4,749 0 0 |
| Allahabad | 11,982 | 1,000 0 0 | 10,982 0 0 |
| Total of Division | 32,668 | 3,981 8 0 | 28,686 8 0 |
| **ROHILCUND DIVISION.** | | | |
| Shahjehanpore | 5,842 | 1,084 0 0 | 4,758 0 0 |
| Budaon | 5,613 | 1,000 0 0 | 4,613 0 0 |
| Bareilly | 10,972 | 2,342 0 0 | 8,630 0 0 |
| Moradabad | 7,266 | 1,120 0 0 | 6,146 0 0 |
| Bijnour | 4,610 | 342 0 0 | 4,268 0 0 |
| Total of Division | 34,303 | 5,888 0 0 | 28,415 0 0 |
| **BENARES DIVISION.** | | | |
| Mirzapore | 6,387 | 1,014 0 0 | 5,373 0 0 |
| Benares | 8,885 | 2,151 0 0 | 6,734 0 0 |
| Jounpore | 4,944 | 544 8 0 | 4,399 8 0 |
| Azimghur | 6,643 | 674 0 0 | 5,969 0 0 |
| Ghazeepore | 6,617 | 1,000 8 0 | 5,616 8 0 |
| Goruckpore | 8,141 | 271 0 0 | 7,870 0 0 |
| Total of Division | 41,617 | 5,655 0 0 | 35,962 0 0 |
| Grand Total | 2,01,434 | 33,536 8 0 | 1,57,697 8 0 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing REVENUE, POPULATION, AREA OF DISTRICTS, NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS, STRENGTH OF RESERVE, and AVERAGE RATE OF DISTRICT POLICE, not including Guards over GAOLS, &c., on Revenue, Population, and Area.

| DISTRICT. | Revenue. | Population. | Area. | No. of Divisions. | No. of Stations and Outposts. | Reserve. | | Total Police of District exclusive of Guards. | | Average per cent. on Revenue. | Average No. to Population. | Average to Area. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Officers. | Men. | No. | Monthly Cost. | | | |
| MEERUT DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | R. A. P. | One to | One to |
| Saharunpore | 10,65,000 | 801,300 | 2,162 | 7 | 48 | 19 | 62 | 775 | 6,838 | 7 11 3 | 1,034 | 2⅘ths of a sq. mile. |
| Mozuffernugger | 11,07,000 | 673,000 | 1,646 | 5 | 36 | 16 | 63 | 594 | 5,424 | 5 14 1 | 1,133 | 2⅖ths do. |
| Dehra Dhoon | not known. | 32,083 | 673 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 25 | 180 | 1,586 | - - - | 178 | ⅓th do. |
| Meerut | 17,00,000 | 1,135,000 | 2,200 | 9 | 62 | 35 | 137 | 1,386 | 12,342 | 8 11 3 | 819 | 1⅗ths do. |
| Allygurh | 19,85,000 | 1,134,600 | 2,153 | 10 | 54 | 28 | 75 | 990 | 9,296 | 5 9 11 | 1,146 | 2⅕th do. |
| Boolundshuhur | 10,56,835 | 778,342 | 1,823 | 7 | 53 | 19 | 48 | 723 | 6,633 | 7 6 4 | 1,076 | 2⅔ths do. |
| Total of Division | 69,13,835 | 4,554,325 | 10,657 | 40 | 264 | 124 | 370 | 4,648 | 42,119 | 7 4 11 | 941 | 2½rd do. |
| AGRA DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muttra | 16,57,000 | 862,900 | 1,613 | 7 | 38 | 23 | 72 | 745 | 6,834 | 4 15 2 | 1,158 | 2½th of a sq. mile. |
| Etawah | 12,70,000 | 611,000 | 1,675 | 6 | 43 | 19 | 57 | 634 | 5,648 | 5 5 4 | 964 | 2⅔ths do. |
| Agra | 16,23,000 | 1,001,960 | 1,865 | 11 | 59 | 36 | 120 | 1,175 | 10,755 | 7 15 3 | 853 | 1⅓ths do. |
| Futtehgurh | 11,18,000 | 900,000 | 1,684 | 8 | 42 | 20 | 80 | 836 | 7,527 | 8 1 3 | 1,076 | 1⅓ths do. |
| Mynpoory | 10,20,000 | 634,100 | 1,533 | 5 | 33 | 20 | 75 | 584 | 5,108 | 6 0 2 | 1,082 | 2⅜ths do. |
| Etah | 7,50,000 | 561,530 | 1,415 | 5 | 30 | 15 | 62 | 488 | 4,655 | 7 7 2 | 1,150 | 2⅖ths do. |
| Total of Division | 74,38,000 | 4,571,490 | 9,785 | 42 | 245 | 133 | 466 | 4,462 | 40,527 | 6 8 7 | 1,025 | — |
| ALLAHABAD DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cawnpore | 21,44,000 | 1,174,556 | 2,348 | 11 | 66 | 22 | 96 | 1,026 | 9,506 | 5 5 4 | 1,145 | 2½rd of a sq. mile. |
| Banda | 12,50,000 | 740,000 | 3,010 | 8 | 42 | 19 | 57 | 628 | 5,641 | 5 6 8 | 1,178 | 4⅘ths do. |
| Futtehpore | 14,30,000 | 680,000 | 1,580 | 7 | 39 | 22 | 53 | 600 | 5,539 | 4 10 4 | 1,133 | 2⅔ths do. |
| Allahabad | 21,93,000 | 1,380,000 | 2,348 | 12 | 93 | 30 | 138 | 1,315 | 11,982 | 6 11 3 | 1,049 | 1⅓ths do. |
| Total of Division | 70,17,000 | 3,974,556 | 9,286 | 38 | 240 | 93 | 344 | 3,569 | 32,668 | 5 9 4 | 1,114 | 4⅖/5ths do. |
| ROHILCUND DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shahjehanpore | 10,60,000 | 986,100 | 2,308 | 6 | 32 | 19 | 66 | 610 | 5,842 | 6 9 1 | 1,610 | 3¾ths of a sq. mile. |
| Budaon | 9,24,000 | 693,627 | 1,950 | 6 | 44 | 14 | 52 | 628 | 5,613 | 7 0 4 | 1,104 | 3 do. |
| Bareilly | 15,95,000 | 1,105,103 | 3,215 | 8 | 38 | 27 | 95 | 1,225 | 10,972 | 8 4 0 | 902 | 2⅘ths do. |
| Moradabad | 13,40,000 | 1,138,461 | 2,699 | 7 | 48 | 18 | 66 | 786 | 7,266 | 6 0 1 | 1,447 | 3⅖ths do. |
| Bijnour | 11,93,000 | 672,171 | 1,831 | 5 | 30 | 16 | 52 | 491 | 4,610 | 4 10 2 | 1,369 | 3⅘ths do. |
| Total of Division | 61,12,000 | 4,575,462 | 12,003 | 32 | 192 | 94 | 131 | 3,740 | 34,303 | 6 11 9 | 1,223 | 3⅗ths do. |
| BENARES DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mirzapore | 8,40,000 | 1,104,500 | 5,152 | 6 | 42 | 20 | 72 | 688 | 6,387 | 9 0 10 | 1,605 | 7⅘ths of a sq. mile |
| Benares | 9,03,000 | 851,757 | 996 | 7 | 36 | 19 | 84 | 989 | 8,885 | 11 11 10 | 860 | 1 do. |
| Jounpore | 12,54,000 | 1,143,740 | 1,552 | 5 | 31 | 17 | 52 | 518 | 4,944 | 4 11 8 | 2,206 | 3 do. |
| Azimgurh | 14,90,000 | 1,653,000 | 2,516 | 6 | 40 | 18 | 50 | 680 | 6,643 | 5 5 7 | 2,401 | 3⅗ths do. |
| Ghazeepore | 15,00,000 | 1,396,000 | 2,181 | 8 | 39 | 17 | 52 | 681 | 6,617 | 5 4 7 | 2,050 | 3⅕th do. |
| Goruckpore | 28,00,000 | 3,087,874 | 7,340 | 8 | 53 | 24 | 76 | 829 | 8,141 | 3 7 5 | 3,724 | 8⅕ths do. |
| Total of Division | 87,87,000 | 9,236,871 | 19,737 | 40 | 241 | 115 | 386 | 4,385 | 41,617 | 5 11 0 | 2,106 | 4⅘ths do. |
| Grand Total | 3,62,67,835 | 26,912,704 | 61,468 | 192 | 1,182 | 659 | 1,897 | 20,804 | 1,91,234 | 6 5 2 | 1,294 | 3 do. |

No. 5.—ABSTRACT showing the Cost on account of POLICE FORCE under Act V. of 1861 in the North-western Provinces.

SUPERVISION.

| | | | | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspector-general, assistant and office | | | | 88,276 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 Deputy inspector-generals at 1,000 each | | | | 60,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 District superintendents— | | R. | A. | P. | | |
| 7 on the 1st grade, at 800 each | | 5,600 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 3 on the 2nd do., at 700 „ | | 2,100 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 6 on the 3rd do., at 600 „ | | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 7 on the 4th do., at 500 „ | | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 3 on the 5th do., at 400 „ | | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | 16,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,92,000 | 0 0 |
| 10 Assistants— | | | | | | |
| 4 military, at 137 each | | 548 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 6 do., uncovenanted, at 250 „ | | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | 2,048 | 0 | 0 | 24,576 | 0 0 |
| Total | | | | | 3,64,852 | 0 0 |
| Police Force, as shown in Statement No. 1 | | | | | 24,80,784 | 0 0 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 28,45,632 | 0 0 |

# APPENDIX III.

## ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the REVENUE ADMINISTRATION of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, from 1st May to 30th September 1860.

| Division. | District. | Area in square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres. | Population. | Number of Pergunnahs. | Number of Mehals. | Disposition of Business in Collector's Office. | | | | | | | | Number of Letters. | | Annual Expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of Heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishment. | Per-centage on Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Number of Cases pending at the Close of the last Year. | Instituted during the Year. | Total. | Disposed of. On trial. | Adjusted or withdrawn. | On Default. | Total. | Pending at the Close of the Year. | From Collector to Commissioner. | To Collector from Commissioner. | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. |
| Meerut | Dehra Dhoon | 1,253 | 56,767 | 3 | 657 | 38 | 240 | 278 | 228 | 2 | 40 | 270 | 8 | 151 | 121 | 2,275 | 15 9 4 |
| | Saharunpore | 2,162 | 8,01,325 | 15 | 1,905 | 816 | 5,813 | 6,629 | 5,232 | 11 | 550 | 5,793 | 836 | 193 | 187 | 12,445 | 2 6 2 |
| | Mozuffernuggur | 1,648 | 6,72,861 | 17 | 1,143 | 923 | 3,847 | 4,770 | 3,793 | 8 | 80 | 3,881 | 889 | 248 | 248 | 12,275 | 2 6 8 |
| | Meerut | 2,350 | 11,48,149 | 16 | 1,968 | 2,716 | 10,202 | 12,918 | 9,110 | 130 | 482 | 9,722 | 3,196 | 265 | 310 | 18,095 | 2 0 4 |
| | Boolundshuhur | 1,883 | 7,90,048 | 13 | 1,704 | 744 | 5,278 | 6,022 | 4,811 | 55 | 66 | 4,932 | 1,090 | 418 | 423 | 18,800 | 3 0 2 |
| | Allygurh | 1,845 | 8,17,354 | 14 | 2,023 | 594 | 4,595 | 5,189 | 4,323 | 23 | 87 | 4,433 | 756 | 267 | 271 | 20,981 | 2 3 5 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1860 | 11,141 | 42,86,504 | 78 | 9,400 | 5,831 | 29,975 | 35,806 | 27,497 | 229 | 1,305 | 29,031 | 6,775 | 1,542 | 1,560 | 84,871 | 2 6 8 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1859 | 10,983 | 42,84,622 | 78 | 9,384 | 5,805 | 20,865 | 26,670 | 19,453 | 308 | 1,009 | 20,770 | 5,900 | 1,268 | 1,100 | 84,871 | 2 7 1 |
| Kumaon | Kumaon | 6,000 | 3,69,223 | 19 | 3,574 | 68 | 745 | 813 | 544 | 38 | 44 | 626 | 187 | 14 | 25 | — | — |
| | Terai Pergunnahs | Not known. | 63,158 | 6 | 333 | - - | 30 | 30 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 30 | - - | 2 | 8 | — | — |
| | Gurhwal | 5,000 | 2,36,687 | 11 | 1,901 | 49 | 723 | 772 | 394 | - - | 14 | 408 | 364 | 13 | 27 | — | — |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1860 | 11,000 | 6,69,068 | 36 | 5,808 | 117 | 1,498 | 1,615 | 962 | 43 | 59 | 1,064 | 551 | 29 | 60 | — | — |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1859 | 11,000 | 6,69,068 | 36 | 5,795 | 160 | 1,007 | 1,167 | 898 | 28 | 72 | 998 | 169 | 21 | 46 | — | — |
| Rohilcund | Bijnour | 1,900 | 6,95,521 | 15 | 3,313 | 674 | 4,247 | 4,291 | 3,836 | 138 | 40 | 4,014 | 907 | 224 | 133 | 13,250 | 2 10 11 |
| | Moradabad | 2,698 | 11,38,461 | 7 | 4,357 | 1,016 | 6,606 | 7,622 | 5,693 | 338 | 298 | 6,329 | 1,293 | 122 | 98 | 19,310 | 3 12 7 |
| | Budaon | 1,962 | 7,89,193 | 11 | 2,008 | 991 | 3,910 | 4,901 | 3,543 | 31 | 165 | 3,739 | 1,162 | 92 | 90 | 13,515 | 3 7 4 |
| | Bareilly | 3,119 | 13,78,268 | 18 | 3,747 | 703 | 5,976 | 6,679 | 4,837 | 337 | 621 | 5,795 | 884 | 395 | 349 | 25,695 | 3 9 6 |
| | Shahjehanpore | 2,308 | 9,86,096 | 11 | 3,360 | 558 | 4,537 | 5,095 | 3,784 | 122 | 226 | 4,132 | 963 | 234 | 180 | 13,875 | 2 12 5 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1860 | 11,987 | 49,87,539 | 62 | 16,785 | 3,942 | 25,276 | 29,218 | 21,693 | 966 | 1,350 | 24,009 | 5,209 | 1,067 | 850 | 85,645 | 3 4 6 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1859 | 12,660 | 48,60,898 | 62 | 17,152 | 3,018 | 23,874 | 26,892 | 17,474 | 1,358 | 1,259 | 20,091 | 6,801 | 740 | 463 | 84,645 | 3 8 8 |
| Agra | Muttra | 1,617 | 7,67,101 | 8 | 1,038 | 578 | 2,865 | 3,443 | 2,664 | 88 | 112 | 2,864 | 579 | 89 | 99 | 30,125 | 3 12 4 |
| | Agra | 1,865 | 10,68,717 | 9 | 1,348 | 748 | 4,865 | 5,613 | 4,322 | 220 | 138 | 4,680 | 933 | 429 | 578 | 24,250 | 3 6 5 |
| | Furruckabad | 1,684 | 8,95,026 | 16 | 1,817 | 1,259 | 9,215 | 10,474 | 8,063 | 214 | 119 | 8,396 | 2,078 | 304 | 317 | 18,499 | 3 4 1 |
| | Mynpoory | 1,519 | 5,99,229 | 12 | 1,104 | 1,064 | 3,799 | 4,863 | 2,873 | 82 | 584 | 3,539 | 1,324 | 64 | 141 | 15,317 | 2 12 7 |
| | Etawah | 1,625 | 5,86,194 | 5 | 1,805 | 107 | 3,705 | 3,812 | 3,440 | 66 | 53 | 3,559 | 253 | 152 | 163 | 15,230 | 2 9 9 |
| | Etah | 1,468 | 5,61,532 | 16 | 1,415 | 775 | 3,617 | 4,392 | 3,425 | 104 | 124 | 3,653 | 739 | 162 | 165 | 10,096 | 2 13 6 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1860 | 9,778 | 44,77,799 | 66 | 8,527 | 4,531 | 28,066 | 32,597 | 24,787 | 774 | 1,130 | 26,691 | 5,906 | 1,200 | 1,463 | 1,13,517 | 3 2 11 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1859 | 10,174 | 44,94,244 | 66 | 8,529 | 5,301 | 25,419 | 30,720 | 23,460 | 724 | 1,149 | 25,333 | 5,387 | 1,029 | 1,137 | 1,14,742 | 3 3 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jhansie | Jaloun | 2,328 | 2,86,080 | 8 | 1,183 | 2,700 | 3,929 | 6,629 | 4,323 | 25 | 8 | 4,356 | 2,273 | 102 | 149 | 20,520 | 3 3 8 |
| | Jhansie | 3,175 | 5,50,736 | 8 | 1,224 | 2,190 | 5,025 | 7,215 | 4,329 | 51 | 4 | 4,384 | 2,831 | 56 | 114 | 22,580 | 5 14 11 |
| | Lullutpore | 2,338 | 1,80,000 | 8 | 814 | 1,045 | 2,334 | 3,379 | 2,169 | 10 | 11 | 2,190 | 1,189 | 62 | 107 | 5,532 | 6 0 6 |
| | Humeerpore | 2,318 | 4,84,259 | 8 | 1,158 | 794 | 2,230 | 3,024 | 1,754 | 43 | 250 | 2,047 | 977 | 129 | 210 | 23,163 | 4 6 2 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1860 | 10,159 | 15,01,075 | 32 | 4,379 | 6,729 | 13,518 | 20,247 | 12,575 | 129 | 273 | 12,977 | 7,270 | 349 | 580 | 71,795 | 4 6 2 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1859 | 10,159 | 15,01,075 | 32 | 4,351 | 4,205 | 11,572 | 15,777 | 9,590 | 123 | 308 | 10,021 | 5,756 | 342 | 581 | 70,964 | 4 4 3 |
| Allahabad | Cawnpore | 2,349 | 11,92,978 | 12 | 2,782 | 1,464 | 4,020 | 5,484 | 3,700 | 84 | 101 | 3,885 | 1,599 | 294 | 402 | 34,766 | 3 4 1 |
| | Futtehpore | 1,583 | 6,79,787 | 13 | 2,008 | 402 | 2,181 | 2,583 | 1,867 | 51 | 94 | 2,012 | 571 | 164 | 98 | 18,200 | 2 8 11 |
| | Banda | 3,009 | 7,43,872 | 8 | 1,441 | 3,637 | 3,920 | 7,557 | 5,535 | 68 | 117 | 5,720 | 1,837 | 248 | 213 | 31,700 | 5 2 11 |
| | Allahabad | 2,788 | 13,79,788 | 14 | 2,441 | 2,334 | 6,147 | 8,481 | 5,017 | 80 | 397 | 5,494 | 2,987 | 256 | 264 | 21,800 | 2 1 0 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1860 | 9,729 | 39,06,425 | 47 | 8,672 | 7,837 | 16,268 | 24,105 | 16,119 | 283 | 709 | 17,111 | 6,994 | 962 | 977 | 1,06,466 | 3 1 5 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1859 | 9,712 | 39,22,188 | 48 | 8,648 | 8,458 | 17,019 | 25,477 | 14,997 | 368 | 901 | 16,266 | 9,211 | 1,122 | 923 | 1,07,748 | 3 0 3 |
| Benares | Goruckpore | 7,343 | 30,54,086 | 19 | 9,237 | 1,752 | 6,867 | 8,619 | 4,830 | 58 | 584 | 5,472 | 3,147 | 185 | 296 | 21,435 | 2 0 4 |
| | Azimgurh | 2,516 | 16,53,251 | 16 | 6,276 | 1,210 | 4,710 | 5,920 | 4,177 | 205 | 499 | 4,881 | 1,039 | 244 | 229 | 19,635 | 2 6 9 |
| | Jounpore | 1,552 | 11,43,749 | 18 | 4,074 | 507 | 4,339 | 4,846 | 3,370 | 10 | 285 | 3,665 | 1,181 | 237 | 253 | 8,335 | 1 4 8 |
| | Mirzapore | 5,152 | 11,04,315 | 13 | 1,651 | 919 | 2,716 | 3,635 | 2,502 | 32 | 98 | 2,632 | 1,003 | 210 | 101 | 4,675 | 1 0 10 |
| | Benares | 995 | 8,51,757 | 17 | 1,318 | 3,150 | 2,516 | 5,666 | 2,160 | 131 | 357 | 2,648 | 3,018 | 147 | 123 | 4,590 | 0 13 9 |
| | Ghazeepore | 2,181 | 15,96,324 | 18 | 3,037 | 726 | 5,085 | 5,811 | 4,264 | 104 | 324 | 4,692 | 1,119 | 219 | 122 | 12,260 | 1 11 2 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1860 | 19,740 | 94,03,482 | 101 | 25,593 | 8,264 | 26,233 | 34,497 | 21,303 | 540 | 2,147 | 23,990 | 10,507 | 1,242 | 1,124 | 70,930 | 1 10 11 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1859 | 19,740 | 94,03,482 | 101 | 25,593 | 7,856 | 24,041 | 31,897 | 19,868 | 548 | 2,664 | 23,080 | 8,817 | 1,349 | 1,182 | 70,930 | 1 10 11 |
| Jubbulpore | Saugor | 3,656 | 4,54,390 | 21 | 1,175 | 801 | 2,739 | 3,540 | 2,660 | 37 | 15 | 2,712 | 828 | 318 | 323 | 10,640 | 3 2 7 |
| | Dumoh | 2,626 | 2,22,502 | 13 | 1,178 | 221 | 1,375 | 1,596 | 1,068 | 59 | 31 | 1,158 | 438 | 90 | 155 | 4,126 | 2 5 5 |
| | Jubbulpore | 6,237 | 4,42,776 | 11 | 1,572 | 150 | 1,873 | 2,023 | 1,773 | 25 | 32 | 1,830 | 193 | 102 | 185 | 8,000 | 2 12 8 |
| | Seonee | 3,884 | 2,11,023 | 3 | 1,606 | 84 | 1,067 | 1,151 | 1,042 | 46 | 16 | 1,104 | 47 | 106 | 127 | 6,540 | 9 14 3 |
| | Mundlah | 5,500 | 1,50,000 | 2 | 159 | 32 | 1,368 | 1,340 | 1,268 | 5 | - - | 1,273 | 67 | 51 | 93 | 2,660 | 21 4 4 |
| | Hoshungabad | 5,000 | 2,38,114 | 4 | 2,090 | 792 | 2,644 | 3,436 | 2,549 | 87 | 147 | 2,783 | 653 | 102 | 147 | 8,090 | 4 5 9 |
| | Baitool | 3,981 | 1,82,687 | 2 | 836 | 26 | 951 | 977 | 861 | 14 | 17 | 892 | 85 | 34 | 83 | 3,790 | 5 7 0 |
| | Nursingpore | 2,003 | 2,14,205 | 5 | 949 | 179 | 2,335 | 2,514 | 2,020 | 27 | 102 | 2,149 | 365 | 72 | 124 | 4,340 | 2 2 2 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1860 | 32,887 | 21,15,697 | 61 | 9,565 | 2,285 | 14,292 | 16,577 | 13,241 | 300 | 360 | 13,901 | 2,676 | 875 | 1,237 | 48,186 | 3 9 8 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1859 | 32,887 | 21,31,570 | 62 | 9,579 | 2,670 | 11,547 | 14,217 | 10,358 | 325 | 496 | 11,173 | 3,044 | 595 | 955 | 48,675 | 3 10 3 |
| Grand Total | 1st May to 30th September 1860 | 1,16,421 | 3,13,47,589 | 483 | 88,829 | 39,536 | 1,55,126 | 1,94,662 | 1,38,177 | 3,264 | 7,333 | 1,48,774 | 45,888 | 7,266 | 7,851 | 5,81,410 | 2 13 6 |
| | 1st May to 30th September 1859 | 1,17,315 | 3,12,67,147 | 485 | 89,031 | 37,473 | 1,35,344 | 1,72,817 | 1,16,098 | 3,782 | 7,852 | 1,27,732 | 45,085 | 6,466 | 6,387 | 5,82,575 | 2 13 3 |

GEORGE COUPER,
Secretary to the Government, N.W. Provinces.

CHAP. XII. North-western Provinces.

## APPENDIX IV.

EXTRACT Paras. 20, 21, and 22, from a NOTE by MR. J. STRACHEY, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, and Officiating Commissioner of Kumaon.

Dated Nainee Tal the 30th June 1861.

Employment of working paupers.

*Para.* 20. On the 31st May 2,372 persons were employed in the poor-house in various simple occupations. The working paupers as already mentioned are divided into parties each containing 200 persons, and each having its separate enclosure and sheds. One or more paid servants superintend the operations of each party and instruct the paupers in their work. Much of the work of superintendence is, however, done by inmates of the poor-house itself. All working paupers are expected to be present in the places assigned to them at 6 o'clock every morning, they work till 11 A. M., they then rest for about two hours, and during this time they receive their food; they then again work till 4 P. M., when the employment for the day is ended. In the morning each person has a certain task allotted to him. Thus in the manufactory a certain quantity of *babur* is given to each person sufficient for the day's work. Each woman employed in spinning receives in the same way a basket containing cotton wool, which she is expected to return in the evening spun into thread.

Nature of work performed.

*Para.* 21. The following statement shows the nature of the work carried on in the poor-house on the 31st May, and the numbers employed in each occupation:—

| Nature of Work. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton spinning | - - | 414 | - - | 414 |
| Cloth and Newar Manufacture | 28 | 16 | 5 | 49 |
| Durree ditto ditto | 9 | 15 | - - | 24 |
| Rope making | 445 | 302 | 213 | 960 |
| Grinding corn | 1 | 303 | - - | 304 |
| Road making | 237 | 33 | 47 | 317 |
| Building sheds and occupations connected with poor-house | 276 | 28 | - - | 304 |
| Total | 996 | 1,111 | 265 | 2,372 |

Results of work-house operations.

*Para.* 22. The operations were undertaken without any idea of profit, and even if they had been carried on at a loss they would not the less have been expedient, but in a merely economical point of view the results have been very satisfactory. It is not possible for me at present to give detailed accounts of expenditure and receipts, but the following statement is believed to be approximately correct. It will serve to give an idea of the results of the operations carried on during the month of May. It must be understood that this statement shows only the expenditure incurred in the workshops. The whole of the charges for feeding the paupers employed and for the ordinary expenses of the poor-house are separate. It would equally have been necessary to maintain these paupers had no work been performed, consequently the last column of the following statement represents a real and not an imaginary profit. As, however, a considerable part of the articles prepared were not actually sold during the month but were in store on the 31st May, the entries in columns 5 and 6 are subject to future correction. There is no reason for supposing that the receipts will be less than the amount given in the statement, but should they fall below the estimate it will not the less have been shown that even on purely economical grounds the employment of the paupers is desirable. We may consider that during the month of May the expenses of the poor-house were less by rupees 712-1-3 than they would have been if no work had been carried on.

STATEMENT showing the EXPENDITURE and ESTIMATED RECEIPTS on account of the Moradabad Workhouse for May 1861.

| 1. Nature of Employment. | 2. Articles prepared or work performed. | 3. Quantity of articles prepared. | 4. Expended on account of Workhouse for Raw Materials, &c., &c., &c. | 5. Estimated value of articles prepared. | 6. Estimated profit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. S. C. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Rope making | Rope | 475 9 12 | 494 15 2 | 768 2 3 | 273 3 1 |
| Cotton spinning | Cotton thread | 28 38 5½ | 396 1 0 | 481 2 6 | 85 1 6 |
| Durree making | Durrees | 43 in No. | 32 14 3 | 48 8 0 | 15 9 9 |
| Newar ditto | Newar | 0 24 7 | 10 1 10 | 10 9 0 | 0 7 2 |
| Cloth ditto | Coarse Cotton Cloth | 75 pieces | 43 3 3 | 47 3 3 | 4 0 0 |
| Grinding corn | Flour | - - | 8 12 5 | 148 4 2 | 139 7 9 |
| Road making and repairs to road and earthwork | - - | - - | 4 12 0 | 199 0 0 | 194 4 0 |
| | Total | - - | 990 11 11 | 1,702 13 2 | 712 1 3 |

(True Extract)

GEORGE COUPER,
Secretary to Government, North-western Provinces.

# APPENDIX V.

The following RETURNS show the RESULT of the RELIEF OPERATIONS in the several DISTRICTS of the AGRA, MEERUT, and ROHILCUND DIVISIONS.

| 1. Months. | 2. Balance in Hand on the 1st of each Month. | 3. Local Donations and Subscr tions | 4. Miscellaneous Receipts. | 5. Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee. | 6. Government Contributions sanctioned. | 7. Total Income during the Month. | 8. Expenditure. | 9. Daily Average of Expenditure. | 10. Daily Average relieved. | 11. Total Number of Poor People relieved during the Month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MEERUT DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **DEHRA DHOON.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| March | — | 1,119 15 6 | — | — | — | 1,119 15 6 | 355 12 10 | 11 7 7 | 142 | 4,411 |
| April | 764 2 8 | 278 10 0 | — | — | — | 278 10 0 | 417 11 6½ | 13 14 9 | 214 | 6,436 |
| May | 625 1 1½ | 237 0 0 | — | — | — | 237 0 0 | 374 14 6 | 12 1 6 | 230 | 7,148 |
| June | 487 2 7½ | 159 0 0 | — | — | 1,398 9 6 | 1,557 9 6 | 367 7 0 | 12 3 11 | 243 | 7,295 |
| July | 1,677 5 1½ | 218 6 0 | — | — | — | 218 6 0 | 398 10 5 | 12 13 9 | 257 | 7,971 |
| Total | — | 2,012 15 6 | — | — | 1,398 9 6 | 3,411 9 0 | 1,914 8 3½ | 62 9 6 | 221¼ | 33,261 |
| **SAHARUNPORE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | 1,298 3 7 | 2,892 3 10 | — | — | — | 2,892 3 10 | 1,805 3 4 | 64 7 7 | 1,256 | 35,168 |
| March | 2,385 3 10 | 2,696 13 7 | — | — | — | 2,696 13 7 | 3,463 14 6 | 111 11 9 | 1,423 | 44,298 |
| April | 1,618 2 11 | 895 10 10 | — | — | — | 895 10 10 | 2,025 2 6 | 67 8 11 | 1,084 | 32,528 |
| May | 488 11 3 | 599 5 4 | — | — | — | 599 5 4 | *1,981 4 10 | 63 14 7 | 1,316 | 40,819 |
| June | — | 654 3 7 | 25 5 0 | — | — | 679 8 7 | 1,802 11 9 | 61 5 0 | 1,212 | 36,385 |
| July | — | 221 0 0 | 79 0 0 | — | 6,364 15 9 | 6,664 15 9 | 4,169 12 5 | 69 5 10 | 1,349 | 41,868 |
| Total | — | 7,959 5 2 | 101 5 0 | — | 6,364 15 9 | 14,425 9 11 | 15,248 1 7 | 437 1 2 | 1,540½ | 2,31,066 |

* Excess expenditure 893-4-3.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | 1,395 15 7 | 512 11 8 | — | — | — | 512 11 8 | 385 15 10 | 13 12 7 | 173 | 4,843 |
| March | 1,522 11 5 | 1,008 13 9 | — | — | — | 1,008 13 9 | 719 14 9 | 23 3 6 | 363 | 11,263 |
| April | 1,811 10 5 | 214 14 0 | — | — | — | 214 14 0 | 697 0 6 | 23 3 9 | 561 | 15,049 |
| May | 1,329 7 11 | 220 8 0 | — | — | — | 220 8 0 | 1,009 10 2 | 32 9 1 | 614 | 19,037 |
| June | 540 5 9 | 422 3 4 | — | — | 3,404 3 4 | 3,826 6 8 | 1,247 0 9 | 41 9 1 | 967 | 27,226 |
| July | 3,119 11 8 | 85 0 0 | *9 9 9 | — | — | 94 9 9 | 1,236 9 8 | 39 14 10 | 937 | 29,192 |
| Total | — | 2,464 2 9 | 9 9 9 | — | 3,404 3 4 | 5,877 15 10 | 5,296 3 8 | 174 4 10 | 710½ | 1,06,615 |

* Sale of thread.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROORKEE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | — | 1,208 11 11 | — | 2,000 0 0 | — | 3,208 11 11 | 1,655 13 8 | 59 2 2 | 1,619 | 45,336 |
| March | 1,549 1 5 | 739 0 6 | *15 0 0 | — | — | 754 0 6 | 2,275 5 8 | 73 6 4 | 1,759 | 54,548 |
| April | 27 12 3 | 987 8 6 | — | — | — | 987 8 6 | 1,837 13 9 | 62 14 9 | 1,135 | 34,672 |
| May | — | 1,045 3 2 | — | — | §2,000 0 0 | 3,045 3 2 | 1,617 13 7 | 56 4 9 | 820 | 25,437 |
| June | 1,427 5 7 | 513 15 4 | †6 5 0 | — | — | 520 4 4 | 1,697 14 2 | 52 14 5 | 903 | 27,090 |
| July | 249 11 9 | 362 4 0 | ‡16 0 0 | — | 1,726 8 6 | 2,104 12 6 | 2,763 5 6 | 89 3 9 | 933 | 28,919 |
| Total | — | 4,858 10 11 | 37 5 0 | 2,000 0 0 | 3,726 8 6 | 10,620 7 6 | 11,898 2 4 | 363 14 2 | 1,436 | 2,15,402 |

* Cotton sold. † In this rupees 3,527-6-5 is included, being excess expenditure. ‡ Sale of ropes. § In advance.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MEERUT.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | 3,267 2 2 | 3,776 5 0 | — | 1,000 0 0 | — | 4,376 5 0 | 7,340 2 11 | 262 2 4 | 2,233 | 64,545 |
| March | 303 4 3 | 7,076 4 0 | — | 1,000 0 0 | — | 8,076 4 0 | 7,798 1 8 | 251 8 9 | 2,679 | 83,073 |
| April | 581 6 7 | 1,167 2 5 | — | — | 7,998 14 6 | 9,166 0 11 | 6,165 2 4 | 205 8 0 | 1,670 | 50,129 |
| May | 3,582 5 2 | 869 5 0 | — | 10,000 0 0 | — | 10,869 5 0 | 1,773 1 5 | 250 11 8 | 3,405 | 1,05,562 |
| June | 6,678 8 9 | 758 0 0 | 718 14 11 | 100 0 0 | 11,565 1 2 | *16,669 6 6 | 23,347 15 3 | 778 4 2 | 12,882 | 3,86,466 |
| July | — | 251 0 0 | 2,131 1 3 | 25,000 0 0 | — | *28,892 9 1 | 28,892 9 1 | 818 3 8 | 13,499 | 4,18,494 |
| Total | — | 13,498 0 5 | 2,850 0 2 | 37,100 0 0 | 19,563 15 8 | 78,049 14 6 | 81,317 0 8 | 2,566 6 7 | 7,875½ | 11,06,269 |

* In this rupees 3,527-6-5 is included, being excess expenditure.
Ditto rupees 1,500-7-10 ditto ditto ditto.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BOOLUNDSHUHUR.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | 317 0 5 | 999 11 6 | — | 1,000 0 0 | — | 1,999 11 6 | 1,232 0 6 | 44 0 0 | 7,585 | 2,12,392 |
| March | 1,044 11 5 | 1,279 4 6 | — | 1,000 0 0 | — | 2,279 4 6 | 2,189 12 5 | 70 10 2 | 1,243 | 38,547 |
| April | 1,174 3 6 | 838 5 0 | — | — | — | 838 5 0 | 1,837 9 4 | 64 4 5 | 1,174 | 35,248 |
| May | 174 15 2 | 1,764 2 3 | — | 500 0 0 | 489 0 0 | 2,753 2 3 | 2,753 6 10 | 88 13 1 | 1,145 | 35,505 |
| June | 174 10 7 | 783 2 6 | — | 5,000 0 0 | 2,699 3 2 | 8,482 5 8 | 5,469 11 4 | 182 5 2 | 3,377 | 10,10,335 |
| July | 3,187 4 11 | 542 8 6 | *5 8 0 | 5,000 0 0 | — | 5,548 0 6 | 8,553 14 5 | 179 2 6 | 5,584 | 1,73,105 |
| Total | — | 6,207 2 3 | 5 8 0 | 12,500 0 0 | 3,188 3 2 | 21,900 13 5 | 22,036 6 10 | 629 3 4 | 3,974½ | 5,96,182 |

* Sale of thatch grass.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALLYGHUR.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | 3,048 6 7 | 1,579 8 6 | — | 1,000 0 0 | — | 2,579 8 6 | 956 5 3 | 34 2 5 | 1,577 | 44,159 |
| March | 4,671 9 5 | 1,909 0 9 | 3 15 7 | — | — | 1,909 0 9 | 2,892 7 5 | 93 4 10 | 3,064 | 94,996 |
| April | 3,692 2 4 | 1,710 12 9 | 8 5 6 | — | 3,633 2 0 | 5,352 4 3 | 3,560 15 1 | 118 11 2 | 3,157 | 94,733 |
| May | 5,483 7 6 | 996 2 0 | — | 3,500 0 0 | — | 4,496 2 0 | 7,975 11 4 | 257 3 9 | 3,766 | 1,16,889 |
| June | 2,003 14 2 | 1,024 6 6 | *246 11 6 | 10,000 0 0 | 4,632 4 6 | 15,863 8 6 | 15,207 3 8 | 506 14 6 | 7,227 | 2,16,812 |
| July | 2,600 3 0 | 643 1 6 | *418 9 7 | 10,000 0 0 | — | †15,331 7 8 | 16,910 14 7 | 545 7 8 | 8,193 | 2,54,267 |
| Total | — | 7,863 0 0 | 577 10 2 | 24,500 0 0 | 8,265 8 6 | 45,471 15 8 | 47,503 9 9 | 1,555 12 4 | 5,479 | 8,21,856 |
| Grand Total | — | 44,863 5 0 | 3,581 6 1 | 76,100 0 0 | 45,912 0 5 | 1,79,756 5 40 | 1,85,214 1 1½ | 5,739 3 11 | 17,281 | 31,10,601 |

* Sale of kunkur, cloth, &c. † In this is included rupees 4,269-12-7, advance taken from Treasury.

Relief Operations in the several Districts of Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions—*cont.*

| 1. Months. | 2. Balance in Hand on the 1st of each Month. | 3. Local Donations and Subscriptions. | 4. Miscellaneous Receipts. | 5. Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee. | 6. Government Contributions sanctioned. | 7. Total Income during the Month. | 8. Expenditure. | 9. Daily Average of Expenditure. | 10. Daily Average relieved. | 11. Total Number of Poor People relieved during the Month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AGRA DIVISION.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **MUTTRA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | — | 1,113 1 0 | — | — | — | 1,113 1 0 | 509 11 9 | 28 5 1 | 1,214 | 21,854 |
| February | 603 5 0 | 1,029 12 9 | — | 1,000 0 0 | — | 2,029 12 9 | 1,508 9 8 | 53 8 4 | 2,298 | 64,327 |
| March | 1,124 8 0 | 2,449 11 6 | — | 4,000 0 0 | — | 6,449 11 6 | 2,166 11 7 | 66 10 8 | 4,478 | 1,38,823 |
| April | 4,407 8 0 | 7,817 11 9 | — | — | — | 7,817 11 9 | 3,763 8 8 | 125 7 2 | 5,929 | 1,77,861 |
| May | 8,461 11 10 | 2,346 7 9 | — | — | 2,273 10 9 | 4,620 2 6 | 4,268 3 5 | 137 11 0 | 8,385 | 2,59,262 |
| June | 8,813 10 11 | 680 10 4 | — | — | 2,346 7 9 | 3,027 2 1 | 6,687 3 10 | 222 14 6 | 11,020 | 3,30,608 |
| July | 5,153 9 2 | 789 13 9 | — | 3,000 0 0 | 680 10 4 | 4,470 8 1 | 7,455 13 3 | 240 8 2 | 8,209 | 2,54,486 |
| Total | — | 16,227 4 10 | — | 8,000 0 0 | 5,300 12 10 | 29,528 1 8 | 26,359 14 2 | 875 0 11 | 8,315½ | 12,47,321 |
| **AGRA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | — | 3,636 5 0 | — | — | — | 3,636 5 0 | 538 14 11 | 17 6 2 | 567 | 17,586 |
| February | 3,097 6 1 | 3,169 4 6 | — | — | — | 3,169 4 6 | 1,287 13 5 | 45 15 10 | 1,138 | 31,885 |
| March | 4,978 13 2 | 12,109 4 6 | — | — | — | 12,109 4 6 | 3,692 2 7 | 119 1 7 | 2,643 | 81,943 |
| April | 13,395 15 1 | 13,466 13 9 | — | — | — | 13,466 13 9 | 8,542 15 7 | 284 15 9 | 4,151 | 1,24,558 |
| May | 18,319 13 3 | 856 4 0 | *96 3 0 | — | — | 952 7 0 | 12,829 14 3 | 413 13 10 | 6,153 | 1,90,752 |
| June | 6,442 6 0 | 70 0 0 | — | 20,000 0 0 | 1,357 9 3 | 21,427 9 3 | *26,490 7 4 | 589 7 11 | 8,424 | 2,52,749 |
| July | 1,379 7 11 | — | — | 20,000 0 0 | — | 20,000 0 0 | 19,993 2 9 | 464 15 0 | 9,373 | 2,90,560 |
| Total | — | 33,307 15 9 | 96 3 0 | 40,000 0 0 | 1,357 9 3 | 74,761 12 0 | 73,375 6 10 | 1,935 12 1 | 6,600½ | 9,90,033 |

* Out of this sum rupees 8,805-9-6 was refunded to the collector erroneously drawn.

**MYNPOORY.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| February | — | 622 0 0 | — | — | — | 622 0 0 | 398 3 9 | 14 3 6 | 1,014 | 28,592 |
| March | 223 12 3 | 169 0 0 | — | 2,000 0 0 | — | 2,169 0 0 | 1,768 10 0½ | 56 15 9½ | 1,659 | 51,429 |
| April | 624 2 2½ | 555 13 0 | 6 10 7½ | 4,000 0 0 | — | 4,562 7 7½ | 3,738 10 6½ | 124 9 11½ | 2,849 | 85,470 |
| May | 1,452 15 3½ | 395 1 0 | *50 0 0 | 5,000 0 0 | — | 5,445 1 0 | 5,314 11 3 | 171 7 1 | 4,917 | 1,46,815 |
| June | 1,058 11 7 | 343 4 1 | *84 0 0 | 6,000 0 0 | — | †7,805 3 11½ | 8,863 15 6½ | 295 7 5½ | 6,761 | 2,02,833 |
| July | — | 264 14 0 | 5 4 0 | 10,000 0 0 | — | 10,270 2 0 | 9,580 8 8½ | 245 14 0 | 5,670 | 1,75,774 |
| Total | — | 2,350 0 1 | 145 14 7½ | 27,000 0 0 | — | 30,873 14 7 | 29,664 11 10 | 908 9 9 | 4,604½ | 6,90,713 |

* Refunded by Luchmun Sing. † In this rupees 1,377-15-10 is included, being excess expenditure to receipts.

**ETAWAH.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| February | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| March | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| April | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| May | 10 2 0 | 265 8 0 | — | 300 0 0 | *750 0 0 | 1,315 8 0 | 793 0 0 | 25 9 3 | 497 | 15,414 |
| June | 532 10 0 | 70 0 0 | — | — | *236 3 2 | 306 3 2 | 838 13 2 | 49 7 3½ | 866 | 25,994 |
| July | — | — | — | 2,000 0 0 | — | 2,000 0 0 | 1,041 12 9 | 24 11 8 | 409 | 12,693 |
| Total | — | 335 8 0 | — | 2,300 0 0 | 986 3 2 | 3,621 11 2 | 2,673 9 11 | 99 12 2½ | 360½ | 54,101 |

* In anticipation of Government sanction.

**FURRUCKABAD.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| February | — | 4,369 14 0 | — | 3,000 0 0 | — | 7,369 14 0 | 6,461 9 7 | 72 9 8 | 1,324 | 1,17,899 |
| March | — | | | | | | | | | |
| April | — | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 908 4 5 | 622 13 0 | — | 3,000 0 0 | — | 3,622 13 0 | 3,521 7 0 | 101 5 10 | 2,191 | 67,915 |
| June | 1,009 10 5 | 268 13 0 | 138 3 0 | 3,500 0 0 | — | 3,907 0 0 | 3,971 9 9 | 132 6 1 | 2,294 | 68,827 |
| July | 945 0 8 | 264 13 6 | — | 5,000 0 0 | — | 5,264 13 6 | *5,236 15 6 | 162 12 5 | 2,223 | 68,972 |
| Total | — | 5,526 5 6 | 138 3 0 | 14,500 0 0 | — | 20,164 8 6 | 19,191 9 10 | 469 2 0 | 2,157 1/10 | 3,23,563 |

* Additional succour given to the poor whose houses were swept away by the rains, rupees 190-15-0.

**ETAH.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| February | — | 636 2 0 | — | — | — | 636 2 0 | 615 6 2 | 16 10 1 | 595 | 22,030 |
| March | 20 11 10 | 427 12 0 | *38 12 11 | 2,000 0 0 | — | 2,465 14 11 | 869 4 9 | 28 0 8 | 955 | 29,622 |
| April | 1,617 6 0 | 373 1 0 | †109 3 11 | — | — | 482 4 11 | 1,197 12 4 | 39 14 9 | 1,666 | 50,003 |
| May | 901 14 7 | 399 3 1 | — | 3,000 0 0 | — | 3,399 3 1 | 1,436 7 9 | 46 5 5 | 2,404 | 74,539 |
| June | 2,864 9 11 | 56 3 2 | ‡42 13 4 | 3,000 0 0 | — | 3,099 0 6 | 5,963 10 3 | 198 12 7 | 8,009 | 2,40,297 |
| July | — | 205 8 0 | — | 15,000 0 0 | — | 15,205 8 0 | 8,373 1 4 | 268 11 5 | 10,044 | 3,11,380 |
| Total | — | 2,097 3 3 | 190 14 2 | 23,000 0 0 | — | 25,288 1 5 | 18,455 10 7 | 598 6 11 | 4,852½ | 7,27,871 |
| Grand Total | — | 59,844 5 5 | 571 2 9½ | 1,14,800 0 0 | 7,644 9 3 | 1,84,238 1 4 | 1,69,720 15 2 | 4,886 11 10½ | 26,890½ | 40,33,602 |

* From Road Fund. † From Treasury. ‡ Fine from Bunniahs.

**ROHILCUND DIVISION.**

**BIJNOUR.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | — | 2,909 3 0 | — | — | — | 2,909 3 0 | 878 3 0 | 31 5 9 | 906 | 25,379 |
| March | 2,031 0 0 | 1,065 12 6 | — | 3,000 0 0 | — | 4,065 12 6 | 2,382 2 9 | 76 15 6 | 2,143 | 66,452 |
| April | 3,714 9 9 | 536 2 0 | — | 3,000 0 0 | — | 3,586 2 0 | 3,054 3 11 | 101 12 11 | 3,862 | 1,15,882 |
| May | 4,246 7 10 | 593 6 0 | — | — | 5,014 8 6 | 5,607 14 6 | 4,893 2 6 | 157 13 6 | 6,103 | 1,89,217 |
| June | 4,981 3 10 | *673 0 9 | — | 5,000 0 0 | 586 2 0 | 6,259 2 9 | 11,220 6 7 | 374 1 3 | 10,919 | 3,27,574 |
| July | — | 736 9 0 | 319 6 2 | 10,000 0 0 | — | 11,055 15 2 | 9,430 12 4 | 304 3 6 | 6,838 | 2,11,985 |
| Total | — | 6,364 1 3 | 319 6 2 | 21,000 0 0 | 5,600 10 6 | 23,484 1 11 | 31,858 15 | 1,046 4 5 | 6,243½ | 9,36,489 |

* Rupees 410-2-9 have been included in this item, being amount expended in excess.

## Relief Operations in the several Districts of Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions—*cont.*

| 1. Months. | 2. Balance in Hand on the 1st of each Month. | 3. Local Donations and Subscriptions. | 4. Miscellaneous Receipts. | 5. Contributions from Agra Central Relief Committee. | 6. Government Contributions sanctioned. | 7. Total Income during the Month. | 8. Expenditure. | 9. Daily Average of Expenditure. | 10. Daily Average relieved. | 11. Total Number of Poor People relieved during the Month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BUDAON.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | - - | 599 7 6 | - - | - - | - - | 599 7 6 | 155 15 3 | 5 9 1 | 96 | 2,700 |
| March | - - | 542 2 6 | - - | 2,000 0 0 | - - | 2,542 2 6 | 1,883 9 5 | 60 12 2 | 1,261 | 39,107 |
| April | 448 8 3 | 575 12 0 | - - | 2,000 0 0 | 599 7 6 | 3,175 3 6 | 3,073 7 8 | 102 7 2 | 2,382 | 71,466 |
| May | 1,102 1 4 | 437 5 0 | - - | 6,000 0 0 | 542 2 6 | 6,979 7 6 | 4,640 6 11 | 149 11 0 | 3,487 | 1,06,563 |
| June | 1,203 13 2 | 230 8 9 | - - | 5,000 0 0 | 575 12 0 | 5,806 4 9 | 4,615 2 6 | 153 13 5 | 3,704 | 1,11,145 |
| July | 3,542 13 9 | 386 11 3 | 3 0 0 | - - | - - | 389 11 3 | 3,657 13 2 | 117 15 10 | 2,783 | 84,263 |
| Total | 4,734 0 0 | 2,771 15 0 | 3 0 0 | 15,000 0 0 | 1,717 6 0 | 19,492 5 0 | 18,026 6 11 | 590 4 8 | 2,768½ | 4,15,234 |
| **BAREILLY.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | - - | 889 0 0 | - - | - - | 889 0 0 | 1,778 0 0 | 921 0 6 | 32 14 3 | 549 | 15,378 |
| March | 856 15 6 | 1,031 0 0 | 2 15 6 | - - | 1,031 0 0 | 2,064 15 6 | 2,951 7 0 | 95 3 3 | 1,195 | 37,057 |
| April | - - | 1,297 4 0 | - - | - - | 1,297 4 0 | 2,594 8 0 | 2,208 14 9 | 73 10 1 | 1,196 | 35,899 |
| May | 385 9 3 | 666 4 0 | - - | - - | 666 4 0 | 1,332 8 0 | 1,412 9 1 | 45 9 0 | 746 | 23,122 |
| June | 305 8 2 | 279 15 8 | 1 4 9 | - - | 279 15 8 | 561 4 1 | 450 10 4 | 15 0 4 | 210 | 6,525 |
| July | 416 1 11 | 1,228 0 6 | 70 0 0 | - - | 1,228 0 6 | 2,526 1 0 | 1,079 12 1 | 34 13 3 | 914 | 28,348 |
| Total | - - | 5,391 8 2 | 74 4 3 | - - | 5,391 8 2 | 10,857 4 7 | 9,024 5 9 | 297 2 2 | 274½ | 1,46,129 |
| **MORADABAD.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | - - | 3,473 0 0 | - - | - - | - - | 3,473 0 0 | 823 15 2 | 296 10 0 | 474 | 13,291 |
| March | 2,649 0 2 | 2,598 1 0 | - - | - - | - - | 2,598 1 0 | 3,064 1 1 | 98 13 5 | 1,766 | 54,748 |
| April | 2,183 0 1 | 2,013 10 0 | 637 3 6 | - - | 6,071 1 0 | 8,721 14 6 | 5,851 9 1 | 195 0 10 | 3,327 | 99,822 |
| May | 5,053 5 6 | 2,620 3 0 | 504 5 8 | 5,000 0 0 | - - | 8,124 8 8 | 9,218 4 5 | 297 5 9 | 5,237 | 1,62,342 |
| June | 3,959 9 9 | 1,568 13 0 | 3,416 12 1* | 7,000 0 0 | 1,986 2 0 | 13,966 11 1 | 15,482 4 1 | 516 0 9 | 9,404 | 2,82,145 |
| July | 2,445 0 9 | 2,144 8 0 | 577 1 0 | †10,000 0 0 | ‡4,211 8 0 | 16,933 1 0 | 17,090 12 7 | §473 0 2 | 9,110 | 2,82,434 |
| Total | - - | 14,413 3 0 | 5,135 6 3 | 22,000 0 0 | 12,268 11 0 | 53,817 4 3 | 51,529 14 5 | 1,609 11 9 | 5,631½ | 8,44,782 |
| Grand Total | - - | 29,140 11 5 | 5,532 0 8 | 58,000 0 0 | 24,978 3 8 | 1,07,654 15 9 | 1,10,439 10 2 | 3,548 7 0 | 15,617½ | 23,42,634 |
| Grand Total of the three divisions | - - | 1,33,848 5 10 | 9,684 9 6½ | 2,48,900 0 0 | 78,534 13 4 | 4,71,649 6 11 | 4,65,374 10 5½ | - - | - - | 94,86,837 |

* Rupees 2,427-7-6 borrowed from Gordharee Loll.
† Advanced from Inefficient Balance in anticipation of aid from the Agra Central Relief Committee.
‡ Advanced from Inefficient Balance on account of Government donation.
§ This average is based on the actual expenditure, 14,663-5-1, the item of rupees 2,427-7-6 being nominal.

The period over which the measures of relief extended has been calculated at 150 days in column 10, as although one or two poor-houses were set on foot in January, others were not started before March.

GEORGE COUPER,
Secretary to Government of North-western Provinces.

# APPENDIX VI.

## FAMINE RELIEF WORKS conducted from IMPERIAL FUNDS in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

| Months. | People employed during the Month. Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | Maximum per Day. | Minimum per Day. | Daily Average. | Wages. | Cost of Supervising Establishment. | Miscellaneous Charges. | Total Expenditure. | Rate of Work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROORKEE AND DEHRA ROAD.—GRANT 2,50,000 RUPEES.** | | | | | | | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | |
| December 14 to 31 | 13,270 | 6,018 | 2,986 | 22,274 | 3,837 | 10 | 1,237 | 1,719 11 10 | 40 4 6 | 2,557 0 0 | 4,317 0 4 | 6 per cent. C.F. |
| January 1 to 31 | 209,977 | 121,985 | 58,929 | 390,891 | 16,631 | 4,607 | 12,609 | 29,160 3 6 | 1,560 5 7 | 3,508 3 5 | 34,228 12 6 | — |
| February 1 to 28 | 235,239 | 145,049 | 71,523 | 451,811 | 16,292 | 15,869 | 16,136 | 33,373 13 6 | 2,171 13 9 | 1,320 8 0 | 36,866 3 3 | — |
| March 1 to 31 | 233,965 | 152,520 | 70,925 | 457,410 | 15,739 | 12,381 | 14,755 | 33,698 15 6 | 1,026 9 4 | 2,618 11 7 | 37,344 4 5 | — |
| April 1 to 30 | 141,505 | 96,217 | 44,333 | 278,055 | 12,434 | 8,077 | 9,268 | 20,699 11 6 | 1,170 13 11 | 606 14 0 | 22,477 7 5 | — |
| May 1 to 31 | 222,331 | 184,397 | 79,667 | 486,395 | 18,183 | 11,488 | 15,690 | 34,798 15 6 | 1,834 8 6 | 1,636 8 11 | 37,770 0 11 | — |
| June 1 to 30 | 234,764 | 194,635 | 78,256 | 507,655 | 18,317 | 14,478 | 16,922 | 36,280 15 6 | 1,434 3 9 | 12,625 4 1 | 50,340 7 4 | — |
| July 1 to 31 | 157,068 | 147,719 | 52,146 | 356,933 | 14,273 | 7,193 | 11,514 | 25,586 15 6 | 817 13 3 | 2,573 15 4 | 27,341 12 1 | — |
| **GURMOOKHTESUR AND DELHI ROAD.—GRANT 50,000 RUPEES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 11 to 31 | 23,680 | 20,381 | 9,410 | 53,471 | 1,197 | 72 | 2,456 | 3,979 11 9 | 72 2 11 | 13,992 0 4 | 17,043 15 3 | — |
| February 1 to 28 | 10,323 | 5,891 | 71 | 16,285 | 897 | 452 | 581 | 1,388 3 0 | 265 7 9 | 784 13 6 | 2,388 8 3 | — |
| March 1 to 31 | 15,521 | 14,336 | 1,617 | 31,474 | 1,174 | 931 | 1,015 | 2,401 10 0 | 352 5 4 | 4,592 4 7 | 7,346 3 11 | — |
| April 1 to 30 | 12,158 | 12,855 | 2,032 | 27,045 | 1,063 | 676 | 910 | 2,006 12 0 | 492 10 1 | 1,523 15 3 | 4,023 5 4 | — |
| May 1 to 31 | 14,518 | 17,831 | 3,461 | 35,810 | 1,472 | 938 | 938 | 2,583 10 6 | 586 5 10 | 9,140 10 0 | 12,310 10 4 | — |
| June 1 to 30 | 20,084 | 27,097 | 5,821 | 53,002 | 2,103 | 1,420 | 1,766 | 3,758 5 6 | 629 3 4 | 1,809 10 11 | 6,197 3 5 | 2 per cent. C.F. |
| July 1 to 31 | 19,388 | 29,643 | 6,212 | 55,243 | 2,032 | 1,323 | 1,782 | 3,864 7 0 | 141 14 0 | 84 11 8 | 4,091 0 8 | — |

## Famine Relief Works conducted from Imperial Funds in the North-western Provinces.—*cont.*

| MONTHS. | People employed during the Month. | | | | | | | Wages. | Cost of Supervising Establishment. | Miscellaneous Charges. | Total Expenditure. | Rate of Work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | Maximum per Day. | Minimum per Day. | Daily Average. | | | | | |
| **FUTTEHGURH BRANCH GANGES CANAL.—GRANT 2,00,000 RUPEES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 16 to 31 | 8,110 | 5,943 | 2,982 | 17,035 | 2,078 | 8 | 811 | 1,213 3 0 | 481 4 5 | 298 9 3 | 1,993 0 8 | 7-11-11 per ct. C.F. |
| February 1 to 28 | 59,917 | 18,066 | 6,766 | 84,749 | 4,653 | 1,989 | 3,526 | 6,287 14 0 | 1,209 5 0 | 1,350 4 4 | 8,847 7 4 | 2-1-7¼ " " |
| March 1 to 31 | 59,361 | 35,239 | 9,819 | 104,419 | 3,724 | 2,410 | 3,368 | 7,803 5 3 | 1,483 5 0 | 7,582 11 4 | 16,869 5 7 | 2-2-8 " " |
| April 1 to 30 | 66,613 | 39,761 | 10,862 | 117,236 | 4,920 | 2,841 | 3,908 | 8,816 10 0 | 859 10 11 | 337 10 1 | 10,013 15 0 | 2-3-7 " " |
| May 1 to 31 | 143,325 | 89,865 | 26,242 | 259,432 | 9,478 | 6,528 | 8,369 | 18,648 12 0 | 2,726 13 6 | 609 1 4 | 21,984 10 10 | 2-4-4½ " " |
| June 1 to 30 | 143,899 | 103,236 | 31,025 | 278,160 | 12,244 | 2,703 | 9,272 | 19,988 8 6 | 2,189 14 4 | 1,869 13 0 | 24,048 3 10 | 2-0-3 " " |
| July 1 to 31 | 101,676 | 97,660 | 25,839 | 225,175 | 8,570 | 1,195 | 7,263 | 15,954 9 6 | 1,490 5 3 | 2,185 3 9 | 19,630 2 6 | 1-15-6 " " |
| **WORKS IN THE STATION OF AGRA.—GRANT 90,000 RUPEES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January 16 to 31 | 40,233 | 44,720 | 41,886 | 126,839 | 13,567 | 2,371 | 7,927 | 7,078 12 6 | 55 9 9 | 1,294 8 3 | 8,428 14 6 | 2-15-0 p. ct. C.F. |
| February 1 to 28 | 52,947 | 16,159 | 2,304 | 71,410 | 3,137 | 2,323 | 2,550 | 11,138 8 2 | 152 8 7 | 935 8 10 | 12,226 9 7 | 2-11-7 " " |
| March 1 to 31 | 54,326 | 11,654 | 2,102 | 68,082 | 3,178 | 491 | 2,723 | 13,269 0 7 | 741 4 7 | 981 1 3 | 14,991 6 5 | — |
| April 1 to 30 | 45,069 | 3,148 | 778 | 48,995 | 2,699 | 1,558 | 1,884 | 10,841 13 6 | 816 10 4 | 361 7 9 | 12,019 15 7 | — |
| May 1 to 31 | 38,765 | 2,172 | 974 | 41,911 | 1,942 | 1,203 | 1,352 | 9,369 10 11 | 695 6 0 | 737 1 3 | 10,802 2 2 | — |
| June 1 to 30 | 33,907 | 3,920 | 1,567 | 44,394 | 3,294 | 1,277 | 1,707 | 7,590 12 9 | 597 2 0 | 354 6 3 | 8,542 5 0 | — |
| July 1 to 31 | 39,125 | 3,866 | 797 | 43,788 | 2,523 | 467 | 1,409 | 6,491 6 4 | 401 2 0 | 461 9 9 | 7,354 2 1 | — |
| **DIVERSION OF THE HINDUN CHANNEL.—GRANT 34,000 RUPEES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 19 to 28 | 1,111 | 1,108 | 722 | 2,941 | 701 | 11 | 294 | 625 0 0 | - - | - - | 625 0 0 | — |
| March 1 to 31 | 25,108 | 19,461 | 8,956 | 52,595 | 2,993 | 638 | 1,696 | 3,755 0 0 | - - | - - | 3,755 0 0 | 4-1-2 p. cent. C.F. |
| April 1 to 30 | 42,761 | 38,231 | 16,197 | 97,189 | 4,033 | 2,922 | 3,239 | 7,717 0 0 | - - | 529 0 0 | 8,245 0 0 | 4-4-0 " " |
| May 1 to 31 | 42,727 | 40,446 | 26,048 | 109,221 | 5,283 | 1,142 | 3,523 | 8,689 6 0 | - - | - - | 8,689 6 0 | 4-0-5 " " |
| June 1 to 30 | 57,310 | 47,923 | 9,688 | 114,921 | 5,566 | 2,402 | 3,707 | 8,086 11 4 | - - | - - | 8,086 11 4 | 4-0-0 " " |
| July 1 to 31 | 32,525 | 23,233 | 873 | 56,631 | 1,945 | 1,356 | 1,826 | 4,086 4 6 | - - | - - | 4,086 4 6 | 3-11-7 " " |
| **BOOLUNDSHUHUR BRANCH, GANGES CANAL.—GRANT 2,00,000 RUPEES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 1 to 31 | 74,311 | 114,490 | 34,233 | 223,034 | 8,816 | 4,366 | 7,194 | 15,994 10 3 | 1,823 6 10 | 5,027 0 9 | 22,845 1 10 | 2-1-0 p. cent. C.F. |
| June 1 to 30 | 78,530 | 108,401 | 31,255 | 218,186 | 9,389 | 1,059 | 7,272 | 16,701 11 6 | 3,592 9 11 | 10,304 4 9 | 30,598 10 2 | 3-4-9 " " |
| July 1 to 31 | 132,680 | 142,861 | 36,212 | 311,753 | 13,861 | 5,545 | 10,057 | 23,125 4 6 | 4,810 2 11 | 1,510 0 11 | 29,445 8 4 | 2-9-11 " " |
| **ROAD FROM AJMERE TO THE POKHUR PASS.—GRANT 3,615 RUPEES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 18 to 31 | 685 | 767 | 997 | 2,449 | 314 | 2 | 175 | 160 3 0 | 3 5 8 | 56 0 1 | 219 8 9 | — |
| June 1 to 30 | 3,620 | 7,304 | 2,376 | 12,700 | 801 | 48 | 423 | 813 14 0 | 28 12 4 | 262 3 6 | 1,104 13 10 | 4-7-6 p. cent. C.F. |
| July 1 to 7 | 130 | 266 | - - | 396 | 66 | 30 | 57 | 28 13 0 | - - | 55 2 6 | 83 15 6 | — |
| **IRRIGATION WORKS IN ROHILCUND.—GRANT 30,000 RUPEES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 1 to 31 | 8,777 | 6,269 | 5,325 | 20,345 | 1,038 | 115 | 912 | 1,531 6 0 | 57 14 9 | 309 1 9 | 1,898 6 6 | 4-11-1 p. ct. C.F. |
| June 1 to 30 | 10,783 | 6,886 | 6,085 | 23,754 | 1,160 | 652 | 791 | 1,833 9 9 | 96 15 11 | 119 8 9 | 2,049 9 5 | 3-7-2 " " |
| July 1 to 31 | 19,141 | 12,669 | 4,988 | 36,798 | 1,320 | 860 | 1,200 | 2,904 4 9 | 103 14 0 | 143 15 6 | 3,152 2 3 | 3-5-8 " " |
| **BUDAON AND BAREILLY ROAD.—GRANT 30,000 RUPEES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| May 1 to 31 | 5,065 | 1,205 | 997 | 7,267 | 1,076 | 12 | 234 | 556 15 3 | - - | 673 15 0 | 1,230 14 3 | — |
| June 1 to 30 | - - | - - | - - | 37,988 | 1,819 | 996 | 1,436 | 2,714 14 3 | 20 10 4 | 1,541 3 2 | 4,276 11 9 | — |
| July 1 to 31 | - - | - - | - - | 46,396 | 1,728 | 1,261 | 1,496 | 2,860 3 0 | 73 12 2 | 913 5 5 | 3,847 4 7 | — |

GEORGE COUPER,
Secretary to Government of North-western Provinces.

# CHAPTER XIII.

## General Report on the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies, for 1860-61.

## SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

### PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.



Abridgment of the law of limitation, a remarkable feature in the administration of civil justice in the Punjab.

The most remarkable point in the administration of civil justice in the Punjab during the past few years has been the tendency to abridge the period within which actions for unbonded debts can be brought. The limit was in 1856 reduced to six years, and in 1859 to three years. This reform originated in a close observation and analysis of litigation in the Punjab. Prior to our rule such actions were rare. There were indeed no regular tribunals where they could be heard; credit was no doubt given to the agriculturists, but generally only on the delivery of the crop. But with the introduction of money assessments all over the country under our administration, the debts of the zemindars to the village bankers greatly increased. It happened, too, that in consequence of a settled fall in the prices of agricultural produce, the revenue settlement pressed heavily, and assisted to keep the zemindar in the hands of the Muhajun. At the same time unprecedented facilities for the recovery of debts were afforded. In every Tuhseel a civil Court was newly established. Hence arose a mass of litigation, the parties to which nearly always consisted of a banker as plaintiff and a zemindar as defendant. The evidence was commonly made up of the account books of the banker, and the general presumption being against the zemindar, he was frequently cast in full. Further scrutiny, however, showed that these account books might easily be garbled; that exorbitant interest was added to the original debt; and that, without the protection of the Judge, the ignorant zemindars were placed at the mercy of the money lenders. This state of things induced some of the specialities of the Punjab system. The statistics have been so framed as to show the proportion of cases disposed of on confession of judgment; the proportion of decrees given in full; the proportion decided in favour of defendants; the proportion of cases settled by compromise. It has been considered that an illiterate agriculturist was but too liable to give in a confession of judgment in ignorance of the amount of claim against him; that if a decree in full were given against him, the presumption was that the items of debt had not been strictly examined; that many suits were altogether untenable; and that a per-centage of decrees would therefore be in favour of defendants; and that a great number of compromises engendered a suspicion that the money lender had outwitted the agriculturist. The same sense of the inequality of the contest between the contending parties may have dictated those stringent restrictions by which the sale of inherited land for decrees of Court is impeded, and which constitute an important divergence from the civil procedure of our older provinces. The debts of the zemindars, caused in some degree by their fiscal liabilities; the great facilities both for their contraction and their judicial recovery; and the usurious frauds of the bankers, are all peculiar local circumstances which have materially influenced the administration of the civil law in the Punjab; and it has accordingly been marked by a constant effort to protect the agriculturist from unfounded or exaggerated claims. The general tendency and results during the past five years of the instructions which have been issued may be collected from the following figures:—

Circumstances which induced it.

Arrangement of statistics.

Confession of judgment by agriculturists.

Efforts to protect them from unfounded claims.

| Cases disposed of on confession of judgment. | | Decrees in full to total number of decrees. | | Cases in favour of defendant. | | Cases decided by Razeenamah. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1856, | not known | 1856, | 51·14 | 1856, | 14·66 | 1856, | 22·17 |
| 1857, | not known | 1857, | 38·71 | 1857, | 15·70 | 1857, | 19·24 |
| 1858, | 22·77 | 1858, | 53·17 | 1858, | 14·36 | 1858, | 23·12 |
| 1859, | 32·00 | 1859, | 39·00 | 1859, | 15·00 | 1859, | 19·00 |
| 1860, | 26·00 | 1860, | 47·00 | 1860, | 18·00 | 1860, | 17·00 |

The same spirit has guided the reforms which have lately been engrafted on the original procedure. The reduction of the term of limitation in certain cases to three years; the requirement of regular accounts; the compulsory registration of bonds for sums exceeding fifty rupees, are measures aiming at the easier elucidation of facts, and the amendment of documentary evidence; and are especially proved to be necessary by the difficulties which have been experienced for several years in the satisfactory settlement of suits between money lenders and agriculturists.

2. These reforms were put to the test during 1860-61. The number of suits instituted between bankers or traders and agriculturists decreased from 53,478 to 26,512. But in the previous year the number was exceptionally high, because many suits were brought in that year in order to prevent their exclusion under the new rule of limitation. In the Delhi and Hissar divisions the famine abated litigation, and fewer suits than usual were instituted. It may be doubted if the

Decrease in the number of suits between bankers, traders, and agriculturists, ac-

counted for partly by other causes.

reduction of the term of limitation will lead to a decrease of litigation generally; but it will force parties to balance their accounts more frequently, lessen the customary term of credit, and better enable the Courts to arrive at the truth in deciding cases.

Decrease in the total number of suits for debt.

3. A similar decrease is visible in suits for debt of all kinds, which have fallen from 107,414 to 56,865. In some classes of suits, as those founded on the law of pre-emption, and those connected with marriage and betrothal, there was an increase; but the total number of cases instituted diminished from 138,878 to 83,231. Including arrears of the previous year, 101,096 cases, representing a value of 57 lakhs, were disposed of. In addition to the work performed on the civil side, about 50,000 suits for rights connected with land were disposed of in the revenue department. Owing to the heavy work remaining at the end of 1859-60, the average duration of cases was unusually long, and extended to 33 days. In other respects the statistics are satisfactory.

Compulsory registration of bonds, effects not yet visible.

4. The effects of the compulsory registration of bonds for sums above 50 rupees are not yet visible. It is reported that such bonds are not generally registered. The adoption of re-formed account books by the people will also be tardy. It is not the interest of the fraudulent Bunneah to facilitate the exhibition of authentic documents; and until it is practically demonstrated to him by the loss of a claim that the rules on the subject must be complied with, he will fail to act up to them.

Law costs will be much enhanced by the new Stamp Act.

5. Under the new Stamp Act, law costs will be much enhanced in the Punjab, where the stamp duties have heretofore been only half the sum exacted in the provinces. It is not anticipated that original suits will be thus diminished in number, but the effect will be beneficial in restricting the licence of appeal.

Appeals, increase of.

Decisions, reversed or modified, or remanded.

6. In 1860, appeals rose from 4,960 to 6,544, but a portion of these was from judgments given in 1859-60. Decisions were reversed or modified in the proportion of 16 per cent.; but the proportion remanded for further investigation was 21 per cent., and indicates either imperfect inquiry on the part of the lower courts, or too scrupulous a circumspection on the part of the higher. But it must be remembered that the native judges, for the most part, preside in the Court of first instance, and are hampered with extra-judicial business.

Success of the system of charging cost of summons in a lump.

The surplus of this fund will be applied to the erection of Small Cause Courts.

7. The system of charging the cost of summons in a lump, by an *ad valorem* tax on the value of suits, has worked well in practice. After paying the establishment, a surplus of rupees 35,991 has accrued. Costs in petty suits have been much reduced, and exactions by native officials have been prevented. The surplus will go towards defraying the charge of Small Cause Courts, which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to establish, immediately, at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi. In these cities commercial business rapidly expands. Each is the terminus of an unfinished railway and the emporium of an important trade. The time has come when it is necessary that the civil Courts should be disembarrassed of all irrelevant functions, and exclusively engaged in the settlement of civil cases.

Jurisdiction given to chiefs and landholders in civil cases.

Success of the measure.

8. During the year under report, jurisdiction in civil cases up to the value of rupees 300 was given to some of the principal chiefs and landholders with political objects, which will be explained further on. The number of suits decided by these Baronial Courts was 514. The chiefs have shown a high appreciation of the duties devolving upon them. They have been furnished with a brief manual of procedure, and many of them retain native clerks who have had experience in the regular courts. The cases coming before them are mostly of a simple kind; and the law which they are called upon to administer is free from technicality. The chiefs themselves possess the respect of the people and an intimate acquaintance with their characters and concerns. No sort of dissatisfaction has been expressed at their assumption of this new jurisdiction; whilst the Commissioners, under whose review their decisions have passed, testify to the general efficiency with which the work has been performed. The experiment has been made under some disadvantages. Some of the chiefs are deficient in education; but there is every reason to hope that their sons and successors will attain to all the necessary acquirements.

Subjects for attention during the present year.

9. The subjects which will more immediately demand attention during the present year are the constitution of the Small Cause Courts in cities; the appointment of clerks of the court; registration of deeds; the execution of decrees; and insolvency of debtors.

Extension of the practice of evidence being taken by the presiding Judge in his own handwriting.

10. The advantages attending the taking of evidence by the presiding Judge in his own handwriting are now so well attested, that orders have been issued making the practice obligatory in all cases. The manual labour is fully compensated for by the deposition being given *vivâ voce*, with all its significant accompaniments of manner and intonation; by the practice of examination afforded to judges, whose juridical training is wrought out in active experience; and by the confidence communicated to the suitors by the discarding of the native clerks and assistants.

Qualifications most required in English Judges in the Punjab.

11. Whatever may be the case in provinces more advanced in civilization, as regards the Punjab it is far more important that the English Judges should combine with the general knowledge of "the original and elements of law," which may be acquired in the course of a liberal education, an intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people, than that they should be accomplished practitioners of English civil and municipal jurisprudence. After some probation their most important functions are appellate. It is, therefore, indispensable that they possess a thorough familiarity with the native languages, in which the decisions submitted to their review are recorded; and it is doubtful if this familiarity can be acquired unless in early life. The circumstances of the Punjab are not very dissimilar from those of the ancient world, as described by Hume.

Essays.

"During the flourishing period of Greek and Roman learning, the municipal laws of every state were but few and simple, and the decision of causes was in a great measure left to the equity and common sense of the Judges. The study of the laws was not then a laborious occupation, requiring the drudgery of a whole life to finish it, and utterly incompatible with every other study or profession. The great statesmen among the Romans were all lawyers; and Cicero, to show the facility of acquiring this science, declares that in the midst of all his occupations he would undertake in a few days to make himself a complete civilian."

The want of a school for legal

12. As, however, the native gentry are gradually invested with judicial functions, the want of some institution in which they and their sons may study the fundamental principles of legal

science will become more urgent even than it now is as respects the native officers, who, as Tehseeldars, are not only the executive representatives of Government in circuits of considerable extent, but also preside in the Courts of first instance, and decide nearly half the original suits instituted.

training will eventually be more urgent.

## PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

13. The state of crime in 1860, as compared with 1859, is shown by the following figures:—

The state of crime compared with previous year.

| Year. | 1st Class of Atrocity. | 2nd Class of Atrocity. | 3rd Class of Atrocity. | 4th Class of Atrocity. | Total of heinous Offences. | Minor Offences. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - | 265 | 792 | 20,273 | 2,362 | 23,692 | 23,226 | 46,918 |
| 1860 - - | 257 | 734 | 22,046 | 1,917 | 24,954 | 22,502 | 47,456 |
| Difference - | —8 | —58 | +1,773 | —445 | +1,262 | —724 | +538 |

14. The proportion of crimes committed (324) to population is the same as in 1859. But there was one heinous crime to every 640 instead of 641 persons, or a numerical increase of 1,262. The increase has occurred chiefly in the Delhi, Hissar, and Cis-Sutlej divisions, and is traceable to the dearth of food from which they have suffered so severely. But in the Mooltan division the increase is attributed to the leniency of the penal sentences given under a mistaken view of the law. In the Umritsur, Derajat, and Peshawur divisions heinous offences have much diminished in number, and in a less degree in other divisions.

Heinous crime, increase of, in certain divisions, owing to dearth of food. In Mooltan division to leniency of sentences. Diminution of, in other divisions.

15. The class of crime in which increase is most observable is simple theft, cases of which have risen from 9,820 to 10,964. The dearness of provisions may account for this in some degree; but the increase is marked in the Mooltan and Lahore divisions, as well as in those affected by the famine.

Simple theft, increase of, most observable.

16. Murders fell in number from 203 to 178. The diminution is particularly visible in the frontier districts of Dehra Ghazee Khan, Dehra Ismael Khan, and Peshawur. In Peshawur, however, the number of murders was still excessive, viz. 37.

Murders diminished, but still excessive in Peshawur division.

17. Only four cases of dacoity occurred. There was one case of thuggee, in which four persons were murdered.

Dacoity and thuggee of rare occurrence.

18. The decrease of adultery cases was marked, there being only 690 to 873 in the previous year. This crime in the male offender has been punished for the first time during the past year with stripes; and the result proves the efficacy of the punishment. It is of the first importance to frame the penal law so as to check the commission of this crime; for of the large number of murders which annually take place, a great proportion are committed in revenge for adultery. The Indian penal code has not provided corporal chastisement as a penalty for this dissocial vice, and in this respect is not well adapted to the circumstances of the Punjab.

Adultery greatly decreased. Efficacy of flogging male offenders. The absence of provision in the penal code for inflicting corporal punishment for this crime.

19. Of the cases reported, 74 per cent. were brought to trial; 75 per cent. of the persons put on trial were convicted; and 27 per cent. of the value of property stolen was recovered. These statistics are much the same as in 1859.

Proportion of cases brought to trial, persons convicted, and property recovered.

20. The criminal business was efficiently transacted; only 289 cases remaining undecided at the end of the year. The average duration of trials in which the police were employed was eight days. Of 90,451 witnesses summoned, 85,939 were discharged on the first day.

Cases undecided at the end of the year. Duration of trials and detention of witnesses.

21. During the year 26 persons were punished with death (to 56 in 1859), 90 with transportation for life; 27 from 12 to 14 years' imprisonment; 8,876 with shorter terms; 8,219 with flogging; and 38,132 with fine.

Number of capital and minor sentences.

22. The system of inflicting combined punishments in lieu of prolonged imprisonment has been enforced. In some divisions an increase of crime is attributed to the more frequent resort to fine and flogging. In other divisions, however, no such result is perceptible; and the system is well deserving of a longer trial. It has already led to the abolition of four district gaols and an annual saving to the State of rupees 15,556.

System of combined punishments in lieu of prolonged imprisoment deserving of longer trial.

23. The most striking measure of the year has been the investiture of some of the principal subject chiefs and jagheerdars with criminal jurisdiction. Altogether twenty-seven chiefs have been selected, of whom fourteen belong to the Cis-Sutlej states. It is remarkable that so far back as March 1849 the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor-General, in ruling generally that no rent-free holder should be allowed to retain any police powers within his tenure, made a special exception in favour of the Cis-Sutlej chiefs in the following words:—

Investiture of chiefs and jagheerdars with criminal powers.

"There may be cases in which it may be expedient to invest jagheerdars with police powers subordinate to the local civil authority; these should be treated as special cases. The Governor-General believes that in the Cis-Sutlej province there are several states in which the assumption of police powers by the British Government has been quite unnecessary, and in one or two cases very inexpedient, and much opposed to the interests and wishes of chiefs who have deserved well at our hands; and he will be glad to concur in a recommendation, which he understands has for some time been contemplated by some of the civil officers, to modify the stringency of these orders, in cases to which they may not be considered applicable."

The Marquis of Dalhousie's opinion on the subject as expressed in 1849.

The following observations on the same subject were founded on personal observation:—

"For instance, a feudal chief has what is called a jagheer, that is, the Government rights in one or more villages in which he lives with his retainers. If the jagheer is one which ought to be resumed, by all means resume it; but if the whole or any part is to be upheld, it is one thing to

Mr. G. Campbell's observations on the same subject.

leave the accustomed management to the hands of the jagheerdar, and another to pay over to him the annual proceeds. The latter system he detests. To enable him to manage his barony we might find it necessary to give him, not the powers of an independent sovereign, but a certain moderate jurisdiction defined by law and subject to appeal to the European district officer. The rights of the zemindars would be defined, and they would still be better off than they were before. But it is the too common practice of the present day to consider the jagheerdar as a matter of course a tyrant, to take the management of the village at a considerable cost and trouble to Government, but to pay over to him the whole proceeds in money; thus giving him the means of mischief without contenting him. I think that this has been too much the case with regard to the Sikhs. During the Sikh rule they were of course the absolute masters of the zemindars, but now the tables are turned; the zemindars, a large and united body, bully the Sikh jagheerdars in every way, deprive them of their best dues, and even reclaim land which the Sikhs have themselves cultivated for many years. We do not attempt to give a reasonable support to the jagheerdar; but at once pronouncing him a tyrant, assume the whole management. Every claim to political privileges of any kind is treated with very great jealousy, every claim to pecuniary allowance with very great liberality. This sounds very well, but is extremely expensive to Government; and the habits and feelings of natives of the classes lately dominant are such, that they can in no way appreciate mere stipends. I believe that a Sikh had rather exercise a reasonable control over one village, than receive the revenue of a dozen; and as the case now stands, I must say that I think the Sikhs have been let down rather suddenly. I should see no objection to the retention for a time of petty personal jurisdictions, something like that of an English country gentleman who is a justice of the peace."

Campbell's "India as it may be," Chapter III., pages 162–3.

24. The foregoing extracts serve to show that, even in the judgment of those whose opinions were certainly not unduly favourable to the native aristocracy, there were immediately after annexation substantial reasons for according to the Sikh chiefs, and in particular to those of the Cis-Sutlej states, some limited exercise of administrative authority. Many years, however, elapsed without anything being done. But it may be that the delay has lent an additional value to the conferment of those powers which have now been granted, in pursuance of the announcement made by the Viceroy Earl Canning at the Durbar held at Lahore, that some among those present "would be shortly invited to assume the duties which belong to the hereditary chiefs and land-"holders of a loyal nation in times of peace."

The powers vested in chiefs and jagheerdars.

25. The jagheerdars of the plains have been invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, and can inflict fine up to two hundred rupees, and imprisonment not exceeding six months. The Rajas of Seeba and Nadown, whose domination in the Himalayan country is of great antiquity, are also empowered to award corporal punishment, to appoint their own police, to have their own gaols, and to appropriate fines.

The limits of Deputy Commissioners' interference.

26. An appeal is allowed in every case to the Deputy Commissioner, but he cannot reverse an order or censure a jagheerdar magistrate without the concurrence of the Commissioner.

Evidence of the wisdom and popularity of the measure.

27. The reports of the local officers, as well as the entire absence of complaint on the part of the people, leave no doubt that the admission of the jagheerdars to magisterial authority is equally wise and popular. Their jurisdiction has usually been confined to their own jagheers, but there is no good cause why it should not extend beyond, as is gradually being arranged. One of the most vexatious points of our judicial system is the distance which, even in petty cases, parties and witnesses have to travel; and though this inconvenience is mitigated in the Punjab by the exercise of criminal powers by the tehseeldars, still these officers have a great deal of other work, and there is room for the introduction of a class of resident magistrates of great local knowledge and influence, with benefit to the body politic.

Room for resident magistrates.

Honorary European magistrates appointed.

28. Honorary European magistrates selected from the independent community have recently been appointed at Simlah and Lahore, where there is a large English society.

## PART III.—POLICE.

Reform of the police commenced.

29. In this department a great administrative reform has been initiated in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Calcutta police committee, and subsequently embodied in Act V. of 1861.

Its original constitution in the Punjab.

30. At the close of last year the police consisted of two distinct bodies. The military police was composed of ten battalions of foot under native officers, of Jowahir Singh's contingent, the Suttee company, some foot levies, and of the mounted branch. The organization was purely military, and the duties such as could best be taken by a disciplined force, the guarding of treasuries, gaols, and tuhseels, escort of officers, &c. At the head quarters of each district a strong reserve was maintained for the purpose of effecting periodical reliefs, and for immediate action upon any sudden emergency. The force was under the orders of six captains of police, stationed at the principal places in the province. In the first days of our occupation of the Punjab the mounted police was instrumental in the suppression of the crime of dacoity, which was peculiarly rife in the Sikh doabs, and, from the recent disbandment of the Khalsa army, was a cause of alarm to the population and the Government. The whole force has since maintained its military efficiency. In 1857 its presence contributed essentially to the preservation of order; the duties of the disarmed Hindoostanees were taken by the police battalions, and the irregular Punjab regiments were thus enabled to proceed towards Delhi and Lucknow. The civil police was under an entirely distinct organization, similar to that in force in the older provinces. Each district contained a certain number of police posts. The men and native officers were appointed by and responsible to the district officer. They were armed and partially drilled; but did not constitute one embodied force subject to the same control, and subordinated in uniform gradations. They were purely a local constabulary for each district.

Duties of the military branch.

Efficiency of the force.

The civil police.

31. The cost of the two bodies for 1860–61 was as follows:— Cost of military and civil police.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Military police | Rs. | 26,54,002 |
| Civil | „ | 9,15,669 |
| Total | Rs. | 35,69,671 |

But in the estimates for 1861–62 this sum was reduced to about rupees 31,50,000, which better represents the average expense of the old system. In the large sum were included extra charges which accrued during the period of the mutinies.

32. The main objections to the old system were these:— Defects of the Punjab police.

1st. The union of police control and criminal jurisdiction in the person of the magistrate. It has been well said that if the magistrate acts as superintendent of police, "he will be bribing "spies, endeavouring to corrupt accomplices, laying himself out to hear what every tell-tale has to "say, and putting his wit to the utmost stretch for weeks perhaps to beat his adversary in the "game of detection," and will thus unfit himself for dispassionate adjudication on evidence which he has painfully prepared; and that, on the other hand, if he acts only as criminal judge, "the "superintendent of police then abandons all real concern with the detection of crime and the pro-"secution of criminals in the mass of cases, and leaves this important and delicate duty almost "wholly, in fact, to the native darogahs." Conflicting functions of the magistrate and superintendent of police. Minute by the Hon. J. P. Grant, dated 9th April 1857.

2nd. The great expense. The geographical position of the Punjab, abutting as it does on the countries of the wild fanatical Mahomedan tribes of the north-west, undoubtedly necessitates the maintenance of a strong and well-organized police force; but the military police, without material deterioration as regards drill and discipline, were susceptible of employment in the ordinary civil works; and while utilizing the men in this manner it was possible considerably to reduce their number, and to devote the money saved to strengthening the interior control by the appointment of European superintendents. The state of the case was not so much that the expense of the police establishment was excessive, as that it was not applied in the most economical manner; for a large part of the military police were always virtually unemployed. Expense of the double organization.

33. The first step, therefore, towards re-organization has been the fusion of the military with the civil police. The minimum number of men for each district having been fixed, the complement has been filled by selecting the best of the sepoys and burkundazes; the remainder have been discharged with gratuities. The new force under their officers have taken the place of the old, but the number of posts have been reduced. The number of mounted police is also less than formerly. Fusion of the two bodies effected.

34. The entire constabulary is under the orders of an Inspector-General, who is in direct communication with the Local Government. Subordinate to him are four Deputy Inspectors-General, whose control extends over all the police stationed in a territorial circuit comprising two or more revenue divisions. Under these again are the superintendents, one for each district, assisted by an uncovenanted officer. The subordinate grades are designated inspectors, deputy inspectors, sergeants, and constables. Grades of police officers.

35. The total cost of the new constabulary, exclusive of the Derajat and Peshawur divisions, is estimated to amount to 22 lakhs; of which the cost of European superintendence is at present rupees 3,60,000. Cost of the new force.

36. In the Derajat and Peshawur divisions the police are still directly subordinate to the magisterial authorities. The districts being contiguous to the Affghan and Belooch hills, are exposed to frequent and formidable raids from numerous marauding tribes. The security of our subjects is there no simple matter of police protection, but may require for its preservation diplomatic negotiation or military reprisals. The political skein is so intricate that the several threads must be held by one hand. The police of these divisions has, however, been subjected to complete revision. The details of retrenchment have not yet been reported, but a considerable saving has been effected. Police of the frontier divisions.

37. The police in large towns and cities has also been reformed. Heretofore it was composed of two bodies: the thannah or station police paid by Government; and the town watchmen for each ward paid from municipal funds. The two bodies have now been formed into one, paid from the local taxes, and organized like the regular constabulary. Each man has his appointed beat, and is periodically relieved. No part of the new system has given so much satisfaction to the people as the substitution in towns of a vigilant and respectable set of policemen for the old watchmen. Urban constabulary.

38. For the preservation of external order, or for the suppression of violent open crime or popular riots, there can be little doubt that the new constabulary will be found sufficient. But one of the chief reproaches against the Indian police has always been that much of the crime committed is never reported. Segregated in hamlets, each village community forms a society complete in itself and independent of others. In the Punjab this indivisible constitution has been for the most part studiously preserved. The shares of each member, and of the united brotherhood in the land, have been defined and recorded. The relations of the brotherhood to the traders, menials, and non-proprietary residents have been fixed. The connexion with the Government officials is carried on by appointed representatives, and under the common fiscal and general responsibility of the whole community. This corporate constitution much lightens the work of Government. Society is already grouped in sections, bound together naturally, as they never could be by political artifice, with an interior organization sufficient for the control of all the members. In our early management of the rural police we, to some extent, deranged the symmetry of this rustic economy. Watchmen were appointed who, being removable only by the magistrate, gradually ignored their subordination to the heads of the village, on which their salaries were a heavy additional tax. The direct responsibility of the community for the reports and detection of crime was weakened by the intermediate position occupied by the chowkeedar. At the same time New police how far efficient. Peculiar constitution of rural society in the Punjab. Its political advantages. Not attended to in our police arrangements. Irregular independence of the chowkeedars.

chowkeedars themselves were inefficient. The community, looking on him as a spy, gave him little information: the watch and ward of the village was performed, as from time immemorial, either by the burwala or reporter, who was still a village servant, or by several watchers taking it in turn; and when any banded attack had to be repressed, the chowkeedar, undrilled and ill-armed, was of no service whatever; information could be better procured from the lumburdars; watching could be better effected without the chowkeedar, and for defence the villagers could depend on themselves. The experiment has therefore been tried of dismissing the chowkeedars, and of requiring the headmen of villages to report to the regular police the occurrences of the week. The community will still have to keep a burwala or reporter, but he will be their servant, and look to them only for orders and his pay. They will be jointly responsible themselves for the detection of crime. The experiment has as yet been tried only in the Lahore division, where it has met with success. It is proposed that one-third of the former pay of the chowkeedars shall go towards the expense of the regular constabulary in rural districts; the remainder will be remitted to the village community.

Their inefficiency.

Dismissal of the chowkeedars as an experiment.

Saving of expense to the villages and the State.

39. Freed as they will certainly be from much petty annoyance, the lumburdars are still too numerous a body to be influenced in the mass by our officers. They are too much wrapped up in the affairs of their own villages to care much for the general interests of the State. The absence of a privileged class of representative men, whose welfare is identified with that of the Government, makes a gulf between us and our subjects productive of mutual misunderstanding. The Sikh Government, though native to the country, did not dispense with such a class. In every talooqua or hundred was some landholder endowed with a freehold by the State and specially attached to its interests. This class has been partially preserved under our revenue arrangements. It forms to a foreign Government a most useful link in the political chain. A stipendiary official cannot penetrate into the social life of the people; it is not perhaps desirable that he should; but it is of great advantage to Government to be able to watch and direct the electricity of popular opinion, which may otherwise unexpectedly explode. We need men with the leisure, the knowledge, and the zeal to enable them to observe and report the transitions of native thought and habits, and to familiarize us with their tendencies. Such information is almost indispensable to the successful working of the police, and the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore authorized the grant of inams of land of the value of rupees 150 or 200 per annum, debitable to the police department, to selected zemindars, who become responsible for reporting to the police the crime which may occur amongst the members of a particular tribe or the inhabitants of a cluster of villages. The experiment requires to be skilfully managed, as the nomination of an individual creates jealousy and heartburning; but in the Goojranwala district under the supervision of the Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. Forsyth, it has worked well, and is now in course of trial in the sparsely-peopled tracts of the Mooltan division.

Difficult from their numbers to move the lumburdars.

Sikh policy.

Appointment of honorary police chowdries.

40. The plan adopted in the Sealkote district, of settling the thieving families of Sansees and Pukeewaras on waste land belonging to Government, has thriven during the year. Some agricultural live stock has been accumulated by the men, and many of the children have been sent to school. Altogether, 372 Sansees and 381 Pukeewaras are employed in husbandry. It is observable that in 1860 the number of burglaries in Sealkote fell from 344 to 284, and of thefts from 560 to 427. In Ferozepoor also, where bad characters in default of giving security are worked on the roads, thefts decreased from 340 to 277. In 23 out of 33 districts there was a considerable increase of theft. The ordinary police arrangements completely fail in the detection of petty thefts and burglaries; and it is a question of much interest, whether or not special restrictive measures used against notorious criminal classes can be made effectual to check the spread of those crimes.

Sealkote reformatory farms.

Coincident declension of predatory felonies in the district.

## PART IV.—GAOLS.

41. The gaol statistics for the year exhibit satisfactory results.

The statistics show satisfactory results.

42. The number of admissions during the year was 23,187, being an increase of 1,070 on that of the preceding year. Of these 7,295 were released by acquittal or appeal. There were also 1,790 convicts released on payment of fine or flogging. The number of convicts in gaol at the end of 1860 was 10,504, or 352 in excess of the number at the end of 1859. The penal statistics show that 16,048 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 36,034 to other penalties not necessarily involving imprisonment. The remarkable healthiness which prevailed in 1859 has continued during the past year, the only exception in this respect being the gaol at Peshawur. The per-centage of sick to strength throughout the territories under this Government was 3·88; that of mortality 2·33; the cost of each prisoner has been rupees 20 15A. 8P., or a little more than rupees 4 in excess of what it was in the preceding year. This enhanced rate is owing to the high prices of food which have prevailed during the year. The gross expenditure on account of gaols has been rupees 418,043, against which there is a set-off of rupees 169,902, being money realized and expenditure saved by the labour of convicts. The number of juvenile and female convicts has somewhat decreased, but that of second and third convictions has slightly increased. Better progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners than in the preceding year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

The gaols maintain their character for healthiness.

Increased cost of prisoners owing to high price of grain.

Progress in the instruction of prisoners.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Able to read and write, | 1859 | 496 |
| ,, | 1860 | 600 |
| | Increase | 104 |
| Able to read only, | 1859 | 3,194 |
| ,, | 1860 | 3,802 |
| | Increase | 608 |

There has also been some advance in the manufacturing department. The profits for 1859 were rupees 52,406, and for 1860 rupees 57,837, showing an increase of rupees 5,431, and this result

Also in manufacturing department.

has been obtained with a fewer number of prisoners. The average of these profits, calculated over the whole number of prisoners in gaol, was,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For 1859 | - - | Rupees 4 9 5 |
| 1860 | - - - | 5 12 5 |

The number of escapes during the year was 11, of which five were recaptured. Escapes.

43. The system of employing as monitors or guards within the wards selected convicts who are excused all other labour, referred to in the report for last year as being tried in the Lahore central gaol, has been found to work efficiently under the vigilant supervision of Doctor Dallas. The Inspector-General is himself opposed to the scheme, which he considers incompatible with the primary object of penal incarceration; but in practice no inconvenience has as yet resulted. Efficiency of the monitor system.

44. The labour of the prisoners in the central gaol at Lahore has been let out to a contractor for three years for the average annual sum of 10,000 rupees, and every facility and encouragement will be given to this mode of disposing of prison labour. Many articles required for the Government departments can be well made by the prisoners, and with a clear saving to the State. Gaol labour leased to a contractor.

45. The gaols marginally noted have been closed during the year, and it is estimated that a saving of rupees 57,913 will accrue from the measure; whilst concentration of convicts in fewer prisons conduces to discipline and good supervision. Gaols abolished, and saving effected thereby.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lahore District Gaol. | Loodianah. | Leiah. |
| Sealkote. | Goojerat. | Goorgaon. |
| Goordaspore. | Muzuffurghur. | Kurnal. |
| Simlah. | Huzara. | Jhujjur. |

46. On the whole, the tendency of prison management during the year has been towards improvement. In point of economy, cleanliness, and good order, the state of the gaols is highly satisfactory; education has been more attended to; incentives to good conduct are afforded, as some think, to an extreme degree; the labour of the prisoners has been more profitably employed; but in this respect much remains to be done. The success which has been attained is mainly due to the long, active, and deserving superintendence exercised by Doctor Hathaway. General results satisfactory.

## SECTION II.—REVENUE.

### PART I.—LAND TAX.

47. Owing to changes of account, there is some difficulty in accurately comparing in detail the permanent land revenue, its miscellaneous adjuncts, and the tribute and service commutation dues of dependent states for 1859-60 and 1860-61. For the purposes of this report, however, it will be sufficient to show the whole under one head, premising that the balances are exclusively on account of land revenue:— Comparison of the demands, receipts, and balances.

| Year. | Demands. | Collections. | Balances. | Particulars of Balances. | | | | Per-centage on demand. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | In train of liquidation. | Doubtful or undetermined. | Irrecoverable. | Nominal. | Of Collections. | Of Balances. |
| 1859-60 | 1,94,87,744 | 1,91,03,921 | 3,83,823 | 30,695 | 52,846 | 1,50,142 | 1,50,142 | 97 14 5 | 2 1 7 |
| 1860-61 | 1,92,93,580 | 1,80,52,738 | 12,40,942 | 60,773 | 5,48,309 | 4,67,015 | 1,64,845 | 93 5 8 | 6 10 4 |

48. The collections for 1860-61 are thus divided:— Collections how divided.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Land tax - - - - | Rupees | 1,70,95,090 |
| Tribute and service commutation - | „ | 4,45,460 |
| Miscellaneous - - - | „ | 5,12,188 |

49. The difference between the demand of the two years amounts to rupees 1,93,824. This is more than accounted for by the alienation by sale to the chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej states of a portion of the Jhujjur district, the land revenue of which amounted to rupees 2,07,105. Difference in the demand accounted for.

50. Excluding the nominal balances, a real deficit of nearly 11 lakhs is shown, which has accrued owing to the failure of the periodical rains, and the consequent entire miscarriage in unirrigated tracts of the autumnal harvest. The drought has been most felt in the Delhi territory and the Cis-Sutlej states bordering thereon. The following exhibits how the revenue of the several districts has been affected:— Cause of balances. Divisions most affected by drought.

| Districts. | Amount of Balances. | Per-centage on total Revenue. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. A. P. |
| Delhi - - - | 63,066 | 16 4 0 |
| Goorgaon - - - | 2,76,092 | 23 2 3 |
| Kurnal - - - | 37,067 | 4 9 11 |
| Hissar - - - | 1,05,103 | 23 7 5 |
| Rohtuck - - - | 2,74,544 | 28 9 8 |
| Sirsa - - - | 85,182 | 45 4 6 |
| Umbalah - - - | 88,002 | 19 7 1 |
| Thunesur - - - | 1,44,545 | 36 14 5 |
| | 10,73,601 | 22 5 4 |

In the remaining divisions, north and west of the Sutlej, the revenue due for 1860-61 was fully realized.

| Divisions. | Per-centage of Revenue realized. |
|---|---|
| | RS. A. P. |
| Trans-Sutlej States - - - | 99 7 6 |
| Umritsur - - - - | 99 12 0 |
| Lahore - - - - - | 98 13 3 |
| Rawul Pindee - - - - | 99 5 4 |
| Mooltan - - - - - | 97 4 11 |
| Derajat - - - - - | 96 15 0 |
| Peshawur - - - - | 98 6 5 |

High prices profitable to agriculturists.

51. The high price of grain caused by the great demand for food has enabled the agriculturists to realize large profits, wherever their crops could be matured.

History of the drought and its effects in the Delhi territory and Cis-Sutlej states.

52. In 1859-60 the Delhi territory suffered from want of rain. The great Nujjufghur Jheel or lake became entirely dry, "a thing never before known within the memory of any one."* The villages dependent for irrigation on the Nujjufghur Jheel or its feeder, the Sahibee Nuddee, suffered much distress, and the unirrigated tracts of the southern Pergunnah of Delhi and of Pergunnahs Rewaree and Bhora in Goorgaon yielded scanty harvests. The drought was not less felt in the Jhujjur and Rohtuck districts of the Hissar division. The Delhi territory, except where irrigated by the Western Jumna canal or moistened by its vicinity to the Jumna, is naturally sterile. The average fall of rain is small; the soil sandy; water brackish and deep below the surface of the soil, which is in parts diversified by rocks and ravines. A portion of the population are Goojurs and Mewattees, and indifferent husbandmen. The khureef crops partially failed in Umbalah and entirely in Thunesur and Loodianah. Grass dried up, and the herds were taken away from the villages to graze in the valleys inside the Sewalik range, or on the banks of the rivers.

53. The rains of 1860 almost completely failed in the country between the Jumna and Sutlej; and except where irrigation was available, no autumn or spring crop could be sown. The effects of the previous drought and of the confusion which had reigned during the period of the mutinies soon became visible. Women and children were to be seen in crowds picking wild berries for food. Old unwholesome grain was sold in the bazaars. Numerous deaths from starvation were reported.

Measures taken for the relief of the people.

Herds of cattle perished, and general emigrations from the famine-stricken tract took place. The Lieutenant-Governor immediately directed the district officers to provide work on which unskilled labourers could be employed. The construction of earthen roads and dams, and the excavation of tanks, were those found to be best adapted to the necessities of the people. Simultaneously subscriptions for the relief of the starving poor were raised in all parts of the province. To these an equal sum was added by Government. Large contributions were subsequently received from Bombay, Calcutta, and England; and at the end of May charitable funds to the amount of 40,000*l.* had been received; relief and work were provided by local committees. In the town of Delhi as many as 30,000 persons daily received food from the charitable fund, at the same time that 16,000 were maintained in the villages of the district. For the same purpose a sum ultimately increased to 35,000 rupees a month was allotted in the Goorgaon district, where the famine has been most severely felt. Smaller sums were allotted to the districts of the Hissar division and Kurnal, Thunesur, and Umbalah. No correct record of the mortality caused by the famine has been kept, but it must have been considerable.

Cholera in the Goorgaon district.

54. The Goorgaon district during the month of June (1861) has suffered from the ravages of cholera, to which many of the populations may have been pre-disposed by privation.

Improved prospects of 1861–62.

55. It is consolatory to be able to report, after recording a visitation which human power can at best but inadequately alleviate, that the periodical rains of 1861 have set in most favourably. It is, however, doubtful if the agriculturists, impoverished as many of them have become, could have effectually entered upon the tillage of the soil at the right time, had not arrangements been made by Government to supply them at once with advances for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle. Charitable grants for similar purposes have also been made by the relief committees.

Valuable services of the Reverend C. Sloggett and the civil authorities.

56. In concluding this portion of the subject the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his sense of the valuable services rendered by the Revrend C. Sloggett in his capacity of honorary Secretary to the Punjab Famine Relief Fund. The acknowledgments of the Government are equally due to the civil authorities of the afflicted districts for their active and benevolent exertions.

Coercive process rarely resorted to.

57. Notwithstanding the inauspiciousness of the seasons, coercive processes used in the collection of the land revenue were rarely resorted to. The number of dustuks or notices issued was 36,670, less by one-fourth than in the previous year. There were 28 cases of personal confinement; 48 of distraint of personal property; 3 of sequestration; and 2 of alienation of proprietary right.

* Commissioner's Report.

58. Suits relating to rights in the soil are in the Punjab finally decided in the Revenue Department. It will be seen from the following return that the work is onerous:— Number of revenue suits and appeals disposed of.

| Description of Case. | Number disposed of. | | Pending at close of 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | |
| Original regular suits - - - - - - | 11,729 | 15,440 | Not reported. |
| Appeals from subordinates to Deputy Commissioner - | 1,905 | 2,546 | 134 |
| Appeals from ditto to Commissioner - - | 3,357 | 3,695 | 194 |
| Appeals from Commissioner to Financial Commissioner - | 844 | 798 | 41 |

## PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

59. In the collections on account of excise on intoxicating liquors there has been, exclusive of the loss caused by the alienation of a portion of the Delhi territory, a decrease of rupees 82,484, attributable, especially in the Delhi territory, to the unfavourable character of the season. The gross collections for 1860-61 amounted to rupees 4,18,656. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the issue of the experiment of establishing Sudder distilleries in Oudh before introducing them into the Punjab, though the measure is warmly advocated by the Financial Commissioner. Excise on liquor causes of decrea of income. Sudder distilleri

60. There was also from the same causes a decrease of rupees 10,596 in the yield of the excise on intoxicating drugs, which amounted to rupees 2,38,751. On the subject of Opium a report is about to be submitted to the Supreme Government. In the plains the cultivation does not exceed 5,000 acres. But in the Kangra Hills opium of good quality is grown, manufactured and exported both into Thibet and into the Punjab provinces. Excise on drug causes of decre Opium—a repo about to be sub mitted on this subject.

## PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

61. The receipts under this head show an increase of no less than rupees 12,48,205. The total collections for 1860-61 amount to rupees 62,04,374. The revenue was realized in the two years from the several departments in the following proportions:— Increase of revenue under th heads.

| | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|
| Delhi customs line - - - - - - | 27,06,619 | 33,73,778 |
| Indus preventive line and Scinde Saugor salt revenue department. | 21,69,707 | 27,40,720 |
| Trans-Indus - - - - - - - | 78,690 | 87,855 |
| Sutlej preventive line - - - - - | 1,153 | 2,021 |
| | 49,56,169 | 62,04,374 |

The duty on salt imported across the Delhi customs line was in the month of March 1861 raised from rupees 2 8 to rupees 3 per maund. It is in contemplation to raise the price of salt at the mines of Pind Dadun Khan from rupees 2 2 to rupees 2 8 per maund. Arrangements are also being made for the imposition of a duty on saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej. Such produce already pays duty on crossing the Delhi customs line. The revenue from customs and salt now equals one-third of the land tax. It is not, however, levied exclusively from the population of the Punjab. Intention to ra the duty at the Scinde Saugor salt mines; an impose a duty saccharine prod passing down t Sutlej.

## PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

62. As might be anticipated in a year of drought, there has been large increase of canal or water revenue, amounting to rupees 2,23,135. The gross collections for 1860-61 amount to rupees 7,12,574. Increase of wa revenue owing drought.

## PART V.—OCTROI AND INCOME TAXES.

63. The octroi remained in force as a source of imperial revenue up to the end of October 1860. The gross collections during six months amounted to rupees 10,35,267, which, added to the collections of the last six months of 1859-60, make up the income for one year to rupees 20,11,074. For the last six months of 1860-61 the income tax was collected. The Lieutenant-Governor's instructions under which this tax was assessed will be found in the Appendix I. In general it has been found unadvisable to serve the notices and forms required by the Act. They have been distributed only to natives of considerable wealth and to Europeans. The actual method of assessment has been left in a great measure to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners. In the towns of Delhi and Peshawur the assessor has fixed the quota of each individual. At Lahore and Umritsur a total was fixed for each guild or trade, which the members willingly apportioned amongst themselves. The licence tax was fixed at the same time, but has not been collected. The dissatisfaction which was at first felt at the imposition of the tax has, in some degree, worn away; but in every town there is a large party of the traders who would hail with gladness the revival of the octroi. It is obvious that the rich have a direct interest in evading the equitable assessment of the income tax, and the ignorance of the poorer classes leads them to unite in the opposition. It is probable, however, that a year's experience will enlighten the common people as to their true interests. Amount collect from octroi for the first half of the year. Income tax col lected during t last six months Modes of assess ment adopted. Dissatisfaction with the incom tax has worn aw

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Amount of income tax collected during six months.

64. The demand on account of income tax amounts only to rupees 3,99,674 for six months The following figures show the proportion to be paid by each division :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Delhi | Rs. 57,493 |
| Hissar | 22,525 |
| Cis-Sutlej States | 41,188 |
| Trans-Sutlej State | 30,471 |
| Lahore | 28,047 |
| Umritsur | 1,19,802 |
| Rawul Pindee | 32,145 |
| Mooltan | 28,179 |
| Derajat | 24,928 |
| Peshawur | 14,896 |

Care taken to ensure light assessment.

65. Extreme care has been taken to ensure a really light and moderate assessment at the beginning. The result (even allowing that the estimate of income is below the mark) is strongly indicative of the poverty of the non-agricultural portion of the population. It is of great importance, however, to have asserted the principle that the mercantile community, whose interests are peculiarly secured under our Government, shall contribute in a fair degree to its expenses.

## PART VI.—STAMPS.

(Exclusive of postage stamps.)

Revenue from law stamps much in excess of that derived in 1858-59, though less when compared with that of 1859-60, which was an exceptional year.

66. Under this head, notwithstanding the introduction of the Stamp Act (the effect of which is to double the cost of law stamps in the Punjab), there has been a decrease of rupees 86,555. The extraordinary income of 1859-60, amounting to rupees 7,36,701 (according to the most recent return) was due to the increase of litigation during that year, owing to a change in the period of limitation of suits. Compared with the income of 1858-59, viz., rupees 4,17,335, the return of the year under review, amounting to rupees 6,51,046, shows a large excess. The Financial Commissioner has observed that the provisions of the Acts are not as yet strictly complied with. He adds that "the bulk of the transactions of our agricultural population, however, are upon so "small a scale, that the provisions of the Act, if strictly observed, would, I believe, be almost in- "tolerable; and it is my opinion that if the use of day books and ledgers of stamped paper were "permitted in lieu of stamped bonds and receipts for all sums under five or even ten rupees, the "arrangement would be advantageous to all parties."

Remarks of the Financial Commissioner, and his suggestion that the use of account books of stamped paper would be advantageous.

Aggregate increase of revenue.

67. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that there has been an aggregate increase of revenue from all sources of rupees 3,19,922. The actual collections from land revenue of all kinds have diminished by rupees 10,51,283. Of this sum, rupees 2,07,105 are nominal, being the land revenue of the Jhujjur district, sold. The remainder, rupees 8,44,178, is the loss caused by the failure of the autumnal crop; and the decline of rupees 82,484 in the abkaree income is due to the same cause. It is satisfactory to observe that while these losses are temporary and inevitable from calamity of season, there has been an increase of rupees 12,50,598 in the salt and customs revenue, of which a large proportion is likely to be permanent; of rupees 2,23,135 in the canal income, due to the extension of irrigation in a rainless season; and of rupees 3,39,014 from income tax, which, however, unless the licence tax be imposed, will not re-appear. On the whole, considering the character of the season, the collection of revenue has been more punctual than could have been anticipated.

| Year. | | Land Tax, including Tribute and Miscellaneous. | Spirits, Drugs, and Opium. | Salt and Customs. | Canal Income. | Trade and Income Tax. | Stamps. | Postal, Toshakhana, and Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859-60 | Rs. | 1,91,03,921 | 7,45,357 | 49,56,913 | 4,89,439 | 9,75,807 | 7,36,702 | 18,77,547 | 2,88,85,686 |
| | £ | 19,10,392 | 74,535 | 495,691 | 48,943 | 97,580 | 73,670 | 1,87,754 | 28,88,568 |
| 1860-61 | Rs. | 1,80,52,638 | 6,18,463 | 62,07,511 | 7,12,574 | 13,14,821 | 6,50,946 | 16,48,655 | 2,92,05,608 |
| | £ | 1,805,263 | 61,846 | 6,20,751 | 71,257 | 1,31,482 | 65,094 | 1,64,865 | 29,20,560 |
| Difference | Rs. | −10,51,283 | −1,26,894 | +12,50,598 | +2,23,135 | +3,39,014 | −85,756 | −2,28,892 | +3,19,922 |
| | £ | −105,128 | −12,689 | +1,25,059 | +22,313 | +33,901 | −8,575 | −22,889 | +31,992 |

## SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Cause of changes explained last year.

68. In the last report the causes which led to the superintendence of the tehsilee and village vernacular schools being imposed on the district officers, whilst the direction of the training schools for vernacular teachers and of the zillah Anglo-vernacular schools was reserved to the inspectors of public instruction, were explained at length. The results by which during the past year the change has been followed will now be briefly noted.

Causes of diminished attendance.

69. Several circumstances combined have tended to diminish the attendance on the vernacular schools. The famine and the dearness of provisions would at any time have had this effect; but during the past year the levy of tuition fees has been strictly enforced, and the expenses of living and education have thus simultaneously increased. New rules striking off from the registers the names of scholars absent for a certain period have also been introduced. Many of the best teachers have been temporarily withdrawn from their own schools to pass through a course of instruction in the training institutions, and some of the tehsilee have become zillah schools.

Reduced number of tehsilee schools and of scholars.

70. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that the number of pupils at the vernacular schools is less than at the end of 1859-60. There are now only 123 instead of 140 tehsilee schools, with 6,437 instead of 10,353 scholars, and an average daily attendance of 4,564 instead of 7,636.

71. The village schools also have been reduced from 1,704 to 1,686, the number of scholars has fallen from 37,000 to 32,165, and the daily attendance from about 30,000 to 26,867. Number of village schools also reduced.

72. It is believed, however, that the decline of these schools will not long endure. The causes from which it has occurred are for the most part fortuitous, and in more prosperous years the attendance may be expected to increase under a stricter system and improved tuition. Expected improvement.

73. The management of the civil authorities has been found to be defective in one respect. Many of the tehsildars are not competent to conduct any searching examination even of these elementary schools. A qualified native drawing a salary (varying with the number of schools), and travelling allowance, has therefore been placed at the disposal of each district officer for the purpose of supervising the educational details of the schools in a manner less superficial than that in which the visitation of the tehsildar is necessarily conducted. Incompetency of tehsildar to supervise, and appointment of a qualified native.

74. No more elaborate inspection is as yet required, nor would it repay the cost. In general these schools are in the lowest stage of development. To expend large sums on their supervision before infusing some principle of improvement would be useless. The true means of unfolding their powers must be inward, not external, and can be attained only by educating the teachers. But the work is one of time. The incumbent teachers cannot be set aside without alienating the people. They are averse too to quit their homes for any length of time, and it has been found necessary to limit their first attendance at the normal schools to six months. But it has been proved that this training, slight as it must be, is sufficient to create a marked difference in the management of a village school. The trained master, though he may not much increase his knowledge, acquires a better method of communicating it, and a clearer view of his own deficiencies. Deficiency of the present teacher, and difficulty of setting him aside.

75. The normal schools are eight in number, and are placed at Delhi, Umbalah, Jullundur, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Dehra Ismael Khan, and Peshawur. The number of teachers receiving instruction increased during the year from 325 to 431, and the daily attendance from 292 to 352. Of the teachers, 334 were Mahomedans and only 111 Hindoos; altogether 273 received certificates of proficiency. A manual of directions has been furnished to the teachers in training, relating to their attendance, conduct, and studies. No striking improvement in vernacular education can be looked for until the present generation of teachers has passed away. In the meantime the vain fears of the people on the subject are being rapidly dispersed. Normal schools.

76. In accordance with the scheme initiated in 1859–60, the number of superior zillah schools has been raised from 6 to 20; and the number of inferior reduced from 6 to 3. The number of scholars at the close of the year was 2,309, and the average daily attendance throughout the twelvemonth 2,018. Zillah schools

77. The following extract from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1860–61 will explain the general character of these important schools:—

"The curriculum for zillah schools has been framed on the basis of that adopted after long experience in the school classes of the Government colleges and high schools of the North-western Provinces. The main principles observed in it are, that classification must depend on the English attainments of pupils. Nothing but confusion and failure result from attempting to preserve a separate classification for English and vernacular studies. Distinct departments in each language with the boys arranged in classes according to their attainments in each was tried for many years; but with the concurrence of every educational officer of experience that system has been superseded of late years by that which I have adopted. It will be some time before it can work smoothly, for many boys who are now mere beginners of the English language have made considerable progress in the vernacular, and by the new classification being in a low class, are required to read very simple Oordoo works. These, however, they can master very quickly, and by applying the spare hours of their vernacular studies to pushing on in English, they will be able to qualify themselves before their class fellows for promotion to a higher class. The greater intelligence too they have gained by their vernacular studies will assist them considerably in conquering the difficulties of English, so that their rise will doubtless be rapid, until they reach the class for which they are fitted both by their acquirements in English and in the vernacular. Another principle is, that English shall be taught simply as a language during the first few years of a boy's education. General knowledge he must acquire through the medium of his own tongue until he is sufficiently conversant with English to understand an English work on any subject like arithmetic, history, or geography, with tolerable ease. Having acquired some proficiency in these subjects by his previous course of reading, he will in the higher classes be able to revise his knowledge with the aid of more advanced English treatises.

"The curriculum being designed theoretically for boys who are supposed to have no knowledge either of English or the vernacular, on entering a Government school, the greater time in the lower classes is prescribed for the study of the latter, which is of the first importance. Practically most boys entering zillah schools have some knowledge of their own tongue, and so more time can be given by them to the acquisition of English. As the pupil advances to the upper classes, the time for studying English is gradually increased, and that allowed for the vernacular appears rather short in consequence; it must be remembered that a pupil of that standing has acquired such a mastery of his own language as to be able to carry on his vernacular studies to a great extent out of school hours, and almost without the aid of a master.

"The object aimed at in this curriculum is to educate a pupil up to the standard of the Calcutta University, and all the studies lead gradually up to that point. For this purpose the test books in the first or highest vernacular class will be those ordained by the University for candidates for matriculation at the next December's matriculation."

78. The progress of the zillah schools has been retarded by the difficulty experienced in procuring efficient English masters, and a supply of the requisite books. Progress of zillal schools, why retarded.

79. The following description of the Delhi zillah school, which is one of the best, will give a clear idea of the actual condition of these institutions at the present time:— Delhi zillah school.

"The number of scholars has increased from 277 to 344 at the close of the year; the average daily attendance from 218 to 339. No less than 289 boys are learning English. The number of

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Hindoos is greatly in excess of Mahomedans, there being 324 of the former and 17 of the latter. I held a very strict examination of this school in December last, chiefly by written papers, and was well satisfied by the progress of the classes since the previous annual examination. Lala Ramchundra, the head master, had evidently exerted himself to improve the institution; and had been ably assisted by Wuzeer Ali and the rest of his educational staff. At the same time many defects were brought to light, which the masters are now endeavouring to rectify. Translation and composition in English were found, as might have been expected, the weakest point in the study of the upper classess. The lower classes struck me as very promising indeed. Great attention had been paid to English writing, and marked improvement in this respect was visible. The English pronunciation of the pupils struck his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as decidedly faulty when he briefly inspected the institution in February last. The public distribution of prizes and scholarships took place in the middle of March; and, owing to circumstances, was not so well attended as it usually has been. The native gentlemen who gave scholarships last year continue them for this, and another was added."

Satisfactory progress of the Lahore zillah school.

80. The Lahore zillah school, in which there is a class exclusively for the sons of the native chiefs and gentry, has made satisfactory progress under Mr. Beddy, the head master.

Zillah schools established in certain districts.

81. Zillah schools in various stages of advancement are now established at the following places:—

UMBALAH CIRCLE.—Delhi, Goorgaon, Ferozepore, Thuneysur, Simla, Rohtuck, Hissar, Jhujjur, and Kurnal.

There are also excellent Anglo-vernacular schools under the direction of missionaries at Delhi, Umbalah, and Loodianah.

LAHORE CIRCLE.—Rahon, Hoshiarpore, Umritsur, Buttala, Lahore, Goojranwalah, Mooltan, Jhung, and Sealkote.

82. In this circle also are very good missionary schools. That at Lahore under the able and experienced superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Foreman is considered the best in the Punjab provinces. The others are at Umritsur, Mooltan, and Sealkote.

RAWUL PINDEE CIRCLE.—Goojrat, Shahpore, Jhelum, Dehra Ghazee Khan, and Abbottabad.

Missionary school.

83. There is also a missionary school at Rawul Pindee, and a smaller one at Khairabad, attended chiefly by the sepoys of the 24th Punjab infantry, which is composed of Muzbee Sikhs. The school at Peshawur under the direction of the Reverend Mr. J. McCarthy, is, with reference to the character of the population, a remarkable institution. It contains 135 boys, and there is a branch school in the cantonments, which contains 45. It is a promising sign that some of the Mahomedan khans of the frontier have sent their sons to this school.

School houses.

84. During the year many zillah and village school houses have been erected.

Grants-in-aid to missionary and private schools.

85. The sums granted in aid of missionary and private institutions amount to rupees 2,337 per mensem, or 2,800*l.* per annum.

Girls' schools.

86. There are now 38 schools for females, containing 812 girls, with an average daily attendance of 671. Of these schools 29 are in the Julundhur district, and have been established through the personal influence of Captain Elphinstone, the Deputy Commissioner.

"He commenced by impressing on the people the importance of educating their daughters as "well as their sons. This being admitted, he encouraged those who showed the greatest readiness "to support his views to open a school, and promised pecuniary aid on the part of Government. "Several of the old indigenous tutors who were in the habit of teaching the Koran by rote, have "been induced by the offer of regular salaries to agree that they will give up teaching the Koran "during school hours and steadily pursue the Government scheme of studies. The attendance "has been enlarged by the liberal distribution of books and presents in cash and clothes."*

Statistics of cost.

87. The following table exhibits the cost of the several classes of schools and the aggregate expenditure on education during the year:—

| Present No. of Schools. | Description of School. | Aggregate expenditure from all sources. | Chargeable to Imperial Revenues. | Chargeable to one per cent. Educational Cess Fund. | Cost of educating each Pupil. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total cost, 1859–60. | Total cost, 1860–61. | Cost to Government, 1859–60. | Cost to Government, 1860–61. |
| 20 | Superior Zillah Schools - | 55,306 | 43,025 | — | 24 14 0 | 35 5 1 | 12 1 0 | 24 5 10 |
| 3 | Inferior Zillah Schools - | 2,610 | 2,520 | — | — | 10 5 9 | — | 10 0 0 |
| 123 | Tehsili Schools - - | 35,470 | 958 | 32,764 | 5 14 9 | 6 7 10 | 5 9 0 | 0 2 9 |
| 1,686 | Village Schools - - | 1,24,773 | 1,620 | 1,22,358 | 4 8 4 | 4 10 3 | — | 0 1 0 |
| 38 | Female Schools - - | 1,426 | 2 | 605 | 8 1 11 | 2 2 0 | 8 1 11 | 0 0 1 |
| 10 | Private Schools (superior) - | 35,395 | 16,320 | — | 11 8 0 | 22 15 3 | 3 3 0 | 10 0 11 |
| 10 | Private Schools (inferior) - | 9,399 | 3,709 | — | 22 1 0 | 25 10 11 | 7 10 0 | 8 9 7 |
| 8 | Normal Schools - - | 29,998 | 9,881 | 20,059 | 52 3 0 | 85 3 6 | 52 3 0 | 28 1 1 |
| | General establishment and other charges. | 1,07,501 | 67,877 | 39,624 | — | — | — | — |
| | Excess of receipts over charges | 16,632 | 2,941 | 13,691 | — | — | — | — |
| | Total - - | 4,18,510 | 1,48,853 | 2,29,101 | | | | |

Inadequacy of present means for the general diffusion of learning.

88. It will be observed that the sum granted by the State has not exceeded 15,000*l.* But the state of the imperial revenues has not admitted of a larger grant being made. The total population of the ten commissionerships of the Punjab provinces is 14,794,611 souls. If it be assumed that one-eighth is formed of children of a school-going age, then at the cheapest rate of education, or rupees 4 8, a sum of rupees 83,21,967 is required for the general diffusion of the most elementary learning. It will be long before funds so large can be provided; but, with improved

* Director's Report, 1860–61.

finances, it is hoped that a liberal support of the institutions, which during the past year have been placed on firm foundations, will not be denied by a Government, the safety as well as the duty of which consists in the dissipation of ignorance and error.

The Bible.

89. Copies of the Holy Scriptures in English, the vernacular, and Romanized Oordoo have been placed in the libraries of all Government schools; and to pupils desiring it, instruction may be given in the Bible out of school hours by Christian teachers, whether native or English.

Medical college.

90. The year 1860-61 will be memorable for the opening of the Medical College at Lahore. The students qualifying for appointment as sub-assistant surgeons are as yet only five in number. The lower class for native doctors contains about 40 or 50 pupils. The college is under the direction of Mr. Scriven as principal, and Dr. Brown as chemical examiner.

Captain Fuller.

91. The educational department has remained under the active and systematic control of Captain Fuller, who has given full effect to the reforms devised by the Lieutenant-Governor.

## SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Outlay on military works less than in previous year.

92. During the year under review the outlay on *Military Works* has been less than in previous years: larger progress has been made in works of *Internal Improvement.*

General summary.

93. The following general summary shows the classification of the public works of the Punjab provinces, with the estimated and actual expenditure under each head during the year. These figures are the general totals, including new works provided for, emergent works not provided for, &c., &c., and all repairs:—

| | Expenditure 1860-61. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Proposed. | Sanctioned. | Actual. |
| Military - - - - | 15,41,761 | 10,41,761 | 9,41,123 |
| Judicial - - - - | 1,84,545 | 1,84,545 | 74,977 |
| Revenue - - - - | 35,407 | 35,407 | 18,389 |
| Ecclesiastical - - - - | 75,069 | 75,069 | 66,235 |
| Educational - - - - | 24,350 | 24,350 | 11,815 |
| General - - - - | 65,512 | 65,512 | 41,991 |
| Agricultural (irrigation) - - | 10,31,842 | 10,31,842 | 9,43,732 |
| Communications - - - | 15,21,405 | 15,21,405 | 11,78,060 |
| Electric Telegraph - - - | 9,200 | 9,200 | 10,110 |
| Direction - - - - | 2,62,856 | 2,62,856 | 2,59,966 |
| Establishment and contingencies - | 8,09,729 | 8,09,729 | 10,06,587 |
| Total - - | 55,61,676 | 50,61,676 | 45,51,985 |

## PART I.—MILITARY.

Classification of military works.

94. Military works are classified under the sub-heads *fortifications, cantonments,* (roads, drainage, &c.), *accommodation for troops, ordnance, commissariat, stud.*

Fortifications.

95. The principal works of this class have been the prosecution of the defences of the fort of Delhi, and the clearances around the fort walls; defences of the fort of Attock; improvements on the fort of Kohat. The clearances of old city buildings around the fort of Delhi have been of great extent and importance. On this work employment was provided for a large number of the starving poor. A sum of rupees 50,000, from the amount assigned to famine works, was allotted to these clearances, a description of work which afforded ready employment of the kind required, adapted for unskilled labour.

Cantonments.

96. Ordinary repairs of roads, planting road trees, drainage, clearance, &c.

Accommodation for troops.

97. A commencement has been made just before the close of the official year of the barracks within the palace enclosure of Delhi. The troops continue to be quartered chiefly in native buildings of various character; part belonging to the palace, some affording very good, and others very indifferent accommodation. The new barracks will be double storied, having cast iron girders and roof work. Those now commenced will be completed and used one story high in the first instance.

New barracks at Kussowlee were nearly completed at the close of the year.

At Meean Meer two barracks built with the iron frames received from England have been completed in the artillery lines. Plunge baths and other minor buildings have been provided for the European artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

At Umritsur one wing of the European hospital in cantonment has been nearly completed; and quarters for married soldiers have been erected with iron frames, the same as provided for the ordinary barracks.

At Ferozepore the iron-framed barracks commenced in the previous year have been completed with large transepts in the centre of each barrack, forming dining rooms; and with accommodation in end rooms for non-commissioned officers.

At Mooltan the iron-framed barracks have been completed according to the original arrangement. Some small alterations remain to be completed, to fit the end rooms for non-commissioned officers of the European hospital, the one wing sanctioned has been completed. Quarters for medical subordinates are in progress.

Two more barracks have been built at Rawul Pindee, the same as the three built in the previous year; these five are complete with partial exception of flooring. Two barracks for

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married soldiers have also been built and occupied. With these the barrack accommodation at Rawul Pindee is completed for the present, sufficing for the actual strength of the force at that station.

The quarters for married soldiers at Murree have been finished, completing the accommodation demanded for European troops at that depôt.

The hospital in the fort of Attock has been completed, and improvements to the officers quarters.

At Nowshera two barracks have been fitted up and occupied as quarters for the regimental officers, with out offices.

Ordnance.

98. The magazine at Delhi has been fitted with powder racks. The powder magazine and ordnance officers' quarters at Attock have been completed. Nothing further during the past year under this head, but petty works of the most ordinary kind and repairs.

Commissariat.

99. For this department liquor godowns have been commenced at Subathoo and Kussowlee.

Stud.

100. Certain old military buildings of the deserted cantonment at Kurnal have been repaired for the use of the remount depôt now established at that station.

Expenditure on military works.

101. The provided and actual expenditure in each of the above sub-divisions of military works during the past year has been:—

| — | Sanctioned. | Actual. |
|---|---|---|
| Fortifications | 1,07,965 | 89,799 |
| Cantonments | 98,763 | 53,798 |
| Accommodation for troops | 7,64,977 | 7,68,123 |
| Ordnance | 37,848 | 8,134 |
| Commissariat | 32,208 | 5,644 |
| Stud | — | 1,452 |
| Total | 10,41,761 | 9,26,950 |

Frontier works executed by local military authorities.

102. During the past year a new arrangement has been put into practice with respect to the military works connected with the several scattered posts of the Punjab irregular force on the western frontier; the execution of all minor works, and repairs generally, being undertaken by the local military authorities without public works agency. The result has been very satisfactory. A great saving has been effected of the expense of subordinate establishments of the public works department, as well as relief of public works officers having duties extending over a large range of country, and who are thus enabled to give their attention more entirely to works really demanding professional direction and supervision. The continuance of this system, worked during the past year experimentally, has been recommended.

## PART II.—JUDICIAL.

103. Some necessary alterations have been carried out in the deputy commissioner's kutchery at Dhurmsala.

A kutchery for the commissioner of the division has been built at Murree.

A new kutchery has been commenced at Abbottabad in Huzara for the deputy commissioner.

At Hurreepore, in the same district, a building has been purchased to be used for a similar purpose.

## PART III.—REVENUE.

104. The only works to be noticed under this head during the past year are those connected with the Khewra salt mines near Pind Dadun Khan, namely, further excavation of the ascending gallery of the mine called the Buggy mine; continuation of the little aqueduct consisting of a wooden trough on masonry piers, for bringing fresh water from the head of the gorge, all the water near the mines and residence of the miners being salt; and the completion of the principal road to the foot of the hill below the mines, and revetment wall along the Khewra stream. Some expenditure has also been incurred on the communications with the mouths of the mines: these roads require furher improvement. Some improvements in the mode of working the mines are also in contemplation.

## PART IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

105. Saint Paul's church, Umbalah, has been completed. The haste with which the finishing work was latterly pushed on by the immediate superintendent, with a view to accelerate completion, led to the execution of some very inferior workmanship, which has had to be renewed. This renewal is now in progress.

Alterations have been made in the old church bungalow, at the same station, now to be used as a Presbyterian place of worship.

Some alterations have been made in the interior of the building used as a church at Anarkullee, Lahore (Saint James's), to provide additional accommodation.

The temporary church at Mooltan, built with iron barrack frames, has been completed.

The spire of Trinity church, Sealkote, has been completed. The stone cross was fixed in its place shortly before the close of the official year. The scaffolding had to be taken down, and little else remained to complete the whole edifice as designed.

The church at Peshawur has been opened for service. It is not yet in all respects finished. The tower, part of the external plastering, the steps, &c., remain to be completed.

Small churches, of three several standard plans and sizes, adapted for small stations, with very limited Christian communities, are in progress at Goorgaon, Kurnal, Hissar, Rohtuck, Sirsa, Goordaspore, Madhopore, Goojrat, Shahpore, Jhung, Moozufferghur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Bunnoo, and Kohat. These are of the general appearance and plan of the little church at Goojranwalla, which has been in use for some time.

106. The majority of the above are being erected under the superintendence of the local civil officers, not by the direct agency of the Public Works Department.

## PART V.—EDUCATIONAL.

107. Additions have been made to the Lawrence Asylum Buildings at Sunawur near Kussowlee. The head master's house has been finished, also the quarters of the second and third masters. The normal school and house for normal schoolmaster have been completed. Additional work is in progress in the boy's school. A new building is in progress, on the completion of which, by a modification of existing arrangements, accommodation will be provided for the head school mistress and two assistants. The work on these buildings is chiefly superintended by the principal of the asylum.

108. No other educational buildings constructed during the past year under the Public Works Department. Some school houses are among the works executed by the local civil authorities to be noticed below.

## PART VI.—GENERAL.

109. This heading comprises works executed for the local government, for the Public Works Department, post office, charitable and scientific institutions, and miscellaneous.

A building at Lahore has been altered to accommodate the offices of the accountant and civil paymaster, as a temporary arrangement. A scheme is in contemplation for the erection of a large building for permanent public offices of the local government. — Government.

The enclosure wall and other minor works connected with government house, Lahore, have been completed.

A building has been erected at Murree for secretariat and electric telegraph offices. Further expenditure has been incurred on the extension, and accessory arrangements of the workshops at Madhopore. — Public works.

Nothing for this department during the past year beyond petty works and repairs. — Post office.

Additions have been made to the lunatic asylum at Lahore, to afford increased accommodation for the reception of patients from out-stations. — Charitable institutions.

The new civil dispensary at Delhi was nearly ready at the close of the year.

A commencement has been made of the foundation works of the "Lawrence institution" at Delhi. This work has since been suspended, a preference being given at the present time to works which can be carried on with unskilled labour, so as to afford employment to the distressed poor during the time of scarcity. — Scientific institutions.

## PART VII.—AGRICULTURAL.

### (IRRIGATION.)

110. The whole projected length of this canal, main line and branches, is 477 miles. The portions in progress during the past official year are— — Baree Doab canal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Main channel - - - - | 140 miles. |
| Lahore branch - - - - | 62 „ |
| Kussoor branch - - - - | 30 „ |
| Subraon branch - - - - | 30 „ |
| Escapes and miscellaneous channels - | 25 „ |
| Total | 287 miles |

The total excavation up to the close of the past year has been 1,066,000,000 (1,066 millions) cubic feet. The amount of excavation remaining to complete the above-named sections, on which work is now going on, is 70,000,000 (70 millions) cubic feet. This, at the same rate of progress as during the past year, should be completed, if no interruption occurs, by March 1862. The main channel, as far as the Vahn escape, is expected to be open by November next. The lower portion of the main channel is not yet in progress.

The extensive hill torrent works, near the head of the canal, for diverting the flood stream of the Chukkee river from the canal bank, and carrying it off by a new channel, are advanced so far that part of the floods of this year are expected to be passed through the deep Dhangoo cutting. A small portion of the cutting still remains to be executed.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the excavation of the Rajbuhas or distributing channels. There are now—

48 miles opened.
162 „ ready, and will be available for the rubbee of 1861-62.
53 „ in progress.

In addition to the above 48 miles of distributing channel opened, there is the old Huslee canal, 104 miles in length, now annexed to the Baree Doab canal.

There are certain lands below the head of the canal irrigated direct from the Ravee. Apprehensions were at one time entertained that the withdrawal of the large body of water taken by the canal might be injurious to this other irrigation. These apprehensions have been removed. The supply of water is found ample to meet both demands.

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Lock-gates for the canal, and the apparatus for regulating the supply of water at the heads of the Rajbuhas, have been made up during the past year in the canal workshops at Madhopore.

The total amount expended on the canal during the past year has been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Original works | Rs. | 6,16,311 |
| Repairs | „ | 1,12,438 |
| Establishments and contingencies | „ | 2,19,529 |
| Total | „ | 9,48,278 |

The total cost from the commencement of the work to the close of the past year has been rupees 1,06,27,276, including expenditure on the Huslee canal.

The past year was the first year of revenue from the Baree Doab canal. The following figures represent the principal facts under this head:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area irrigated | Kunals | 8,68,842* |
| Total value of crops | Rupees | 25,35,945 |
| Total income | „ | 2,26,876 |

Inundation canals.

111. Of the Upper Sutlej inundation canals, the Kutora and Sohag projects have been resumed.

In the Khanwah there has during the past year, as in the year previous, been a deficient supply of water, caused partly by insufficient clearance, and partly by the low state of the river. Measures are being taken to rectify the defective clearance.

REVENUE FROM THE UPPER SUTLEJ CANALS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

| | Khanwah. | Sohag. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water rent | 381 7 7 | 3,222 12 10 | 3,604 4 5 |
| Miscellaneous | 211 12 4 | 211 12 5 | 423 8 9 |
| Total | 593 3 11 | 3,434 9 3 | 4,027 13 2 |

The clearances of the Lower Sutlej canals have been carried on by the usual means of statute labour, commutable by a payment of 4 annas a day per man. The produce of this commutation, rupees 43,511, has been applied to the improvement of the canals, and of the roads along the banks.

The clearances of the Indus canals have cost during the past year rupees 35,518 and repair of bunds, rupees 6,476. The clearance of these canals has been executed by hired labour, half at the expense of Government, and half at the expense of the zemindars.

The areas irrigated from these canals during the past two years have been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Beegahs | 1,63,555† |
| 1860–61 | „ | 2,28,190‡ |

Indus river works.

112. During the past year the cutting away of the right bank of the River Indus near Dera Ismael Khan having begun to seriously threaten the city and cantonment, measures were taken to protect them against further encroachment by throwing out spurs from the banks at certain points, with the view of aiding the several streams into which the river is divided to pass more largely down an eastern channel at this part of the river's course, and so reduce the force and volume of the current in the channel passing Dera Ismael Khan. These operations have been up to the present time so far successful that a much larger body of water than before has been thrown into the desired channel; and from the diminished current at the part affected, a shoal has begun to be deposited where the cutting of the bank had most seriously advanced towards the city and station. Though not effecting so much as is desirable, the result of the operations has been thus far satisfactory; and the indications they have afforded will be taken advantage of in extending and improving the works after the river has fallen, whereby it may be hoped that in the floods of next year they will be attended with entire success.

The total expenditure under the director of canals in the Punjab during the past year has been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New works | Rs. | 6,63,518 |
| Repairs | „ | 1,68,620 |
| Establishment and contingencies | „ | 3,09,459 |
| Total | „ | 11,41,597 |

Western Jumna canals.

113. These canals, formerly included in the North-western Provinces, continue to be under the direction of the superintendent general of irrigation in those provinces.

The chief works on these canals continue to be the improvement of the imperfect alignments and faulty construction of the original channels opened by the Mahomedan Emperors, which channels were for the most part adopted when the canals were re-opened by the British Government. Improvements have been effected on various parts of the canals during the past year at a cost of rupees 36,606. Expenditure on repairs during the past year, rupees 68,429.

The area irrigated from the Western Jumna canals has largely increased during the year under review. The measuring establishments have been found insufficient to complete the measurements in time for this report, and an increase has just been made to their strength, to accelerate the completion of the measurements and of the revenue returns.

* Acres 90,505. † Acres 68,148. ‡ Acres 95,079.

114. Certain improvements have been made on the Delhi and Goorgaon irrigation works at a cost of - - - - - - - - - Rs. 3,605 0 0

Expenditure on repairs - - - - „ 1,224 0 0

The total expenditure under this head (irrigation) during the past year has been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New works - - - - | Rs. | 7,03,729 |
| Repairs - - - - - | „ | 2,38,273 |
| Establishments and contingencies - | „ | 4,62,870 |
| Total | „ | 14,04,872 |

## PART VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Metalled roads.

115. On the first portion of the grand trunk road within these provinces, from Delhi to the Sutlej (the 7th and part of the 8th division), there have been no new works of importance during the past year, with exception of those connected with the large hill torrents near Umbalah. A bridge over the Sursootee has been completed at a cost of rupees 17,998. The orders of the Supreme Government have now been received on the other bridge projects belonging to these rivers, and the work will be pushed on during the current year. On the beds of the unbridged channels in these divisions of the road metalled causeways have been laid down, furnishing a good roadway and easy means of transit, only temporarily interrupted at intervals by the brief floods which pass over the causeway.

On 37 miles of this section of the road new metalling has been laid down during the past year.

From Loodiana, where the trunk road meets the Sutlej, the road proceeds by two lines to Lahore, *viâ* Ferozepore (continuation of the 8th division), and *viâ* Jullundur (the 9th division). From Loodiana to Ferozepore there has been no work required during the past year beyond current repairs. From Ferozepore to Lahore is a new road now being made. Of the embankments 16 miles have been completed. The earthwork of the remaining part of the line has been reduced, and will be soon finished. A beginning has been made of the metalling, and a further considerable quantity of metal has been collected. Road bungalows have been built for the use of the officers in charge of the works.

Of the line from Loodiana *viâ* Jullundur to Lahore, the earthwork of the portion from Jullundur to the Beas has been completed during the past year, and has received one coat of metal, completing metalled communication along the whole line of the trunk road from Calcutta to Lahore. A second coat of metalling is in progress, but the road was opened for traffic with one coat, and with temporary wooden bridges.

On the prolongation of the trunk line, the Lahore and Peshawur road, the amount of work done during the past year was not so great as had been anticipated. Scarcity of labour at one time, and at another the difficulty of procuring cattle in consequence of the drought and want of forage, occasioned this retardation of work. These causes are no longer affecting the work, and it is being pushed on with increased expedition.

From Lahore to the Chenab (Wuzeerabad) the earthwork, which has been very extensive, is expected to be complete about August next. From the Chenab to the Jhelum it is nearly completed. In this, the 1st division, from the Ravee to the Jhelum, 100 miles, metalling has just been commenced. Broken boulders, kunkur, and bricks are used. Of the 57,00,000 cubic feet of metalling material required, 13,00,000 have been collected. Five timber bridges in this division have been completed during the past year, one of 30 feet water-way, two of 120 feet, one 150, and one 180 feet. Three more bridges remain to be built in this division.

The next 49 miles of the road, from Jhelum, form the 2nd division. Cuttings and embankments are in progress. Of the four bridges required, three are in course of construction, having masonry piers and timber superstructure. The fourth, over the Deena nullah, it is proposed to build with masonry arches.

The 3rd division embraces the next 47 miles of the road, through hilly country, to the Chablat river. During the past year about 18,00,000 cubic feet of digging has been executed in widening, deepening, and sloping the excavations and embankments of the road already opened. One large culvert and three drain bridges have been completed, one timber bridge of three spans, and one masonry bridge of one arch. Four more bridges remain to be built in this division of broken stone for metalling; 4,24,000 cubic feet have been collected.

The 4th division extends from the Chablat river to Peshawur, 66½ miles; in two subdivisions, Cis and Trans-Indus. Of the former the cuttings and embankments are approaching completion, and are expected to be finished during the current year. During the past year 15 bridges of various sizes, and 15 culverts and drains have been completed. In the Trans-Indus section 15 bridges and 27 culverts and drains have been completed during the year. A great part of this division is metalled with slaty shingle from the beds of rivers, which gives an excellent road surface.

Indus tunnel.

116. In this division is the Indus tunnel at Attock. The experimental drift gallery is proceeding satisfactorily. It is worked from both ends, starting from the foot of a vertical shaft on either side of the river. The depth of the west shaft is 93 feet, and of that on the east bank, where the ground is higher, 168 feet. Ultimately the tunnel is intended to be continued from the foot of these shafts outwards, ascending by an easy slope to the road on either side. The total length of gallery between the feet of the shafts is 1,505 feet; of which, at the close of the year under review, 235 feet had been executed from the west end with tramway laid down, and 153 from the east; in all 388 feet, leaving 1,117. This experimental gallery is roughly 7 feet high, and between 3 and 4 feet wide. Only a small portion has required to be lined with masonry. The west gallery was on the 1st May 157 feet under the deep channel of the Indus.

Latterly the work has been a good deal impeded on the west side by water, which made head with greater celerity than could be met by the means then at command. Pumping apparatus is now being procured, to facilitate the clearing out of the water. In the east gallery the quantity of water has at no time been large, and there has been no impediment to the work. The material is throughout, so far as has yet been reached, a dark shale, at times more hard and compact, at others more soft and splintery. During the last month of the past year the amount of water making its way into the west gallery averaged 930 gallons per hour; in the east gallery 52 gallons per hour.

During the same month the progress in the west gallery was 52 feet; in the east (where the rock now met with is harder, and requires all to be blasted) 40 feet; total 92 feet in the month. At the same rate, if continued, the experimental gallery might be completed in about 13 months more. But for some time past, since the high rise of the river, work has been altogether suspended on the west side, and awaits the arrival of the chain-pumps and horse gin, now on their way from Roorkee.

The work has been executed chiefly by the men of the 24th Punjab infantry (pioneers), under the command and direction of Lieutenant J. Chalmers; and with the aid of six English miners, soldiers of Her Majesty's 94th regiment.

The tunnel was projected by Major A. Robertson, and during his absence in England is superintended by Captain Sandilands, executive engineer of the 4th division of the road.

The improvement of the road from Umbalah to Kalka (leading to the hill stations of Kussowlee, Subathoo, Dúgshaee, and Simla) is in progress, and stone for metalling is being collected. In the first instance there has been laid on the repaired road surface a covering of a thin layer of jungle grass, which has been found so useful as a temporary substitute for metalling on the Lahore and Mooltan road and elsewhere.

On the improvement of the Umbalah and Kalka road, rupees 17,541 had been expended up to the end of the year.

**Unmetalled roads.**

117. On the hill roads between Kalka and Simla, and the prolongation beyond Simla (Hindoostan and Thibet road), there has been no work of importance beyond the current repairs. The tunnel near Dugshaee, which was stopped on the outbreak in May 1857, has not been resumed.

The improvement of the road from Rawul Pindee to Murree is in progress.

The Abbottabad and Murree road is approaching completion on the scale originally sanctioned, of sufficient width for ordinary requirements. The work is being carried on with the aid of two companies of sappers.

For the masonry bridges over the Suggoo and Yarruk nullahs, on the road from Dera Ismael Khan to Bunnoo, materials have been collected.

**Accommodation for travellers.**

118. Three staging bungalows have been completed during the past year, one at Rohtuck, one at Rayah on the road from Umritsur to Sealkote, and a third on the hill road from Murree to Abbottabad.

The total outlay during the year under this head (communications) has been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Metalled roads (with bridges and causeways) - - | Rs. | 11,20,700 |
| Unmetalled roads (with bridges) - - - | „ | 64,905 |
| Accommodation for travellers - - - - | „ | 9,996 |
| Total - | „ | 11,95,601 |

**Electric telegraph.**

119. The line between Googaira and Mooltan has been strengthened with additional posts.

A second line has been set up from Rawul Pindee to Murree.

The line west of the Indus, completing communication with the Derajat stations, has been finished.

The expenditure during the year on work for this department has been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New work - - - - | Rs. | 7,008 |
| Repairs and maintenance - - - | „ | 3,102 |
| Total - | „ | 10,110 |

**Special mention of officers.**

120. In the public works department the services of the following officers during the past year deserve special mention:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel E. L. Ommanney - - | Officiating Chief Engineer. |
| Colonel H. Rigby - - - | Superintending Engineer, 1st circle. |
| Captain C. W. Hutchinson - - | Superintending Engineer, 2nd circle. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Turnbull | Superintendent General of Irrigation, North-western Provinces. |
| Major A. Robertson - - - | Officiating Superintendent, Lahore and Peshawur Road. |
| „ H. Drummond - - - | Officiating Director of Canals, Punjab. |
| „ H. W. Gulliver - - - | Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal. |
| Captain T. G. Glover - - - | Superintendent, Western Jumna Canals. |
| „ C. Pollard - - - | Executive Engineer, Peshawur. |
| „ H. Rose - - - - | „ „ Mooltan. |
| „ S. H. J. Davies - - | „ „ Rawul Pindee. |
| „ S. Black - - - - | „ „ Lahore. |
| „ F. Davies - - - | „ „ Huzara. |
| „ E. H. Sandilands - - | „ „ Lahore and Peshawur Road. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Captain C. M. Browne | - | - | Executive Engineer, Ferozepore. |
| Mr. W. Purdon | - | - | „ „ Bridge Works, Umbalah. |
| „ C. J. Campbell | - | - | „ „ Delhi. |
| „ J. D. Smithe | - | - | „ „ Madhopore Workshops. |
| Lieutenant W. B. Holmes | - | - | Assistant Engineer, Officiating Executive Engineer, Peshawur. |
| „ L. Conway Gordon | - | - | Assistant Engineer, Bridge Works, Umbalah. |
| „ J. Brown | - | - | „ „ Lahore and Peshawur Road. |
| Ensign A. Monies | - | - | „ „ Attock. |
| Mr. H. Scott | - | - | „ „ Lahore and Peshawur Road. |
| „ D. Kirwan | - | - | „ „ Indus Canals. |
| „ H. Garbett | - | - | „ „ Baree Doab Canal. |
| „ J. Harding | - | - | Head Accountant, Central Office of Account. |

121. At the commencement of the present year Lieutenant-Colonel Robert McLagan, of the Bengal Engineers, was appointed Chief Engineer in the Punjab, and Secretary to the Local Government in the department of Public Works. **Colonel McLagan's appointment as secretary.**

## RAILWAY.

122. The length of this line is 32 miles. The earthwork is completed, and the slopes grassed. The arches of the Oodyara nullah bridge, 8 spans of 12 feet, are nearly complete. **Umritsur to Lahore.**

There are two iron girder bridges; one having two spans of 80 feet, the other one span of 60 feet. The girders for the former have arrived. For the latter, a temporary wooden bridge will be set up to allow of the line being opened, though the permanent girders may not have arrived The masonry abutments of both bridges have been for some time ready.

The wooden fencing, first tried, of which a small portion was set up, was found not to answer; the feet of the posts, though charred and tarred, being destroyed by white ants. Galvanized iron fencing is now proposed. Meantime, as a temporary arrangement, an earthen bank and ditch will be made, or mud wall, where sufficient supply of water allows of this being done, in order that the line may be quickly fenced for the opening.

The permanent way materials for the whole line are on the ground, excepting about half of the sleepers. The failure to obtain these in the number contracted for is due to the low state of the rivers during the past two years, which affects the supplies of timber brought down by them from the hills in the flood season. Arrangements have, under these circumstances, been made to appropriate for this line a quantity of sleepers intended for the Lahore and Mooltan rail, where they are not so soon required. The points and crossings are on their way up from Mooltan.

There having been great delay in the supply of the requisite quantity of brick ballast by the original native contractor, a second contract for kunkur has been entered into with a European contractor, and the supply is coming in satisfactorily at the rate of 150,000 cubic feet a month. Portions of the permanent way and ballasting have been laid at different parts of the line.

There are four stations, Lahore, Meean Meer, Attaree, and Umritsur.

At the central station, Lahore, work has been carried on during the past year on the passenger station, goods shed, engine repairing shop, carriage building shop and shed, workshops, engine-room, water tank, well, and other accessory works.

The passenger station is being constructed for a defensible post as well as for its own proper purposes in connexion with the railway. It has round bastions, loop-holed, and the roof protected by loop-holed parapet commands the whole station ground. By massive sliding doors across the line at both entrances the station can be entirely closed. It is intended to form the railway employés into a distinct company, about 60 strong, to be attached to the present corps of Lahore rifle volunteers (1st Punjab).

The platforms are 500 feet in length, and 20 feet broad. The work has proceeded satisfactorily during the past year. The masonry is now 12 feet above the rail level.

The central columns are receiving their capitals to support the roof trusses, 44 feet span, over the arrival and departure lines. The whole building will not be completed for some time, but the opening of the line will not be delayed in consequence.

A very large amount of earthwork was required to bring the station plot to the required uniform level, the ground having been originally very irregular, and much cut up. A large extent in the middle of the plot has been brought to formation level, and is about to receive the sleepers and rails. Ballast for the station ground has been collected. The masonry drains have been nearly completed. The station ground is intersected by the existing high road to Umritsur, and a new portion of road at this part has been made by the railway company, clearing the railway land.

The intermediate stations at Meean Meer and Attaree are nearly completed, and will be ready before the line can be opened. At Meean Meer, with a view to the military requirements of the large cantonment, a separate goods and carriage-loading platform will be built alongside and in rear of the ordinary traffic platform.

For the station at Umritsur, a site has been finally selected north of the city, presenting many advantages over that formerly intended on the south side. Preparations are now being made for construction of the station buildings. In consequence of the change of station site, the line of rail, from the 30th to the 32nd mile, has been re-traced, and the earth work for the new line is now in progress. It is intended to build the goods shed in the first instance, to serve temporarily, on the opening of the line, for passenger as well as goods traffic.

Two locomotives and tenders for this line have been despatched from Kurrachee. A quantity of iron work for rolling stock is also on the way.

It is not possible at present to state with anything approaching to certainty when the line may be opened; but it is hoped by the officers of the railway company that it will be possible to run

CHAP. XIII. Punjab.

Lahore to Mooltan.

an engine along the whole line by about the beginning of 1862, and every effort will be made to accomplish this. After a further period of about two months the line may be ready for public traffic.

123. The length of this line is 218 miles.

The earth work of the first 30 miles has been finished except in a few places; but having been some time executed, and being much injured by rain, it requires complete repairing. From the 30th to the 83rd mile it is in good order. From the 83rd to the 110th, part is complete, and part in progress. From the 110th to the 218th the whole earthwork has been completed, and is in good order, except about 23 miles injured by rain, where slight repairs will be necessary.

A few culverts have been built on the first six miles of the line from Lahore; also the abutments of one bridge, the girders for which are on the spot. The culverts and bridges near the Mooltan end are built. The girders for a bridge at the 45th mile are on the ground.

At the Meean Meer station six of the nine bungalows for the railway officials are well advanced.

Most of the wells along the line are sunk. They are about ten miles apart.

A small quantity of ballast and 11,000 sleepers have been delivered.

The permanent way materials for sixteen miles of the line has been almost all delivered, and deposited at the prescribed intervals along the line. A further large amount is on the way from Kurrachee. The exertions of the energetic contractor, Mr. Coates, have been very satisfactory. There remain 84 miles of the line for which the transport and delivery of permanent way materials has yet to be contracted for.

No arrangement will be made at present for permanent station buildings at the Mooltan end.

The whole expenditure on the railways in the Punjab from the beginning and during the past year has been:—

| | Previous to 1st May 1860. | During year 1860-61. | Total to 30th April 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Survey and preliminary expenses | 98,454 | — | 98,454 |
| Survey of line from Delhi to Lahore | 17,630 | 20,093 | 37,723 |
| Salaries, &c., agent's department, engineer's department, locomotive department, platelayer's, transport agency, passage expenses | 59,483 | 3,42,850 | 7,02,333 |
| *Works.* | | | |
| Earth work, ballast, grassing slopes, plate-laying, level crossings, and Umritsur road division | 2,46,735 | 1,01,077 | 3,47,812 |
| Bridges and culverts | 24,083 | 14,032 | 38,115 |
| Wells and bungalows | 12,995 | 9,310 | 22,305 |
| Lahore central station | 36,493 | 1,51,053 | 1,87,546 |
| Meean Meer (two) and Attaree stations | — | 18,212 | 18,212 |
| Landing, transport, insurance, &c. | 2,38,054 | 3,09,166 | 5,47,220 |
| Sleepers, permanent way stores, &c. | 30,783 | 1,08,857 | 1,39,640 |
| Telegraph posts | — | 5,478 | 5,478 |
| Advances, miscellaneous | 1,13,000 | 1,58,000 | 2,71,000 |
| Total - Rupees | 11,77,710 | 12,38,128 | 24,15,838 |

Cause of retarded progress.

124. The serious retardation of progress occasioned by the late unhappy differences between the two principal servants of the railway company have now been brought to a close. The directors of the company saw fit to remove both of these officials. The whole circumstances have been laid before the Indian and Home Governments in detail, and need not here be further adverted to. In the place of these two officers, Mr. Stevens has been appointed by the railway company their agent, and Mr. Harrison their chief engineer. These gentlemen have arrived and assumed charge of their respective duties, and, under their management, all is now going on most satisfactorily.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Cost of works executed by civil officers from local funds.

125. The following is the expenditure on miscellaneous works executed by civil authorities from local funds during the year.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Thannah building | 1,396 |
| Eight chowkies, and quarters for police officers | 7,998 |
| Drainage works | 6,892 |
| 7 serais, in progress | 11,637 |
| Town walls | 4,918 |
| Metalled roads | 72,997 |
| Unmetalled roads | 35,457 |
| 51 bridges, in progress | 8,618 |
| 1 museum | 4,792 |
| 9 staging bungalows | 6,087 |
| 45 tanks, in progress | 18,998 |
| 21 school buildings | 12,637 |
| Miscellaneous works, costing above rupees 500 | 76,261 |
| Ditto. „ below „ 500 | 43,572 |
| Total - Rupees | 3,12,260 |

The following general abstract shows the expenditure incurred on works undertaken to relieve the starving poor in the districts in which famine prevailed, together with the daily average number of persons employed:—

| Divisions. | Districts. | Expenditure, 1860-61. | Average Daily Number of Labourers employed. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
| Delhi | Delhi District. | Rs. | | | | |
| | Roads and bunds for irrigation | 38,915 | 3,078 | 2,773 | 715 | 6,566 |
| | Goorgaon District. | | | | | |
| | Roads and bunds | 9,298 | 380 | 278 | 308 | 966 |
| | Kurnal District. | | | | | |
| | Tanks | 10,714 | 210 | 445 | 151 | 806 |
| Cis-Sutlej | Thanesur District. | | | | | |
| | Tanks and wells | 9,660 | 2,992 | 1,509 | 1,137 | 5,638 |
| | Umbalah District. | | | | | |
| | Roads, tanks, and drains | 12,389 | 3,487 | 1,754 | 1,001 | 6,242 |
| | Loodiana District. | | | | | |
| | Roads, tanks, drains, and miscellaneous improvements | 6,549 | 428 | 42 | 30 | 500 |
| Hissar | Hissar District. | | | | | |
| | Tanks, roads, public necessaries | 4,731 | 1,124* | — | — | 1,124 |
| | Rohtuck District. | | | | | |
| | Tanks and roads | 23,388† | 914 | 329 | 538 | 1,781 |
| | Sirsa District. | | | | | |
| | Tanks, roads, and repairs | 5,686 | 326 | 325 | 85 | 736 |
| | | 1,19,992 | 12,939 | 7,455 | 3,965 | 24,359 |

## SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

126. The following statement shows the extent to which the district posts have been employed in carrying the correspondence of the country:— Operations of the district post.

| Year. | Total Number of Covers delivered. | Total Number of Covers returned undelivered. | Grand Total of Letters. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859-60 | 5,06,650 | 43,669 | 5,50,319 |
| 1860-61 | 5,72,057 | 45,526 | 6,17,583 |

The proportion of covers undelivered is somewhat less, while the aggregate number of covers carried has increased 12 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

## SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

127. There is nothing new to record under this head. The disbursements of the year in this department have amounted to rupees 96,988; the receipts to rupees 39,433. Receipts and disbursements.

128. The line between Lahore and Dehra Ismael Khan, established in 1859, is used almost entirely for Government messages, and is of great service in conducting the business of the frontier. Usefulness of the Derajat line.

* Sexes not recorded. † To May 31st.

## SECTION VII.—MARINE.

Detrimental effect of dearth on Indus traffic.

129. Comparing the returns of Indus traffic for the last four years, the effect of the dearth which has prevailed during 1860–61 is but too visible.

| YEAR. | Number of Boats. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1857–58 - - | 3,548 | 42,125 |
| 1858–59 - - | 3,965 | 49,871 |
| 1859–60 - - | 3,806 | 53,043 |
| 1860–61 - - | 2,945 | 39,708 |

There has been a decrease of no less than 861 boats and 13,335 tons.

Explanation.

130. The diminution has most affected the transport of cereals down the river. But there has been only a diversion, not a cessation, of this trade. In ordinary years, notwithstanding the cheaper prices prevalent in the Punjab, the difference has not been sufficiently great to cover the expense of transport by land to the North-west Provinces. But the famine rendered this trade highly profitable, and immense supplies of grain have been sent to the marts of the afflicted districts.

Increased export of some articles.

131. It is observable that some sorts of agricultural produce have continued to go down the Indus in increased quantities, as molasses, sugar, ghee, and oil. There has also been an augmented export of articles unnecessary to human subsistence, as wool, hides, sujgee,* madder, dried fruits, and copper.

Traffic only diverged, not decreased.

132. It would be erroneous to infer that, as regards trade, the year was one of retrogression for the Punjab. The fact is simply that prices, exceptionally high, caused the traffic to diverge from the Indus and its tributaries to the grand trunk road.

Traffic and receipts of steam flotilla.

133. The following is a return of the value of freight and number of passengers conveyed by the Government steam flotilla:—

| Weight in Tons. | Measurement by Feet. | Number of private Passengers. | Total Amount realized. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 605 | 17,951 | 381 | 18,550 |

Surveys of the Jhelum and Indus.

134. During the year under review, surveys of the Jhelum and Indus were made by Lieutenant C. Forster, of the Indian navy. His experience shows that maps and plans of the Punjab rivers are useless for navigation on account of the frequent shiftings of the channels. He makes the following remarks on the description of steamer best adapted for the Upper Indus:—

Description of steamer best adapted to the Punjab rivers.

"This river being in many respects superior to the Jhelum, steamers somewhat larger than those recommended for the latter river may be designed, and I think that for the low season, upon which, after all, the navigation of these rivers depends, the following approximate dimensions should not be exceeded:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Length - - - - | 170 feet. |
| Breadth of beam - - - - | 35 „ |
| Depth - - - - | 5 to 5½ „ |

Engines of from 80 to 90-horse power, and the draught ought not to exceed 2 feet.

"It is generally admitted that the boats peculiar to a harbour, coast or river, and in use by the natives, are best adapted to the navigation in the several localities to which they belong. I believe that the native boats on the Indus are no exception to this rule; that being so, it would seem that steamers for that river should be low, shallow, and broad; but with the present depth of hold which the flotilla steamers possess, there is no prospect of being able to construct others of so light a draught as is necessary on the upper rivers. In consequence, too, of this draught, to which they must be limited, it may well be doubted whether engines powerful enough to propel them against the current of the inundation can be put on board them; and in that case, as I have mentioned above, the larger flotill steamers would prove useful.

"The navigation of the Punjab rivers hinges upon whether steamers of two feet draught can be constructed possessing speed and capacity, and strong enough to bear occasional grounding without material injury."

Steamers of the private companies not so well adapted as those of the Government flotilla.

135. There is no question of greater importance to the material interests of the Punjab than the navigation of its rivers. During the last two or three years two independent companies have placed their steamers on the Lower Indus; but it appears that their vessels are not so well adapted to the river as those of the Government flotilla.

Commercial advantages to be attained by steam communication between Kurrachee and Dehra Ismael Khan.

136. If there were regular steam communication between Kurrachee and Dehra Ismael Khan on the Indus, there seem to be some peculiar facilities for the introduction of our manufactures into Central Asia. The continuous water-carriage would there be exchanged for the camels of the Povindia traders of Affghanistan, who would convey our piece-goods and broad cloths to

* Impure carbonate of soda.

Ghuznee and Candahar, whence they would be distributed to the markets of Khorassan and Bokhara. Equal advantages would attend the presence of steamers on the Jhelum, whence English goods might be profitably taken to Srinugur, and then by Leh to Yarkund and Kokan. The time has arrived when, in the interests of the empire, the experiment of navigating the Upper Indus and the Jhelum by well adapted steamers, should be made under the auspices and at the expense of Government. Neither the glory nor the risk should be left to private enterprise.

## SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Comparative abstract of receipts and disbursements.

137. In the Appendix will be found the usual abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year under review, and for that preceding it.

Why this abstract will not agree with the returns of the revenue department.

138. This account shows the sums actually received into the treasuries. It frequently includes arrears of previous years, and does not exactly report the sums *due* for the years to which it refers. Hence it will not always agree with the returns from the revenue department, which exhibit the sums realized for the year, as compared with the assessed demand. In future the returns from the account department will be rendered according to the new budget forms, and will then be in considerable detail for the several departments. As it is, however, the comparative abstract serves to show with tolerable exactness the financial position of the province.

Explains increase and decrease of ordinary receipts.

139. In the ordinary receipts there has been an *increase* of rupees 14,94,440, the sources of which have been explained in the revenue section, and consist mainly in the enhanced salt and customs duties, and the extension of irrigation. There has been a simultaneous *decrease* in the receipts of rupees 9,76,883. But of this sum rupees 1,24,741 is simply from fewer presents having been given by native chiefs. The real decrease may, therefore, be assumed at rupees 8,52,142; of this, rupees 6,63,593 is deficit of land revenue from the famine, and the remainder miscellaneous.

Total revenue realized.

140. The total realization of ordinary revenue for the two years was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. | 2,95,70,583 |
| 1860–61 | „ | 3,00,67,740 |
| Increase | „ | 4,97,157 |

As land revenue to the annual amount of rupees 2,07,105 has been lost to the Punjab finances by alienation of the Jhujjur district to the Cis-Sutlej chiefs, it would not be incorrect to bring to credit the amount of public debt thus liquidated, amounting to 34½ lacs of rupees. But as this increase is temporary and extraordinary, the comparative statement need not be confused by its introduction. A sum of rupees 1,05,000 has also been obtained by the sale of confiscated houses at Delhi; but it is believed that it will be required to pay for houses demolished for the improvement of the city, and will not recur.

Decline of local funds.

141. The receipts from local funds, which are partly held in trust, and accrue partly from escheated buildings, ferry tolls, and other sources not reckoned as imperial, but which in fact form a large fraction of the provincial finances, available for material and other improvements, have declined from rupees 19,13,011 to rupees 17,83,594. The annual income and expenditure of these funds is now estimated and regulated by means of a separate budget.

Public works department. Miscellaneous. Increase and decrease in disbursements explained.

142. In the ordinary and extraordinary disbursements * there has been an increase of rupees 26,95,713.

Of this 13¼ lacs are on account of augmented expenditure on civil works, and 6 lacs for pensions granted to the dependants of the ex-king, and to other parties at Delhi and Rohtuck. Under Miscellaneous, there is an addition of 2½ lacs caused by compensation paid to sufferers by the mutiny. The sum paid was rupees 6,70,000; but there was a diminution of 3 lacs on the premium paid on supply bills, and three-fourths of a lac on compensation to land occupied for public purposes. There was a *decrease* in the disbursements of about 1,00,000 under Judicial, three-fourths of a lac under Revenue, 4¾ lacs under Military, and 1,40,000 under Toshakhanah. The reductions consequent on the fusion of the civil and military police, and on the decrease of the frontier force, which have been very considerable, are not shown in the accounts for 1860–61.

Comparison of disbursements.

143. Subjoined is a comparison of the ordinary and extraordinary disbursements of the two years:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | Rs. | 1,76,96,410 |
| 1860–61 | „ | 2,03,16,775 |
| Increase | „ | 18,47,287 |

It may fairly be said that this increased expenditure is on account of great and remunerative public works.

Recapitulation of results.

144. The following figures recapitulate the financial results above reviewed:—

| Years. | Receipts. | Disbursements. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | 2,95,70,583 | 1,76,96,410 | 1,18,74,173 |
| 1860–61 | 3,00,67,740 | 2,03,16,775 | 97,50,965 |

* Settlement and survey.

The prominent facts are these—that, while there is a deficit of land revenue on account of the famine, and the sale of the Jhujjur district, a larger expenditure on public works and on pensions and compensation to individuals, there has been a permanent increase in the salt revenue; a considerable enhancement of the canal income; and a saving in the military and ordinary expenditure.

Expenditure on imperial military works.

145. The sum spent on military public works is given by the accountant at rupees 12,40,338; but this appertains to the imperial, not to the provincial accounts.

Railway advances.

146. Advances on account of railways were made as below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Punjab railway | - | Rs. 12,95,340 |
| For East Indian railway | - | „ 2,95,000 |
| For consulting engineer | - | „ 80,000 |
| Total | - | „ 16,70,340 |

Receipts from supply bills and remittances.

147. Extraneous sums were received as follows:—

*By Supply Bills.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Drawn on Calcutta | - | Rs. 47,18,000 |
| „ „ Bombay | - | „ 43,000 |
| „ „ North-western Provinces | - | „ 9,09,000 |

*By Remittances.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From North-western Provinces | - | Rs. 21,80,000 |
| „ Bombay | - | „ 11,00,000 |
| „ Madras | - | „ 75,000 |
| Total | - | „ 90,25,000 |

Cash Balances.

148. The cash balances in all the treasuries at the close of the year amounted to rupees 94,20,586.

Reduction of miscellaneous advances.

149. The miscellaneous advances unaccounted for on the 30th of April had been reduced to 14 lacs, a most satisfactory result.

Review of contingent expenditure.

150. During the year a review was made of the contingent expenditure of the civil departments by a special committee, but the effects have not yet been reported in detail.

Improvements by the budget and audit commission.

151. The greatest improvement in the financial departments has been produced by the labours of the budget and audit commission.

Notice of account and audit officers.

152. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which the duties of the offices of account and audit have been conducted by Mr. C. E. Chapman and Mr. R. Taylor respectively.

## SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Chaplains.

153. A chaplain has been supplied by the Additional Clergy Society for the civil station of Jhelum, but the arrangements for providing one at Hissar have not yet been completed.

Churches.

154. The progress made in erecting the small churches sanctioned last year by the Supreme Government, and in other ecclesiastical buildings, has already been detailed in the public works section of this report at paragraph 105.

## SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Visit of the Kokan envoy.

155. Towards the end of August, Khodai Nuzzer, a Tartar nobleman, the Kurawul Begee or lord chamberlain of the ruler of Kokan, was received by the Lieutenant-Governor at Murree. He was the bearer of a letter from his sovereign, announcing his Highness's accession to the throne of Kokan on the 5th of September 1857, in deposition of his younger brother Khoda Yar Khan, who, after a reign of some years' duration, had been set aside by the nobility; the letter also acknowledged one addressed to his predecessor in 1857, conveying intelligence of the capture of Delhi. On taking leave, the chamberlain received presents and a letter for delivery to the ruler of Kokan on the part of the British Government, and returned, as he came, by way of Cabul.

Position of Kokan, its political and commercial relations.

156. The situation of the country of Kokan, between latitude 42° and 45° North, and longitude 64° and 75° East, in the valley of the river Sirr or Jaxartes, on which stand the principal towns Tashkend, Kokan, and Khojend, and enclosed on the north-east and south by the Altan and Gakchal mountains, is one of importance. The soil is fertile and easily irrigated; grapes, pomegranates, and apricots abound. On the east trade is carried on with the Chinese settlements of Khoten and Yarkund, and an agent is stationed at Cashgar. On the north there is considerable trade with the Russian settlements; the nearest of which, Ak Musjid, is on the Sirr, some 250 miles from the city of Kokan. The state maintains friendly relations with its Chinese neighbours and with Khiwa, Budukshan, and Affghanistan, but is frequently engaged in hostilities

with Bokhara. The following is the accoun of the revenue as given to the commissioner of Peshawur, Captain James, C.B., by the envoy:

Its revenues.

The king takes one-fifth of grain produce, but a money rate of four Cabulee rupees per Jareeb on fruits, and of two Cabulee rupees on vegetables. He receives also one in forty on horses, sheep, and goats, which are the wealth of the Khirgey and Kuzzak tribes. But a principal item of his revenue is derived from the duties collected on merchandise. These at Kokan are farmed at 40,000 tillas, and at Tashkend for the same amount. Formerly there was war between Kokan and the Chinese frontier authorities, but Mahomed Ali Khan settled the dispute, and an agent from Kokan is placed at Cashgar, who collects duties and realizes 20,000 tillas. There is also an arrangement with Russia, whereby an annual payment of 20,000 tillas is made to Kokan from the duties collected on Kokanee merchandise at Astrakhan. Roughly estimating the sources of revenue, as detailed by the envoy, I calculate them as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | 1,50,000 | tillas. |
| Land revenue | 25,000 | „ |
| Fruit and vegetables | 25,000 | „ |
| Sheep, horses, &c. | 1,00,000 | „ |
| Total | 3,00,000 | tillas. |

or 24 lacs of Cabulee rupees, equal to 21 lacs late Company's.

Route taken by the envoy.

The following is the route taken by the envoy:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kokan to Karateghin | 10 | days' journey. |
| „ Kolab | 4 | „ |
| „ Koondoz | 4 | „ |
| „ Huzrut Imam | 3 | „ |
| „ Tash Koorghan | 4 | „ |
| „ Cabul | 12 | „ |
| Total | 37 | days' journey. |

Trade of Kokan and neighbouring countries.

157. A recent traveller* states that some English calicoes sent to Yarkund, Kokan, and Tashkund in 1849 were printed at the two latter towns, to suit the taste of the people, and bought up by the Tartar merchants for sale to the nomad tribes of Central Asia. The same writer remarks that "the Tartar merchants are thoroughly acquainted with the tribes and know all their wants; "they are industrious and energetic in their calling, travelling over thousands of miles. They "know every part of the country, and where to find the tribes at all seasons of the year; it is by "them that Russia distributes her merchandize over Central Asia."

The general character of the existing trade in those regions may be seen in the following extract:—

Atkinson's trave in the regions of the Amoor, 186(

"Many Tartar merchants in Semipalatinsk† are engaged in trade with the Chinese towns of Tchonbachack and Kuldja, also with Bokhara, Kokan and Tashkend; between which and Semipalatinsk caravans are frequently passing. They take out printed Russian goods, copper, iron, and hardware; returning with tea, silks, and dried fruits, which are forwarded to the fair at Irbit, and are then dispersed—the greater portion being sent into Siberia, the rest into Europe. The dwellings of the merchants engaged in this trade are commodious and clean, and the rooms contain a great deal of valuable property; in some rich carpets from Persia and Bokhara are hanging on the walls, as well as spread on the floors; in others they are piled up in bales. In another room are magnificent silks, shawls, and kalats (or dressing gowns) beautifully embroidered with gold and coloured silks. Ornaments and large vases in porcelain from China, tea services, plates, dishes, and similar works of singular taste and beauty; diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and a few other precious stones, form parts of their stock in trade. At my visits, shortly after entering the house, tea and dried fruits were handed. Besides these merchants there are others who carry on a great trade with the Kirghis, supplying them with silk dresses, tea, raisins, and wooden bowls from China; kalats of printed calico from Kokan; Russian hardware, iron, copper, and leather; for which they receive in exchange black and grey fox-skins, black lamb-skins, horses, lambs, and sheep. The journey from Semipalatinsk to Kokan occupies seventy days."

Bokhara.

158. The kingdom of Bokhara lies to the south of Kokan, and is separated from it by the Khizil-koom desert, which occupies a vast extent of the country between the Sirr and the Oxus, and the Aktagh or Gakchal mountains. The only incidents during the year calling for mention were the exchange of embassies between this state and Cabul, and the death of the Ameer Nasir-oolla-Khan, who was succeeded by his son Syud Meer Moozuffer Shah on the 20th October. The new ruler is reported to be unsuccessful in his government.

Balkh and Koondooz.

159. To the south of Bokhara, on the left bank of the Oxus, lie the Affghan conquered provinces of Balkh and Koondooz. The former district is reported to have advanced in prosperity since its acquisition by the Ameer in 1850. Koondooz was occupied in 1859 by a force under the command of his eldest son Mahomed Afzul Khan, who has hitherto maintained his ground in spite of the disaffection of the population and the hostility of the petty chiefs of Maimunna, Siripool, Shibberghaum, and Andkho, against whom he has not been able to act effectually. They have

* Atkinson.

† Situated on the frontier between Siberia and the Kirghis Steppe in latitude 50° 30′ north, and longitude 80° east on the River Irtisch.

always been partially under the influence of Herat, and Sooltan Ahmud has, during 1860, aimed at a more definite supremacy. As the avowed and recognized vassal of Persia, this ambitious man, the son-in-law and nephew of the Ameer Dost Mahomed, is prepared to play an important part in the politics of Central Asia. He has, however, had to cope with rebellion in his own country, on the upper river Moorghab, from the Jumsheydee Eimaks, and recently lost one of his sons in action. His friends, the Persians, also suffered a disastrous defeat in the autumn at Merve. They are said to have committed some oppressions on the Turcoman tribes in the neighbourhood, who unexpectedly attacked the army when moving in the early dawn; and it is reported that of a force of 40,000 men and 40 guns, only 2,000 men and one gun escaped to Herat.

**Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.**

160. With the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan himself our relations have continued to be satisfactory. Some anxiety expressed by his highness regarding the pretensions of the Khan of Khelat to the suzerainty of the petty chiefship of Khoran, were completely allayed by the Governor-General's declaration of non-interference; and although the Ameer on two occasions received deputations from the Muhsood Wuzeerees, he cautiously abstained from any intervention in their favour, susceptible of offensive interpretation. The peace of Affghanistan is dependent on his highness's life, and a general apprehension regarding the future is felt by his subjects, who see in the rival pretensions of the heir apparent, Shere Ali Khan; of Sirdar Afzul Khan, the conqueror of Koondooz; and of Sooltan Ahmud Khan, the vassal of Persia, portents of impending anarchy and disturbance.

**Muhsood Wuzeerees.**

161. More than a year has passed away since the return of Brigadier-General Chamberlain's expedition against the Muhsood Wuzeerees, and as yet the tribe has not made submission or given guarantees for the future. The blockade on their access to British territory, and the embargo on their trade, have consequently been maintained. One cause of their backwardness was the hope of support from the Ameer of Cabul, but the shrewd old chief had no notion of embroiling himself with our Government for the sake of a tribe virtually independent, which he has not the power to reduce or to manage. Being able, too, to draw supplies of grain from the Affghan valleys of Dour and Khost, the Muhsoods have not been pinched by famine, though they have suffered from the exclusion of their iron and other commodities from our markets. In February of the present year the Mullicks opened negotiations with the commissioner, but without any satisfactory result. The Muhsoods have lost no opportunity of making plundering raids into our country.

**Kohat Pass.**

162. In September the Kohat pass was closed for a few days. This defile connecting our two frontier stations, Peshawur and Kohat, is not British territory. It is some fourteen or fifteen miles long, and on average four broad, and flanked on both sides by bleak precipitous hills. There are five villages in the pass situated in ravines communicating with the circumjacent hills: around them is some little cultivation which begins to expand and to show traces of greater care than formerly. But numerous mud towers rising above the flat-roofed houses still indicate the unchanged lawlessness of the Afreedee inhabitants. The chief men receive an allowance from our Government, in return for which they agree to keep up road posts, and to be responsible for crimes committed within the limits of the several villages. They generally satisfy justice by making restitution of stolen property or paying a fine; but if offences increase, or they fail in their engagements, the British authorities close the pass. The conformation of the gorge renders its closure easy. About three miles from the entrance on the Peshawur side is a fort erected in 1853; from thence the path rises insensibly until the foot of "the Kothul" is reached. This is an abrupt ridge, on the crest of which, commanding the pass, are three towers occupied in times of disturbance by our partisans. Far down below this ridge lie the town and valley of Kohat, to which descends a steep but practicable road about two miles long.

**Misconduct of the Afreedees.**

163. On the occasion under notice the men of two of the villages committed robberies, and were subjected to fine and other penalties. Dissatisfied, they commenced to levy black mail, and to plunder the travellers traversing the pass. Its closure was ordered, and the Kothul towers manned. Camels belonging to the leading delinquent were arrested. Then the other villages unconcerned in the outrages bound themselves to support the Government. Even in the offending villages individuals were on the side of order. The rioters, however, came forward with specific demands—that the fines imposed should be remitted; that the allowance of one of the villages, which had been stopped, should be renewed; and that the Kohat chief, who has the management of the pass, should be displaced. The counter-demands of the deputy commissioner were, that all the principal men of the disaffected party should come in and sue for pardon; that all the former orders on the points in dispute should be at once obeyed; that a fine of one month's allowance should be paid; and that compensation in full should be made to all travellers plundered. In a few days the malcontents, pressed by their neighbours, gave in and complied with the terms of the district officers. The pass was re-opened, and the Afreedees quietly returned to their usual occupation of carrying salt and firewood to Peshawur.

**Improving character of the tribe.**

164. This incident, unimportant in itself, has been dwelt upon as illustrating the degree in which these mountain barbarians are beginning to be influenced by self-interest and civilization. There is less indifference to the crime of taking life; murder is not wantonly added to robbery. The outrages are less bold and violent. In 1850 the Afreedees actually cut up a party of sappers and miners when making the road on the Kohat side of the Kothul. Sir Charles Napier, when commander-in-chief, did not disdain to lead a force against these banditti. In 1853 they destroyed the Kothul towers. And later, even while a military force was at the mouth on the Peshawur side, the Afreedees attacked and got possession of these same towers. Their conduct was invariably marked by a savage audacity. But this last ebullition has fully proved that there is now a strong party among them, sensible of the advantages of peace and order, and aware of the power of Government to enforce its will.

**Unity of religion and race.**

165. The peculiarity of our position in the Kohat district as on the frontier generally, compared with the rest of India, is that the people are all of one religion; all are ignorant and bigoted Mahomedans without any admixture of Hindoos. There are not here the immiscible elements

which, in most provinces, render a union of the population impossible. Moreover, the district of Kohat consists of a series of valleys running into the independent hills, which are inhabited by the same or kindred tribes. At a considerable elevation is the small canton of Terrah which, from its cool climate, is the summer resort of the Orukzaie and Afreedee tribes. The chief power is there enjoyed by one Syur Mahmood. This man holds opinions repugnant to the orthodox tenets of Islam, and an attempt was made to displace him by the assistance of the Afreedees, headed by Syud Ameer, a bigot, who, during 1857, endeavoured to rouse the Khyberees to a fanatical war against the British. The admission of this man to great influence over a tribe like the Orukzaies, who are both our subjects and neighbours, might have proved embarrassing; but fortunately his intrigues were not successful.

Pindialee Mohmunds.

166. No tribe on the frontier has been more obstinate in its opposition to our power than the Pindialee Mohmunds, who occupy the hills on the left bank of the Swât river. The chief, Nuwab Khan, held under the Sikh rule a Jagheer in our territory worth 800 rupees a year. He failed to present himself to the British authorities at annexation, and the Jagheer was resumed. In contempt of friendly overtures, he has, for the last ten years, held aloof from the Peshawur authorities, and harassed our people to the limit of his power. The tribe having no possessions in, and little intercourse with our territory, have not been coercible by blockade, and precautionary measures very harassing to our villages have been enforced for the protection of their flocks and the communication of intelligence. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation that Nuwab Khan should, in January last, have voluntarily made his submission to the Commissioner, Captain James, C.B.

Fanatical colony at Sitana.

167. An attempt was made during the year to re-establish the colony of fanatical Hindoostanees at Sitana, which was dispersed by the expedition under Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., in 1858. It appears that the Hindoostanees found an asylum at a place called Mulkah in the Amazai country. With the connivance of the Otmanzai and Jydoon tribes of the neighbourhood, who were especially bound over to prevent their re-settlement, they regained a footing at Sirree, a post on the hill over the old site of Sitana, whence they commenced kidknapping Hindoo merchants, and plundering and murdering our subjects. But a blockade against the colluding tribes being promptly established, the demands of our authorities have been complied with.

Maharajah of Cashmere.

168. With Her Majesty's feudatory, the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jummoo, our communications have been of an ordinary nature. His highness himself was chiefly occupied with the acquisition and administration of Ghilgit and Yasseen. The difficulties of keeping the force supplied during winter have been surmounted. The fame of the Maharajah has been increased by his success; and several petty states have during the year sent representatives to his Durbar for the first time. His conquest, if followed by a sound commercial policy, may be materially beneficial to those distant regions. He has now the means "of overawing the robber clans of Nagar "and Hoonza, who have for years infested the roads between Balti and Ladakh on the one side, "and Yarkund on the other; and latterly to such an extent that those roads in their immediate "neighbourhoods, though the shortest, have been almost completely closed to anything in the "shape of a merchant."*

Railways and development of trade.

169. As the construction of the Sind and Punjab railways progress, the development of trade with the Trans-Himalayan countries of Central Asia must force itself on the attention of Government.

The capital of Ladakh the entrepôt of Indian and Chinese trade.

170. The entrepôt of the Indian and Chinese trade is Leh, the capital of Ladakh, the exact geographical position of which was last year scientifically fixed by Major Montgomerie.† Hither are brought both the shawl wool from the Chinese provinces of Ruthog and Chang-Thang and the manufactured shawls from Cashmere; and from hence are sent to India tea, shawls, wool, and borax; and to China opium, saffron, brocades, and shawls. Cunningham, who visited Ladakh in 1846 and 1847, gives the following valuation of the imports and exports:—

Cunningham's valuation of the imports and exports of Ladakh.

| IMPORTS. | Value. |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| From the Chinese territories - - - | 26,765 |
| Ditto Indian ditto - - - | 22,020 |
| Total - - | £48,785 |

| EXPORTS. | |
|---|---|
| | £ |
| To the Indian territories - - - | 23,800 |
| Ditto Chinese ditto - - - | 21,600 |
| Total - - | £45,400 |

Atkinson's account of Yarkund.

The amount of duties paid was estimated at 1,800*l*. Major Montgomerie mentions that Kafilas still come to Leh every year from Yarkund and Lhassa. Of Yarkund Mr. Atkinson collected the following account from merchants with whom he conversed:—"Yarkund contains nearly 14,000 "houses, and the population was estimated at from 85,000 to 90,000 in 1852. There is also "a Chinese garrison of 5,000 men. It is a place of considerable trade, and a great number of "Chinese, Tatar, Bokharian and Cashmerian merchants reside here. Formerly Persians were

* Major Montgomerie's Memorandum on Survey in Cashmere.
† Latitude 34° 9′ 30″ N., longitude 77° 36′ 42″ E. Height above the sea, 11,278 feet.

" also numerous, but now there are but few to be found in the city. The bazaars are three miles " and a half in length, and on market days present a busy scene. Rich silks and porcelain " are conspicuously displayed; also embroidered kankalats, for which the Kirghie chiefs give " twenty and thirty horses in exchange; brick tea appears in vast quantities, as well as printed " calicoes from Kokan. The loom of Cashmere contributes its quota to the mass of manufactured " goods."

Routes by which trade may find its way from Ladakh to Peshawur or Mooltan.

171. The best route from Leh to Yarkund is 364½ miles long, and the Karakoram pass, 18,600 feet high, is crossed in the journey. From Leh to the plains of the Punjab the merchant may either take his goods on coolies, sheep, or goats, over the Lunga Lacha and Thung Lung passes, more than 17,000 feet high, crossing the Indus, Bhaga, and Chandra rivers, when he will enter our district of Kulu, and proceed from thence to the markets of Noorpoor and Umritsur; or he will load his ponies and mules and take the shorter, easier and more frequented road made by the Sikh conqueror Zorawur Singh in 1834, and annually travelled by numerous British officers, over the Photo-la, Namyika, and Seojila passes, and dispose of his merchandise at Sirinugur, or transmit it to Peshawur by land, or Mooltan by water.

How English goods might be forwarded to Central Asian markets.

172. With the increasing facilities for transport, a line of water carriage extending from Jhelum to the sea-board, and a friendly territory up to within 200 miles of Yarkund, it would appear that, with attention and perseverance, our manufactures might be remuneratively introduced into that market to which Russian products are sent under much greater disadvantages.

Present contracted condition of trade.

173. As yet, however, trade is lamentably contracted, compared with the imports which are annually brought down through the Affghan mountains; those from the equally productive regions within or adjacent to the Maharajah's dominions are insignificant. A class of travelling merchants, like the hardy Povindias about Ghuznee, whose camels are annually seen at Calcutta and Bombay, or the Tatar merchants who ply between Semipalatinsk and Nijni Novgorod, has not yet arisen in the neighbourhood of the Kara-korum. His highness has in many ways shown himself anxious for the prosperity of his subjects. But the fiscal system to which he has succeeded is injurious and oppressive to traders, and obstructive to the expansion of commerce. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, does not despair of effecting some improvement without exercising any undue interference.

Hope of effecting improvement.

Death of Raja Jowahir Singh.

174. Raja Jowahir Singh, the first cousin of the Maharaja, and the son of the celebrated minister Raja Dhyan Singh, expired at Umbalah in the month of December.

Raja of Chumba.

175. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been drawn during the year to the unsatisfactory administration of his territory by the Raja of Chumba, one of the most ancient of the Himalayan principalities. It has been intimated to the Raja that the British Government, whilst averse to exercising any interference in his political arrangements, regards him and not his ministers as responsible for the good government of his territories.

Raja of Mundee.

176. The personal conduct of the young Raja of Mundee, a minor, has also been unsatisfactory; and the Purohit or Hindoo ecclesiastic charged with his supervision has been dismissed.

Rana of Joobul.

177. On the attainment of his majority in 1853, the Rana of Joobul, a small state in the Simlah hills, was allowed to resume its government, which had been resigned by his father, and had been ministered by British officers for a period of twenty-one years. An express condition was, however, attached to his accession, that, in the event of misrule, the rana should be summarily deprived of power. Since 1856 the young rana has been charged with various acts of high-handed oppression in the banishment and attainder of innocent men. The Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej states, the late Mr. G. C. Barnes, C.B., was directed to visit the territory, which he did twice during the year. On the second occasion, he ascertained that the rana had attended to his instructions, and was pursuing a more conciliatory line of conduct. It has not, therefore, been necessary to take any more stringent measures against him, than warning and remonstrance.

Bickaneer.

178. Additional territory, yielding a revenue of rupees 12,000 a year, has been conferred on the Maharaja of Bickaneer for his services during 1857.

Powers granted to Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Shumshere Singh.

179. In pursuance of an engagement entered into by Sir Henry Elliott when deputed to Lahore at the time of the annexation of the Punjab, but only recently made known to Government, the full powers of a deputy commissioner have been granted to Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Shumshere Singh, who were formerly members of the Lahore Regency.

* * * * * *

Governor-General's announcement of future policy of the British monarchy.

183. A notice of the political events of the year would be incomplete without a record of the words in which the Governor-General announced the future policy of the British monarchy towards the independent states of India:—

" Notwithstanding the greater purity and enlightenment of our administration, its higher tone, its surer promise of future benefit to the people, as compared with any native government, I still think we have before us a higher and more pressing duty than that of extending our direct rule; and that our first care should be to strengthen that rule within its present limits, and to secure for our general supremacy the contented acquiescence and respect of all who are subjected to it.

" Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified as to our ultimate intentions towards native states.

" We shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our territory without adding to our European force; and the additions to that force, which we already require, are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as England can conveniently pay.

" As to civil government, our English officers are too few for the work which they have on their hands, and our financial means are not yet equal to the demands upon us. Accession of

territory will not make it easier to discharge our already existing duties in the administration of justice, the prosecution of public works, and in many other ways.

"The safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of native chiefs well affected to us. Setting aside the well-known services rendered by Sindiah, and subsequently by the Maharaja of Rewah, Chirkarie, and others over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by native states. I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, and who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact province of Rohilkund there remained the solitary little state of Rampoor still administered by its own Mahomedan prince; and that on the borders of the Punjab, and of the districts above Delhi, the chief of Putialah and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpaired.

"In the time of which I speak, these patches of native Government served as breakwaters to the storm, which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave, and in quiet times they have their uses: restless men who will accept no profession but arms; crafty intriguers bred up in native courts, and others who would chafe at our stricter and more formal rule, live there contentedly; and should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern Empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in these native states. But to make them so, we must treat their chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching that, in spite of all suspicions to the contrary, their independence is safe; that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British territory; and convincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favour of any new rulers from within or from without."

Bhawulpoor.

184. We cannot hope that the free action and secure stability which it is the object of this policy to ensure to native states, however wisely and generously conceded, will never be abused. And in the Punjab the Government of Bhawulpoor forms an exception to the general good administration of their territories by native princes. On the 25th of May last a collision occurred between the Nuwab and his Minister Ahmud Khan, which terminated, after some open fighting, in the slaughter of the latter. The Nuwab suffered his body to be treated with indignity, and the Lieutenant-Governor has felt himself constrained to express his grave displeasure of this and some other parts of the Nuwab's conduct. It is fair, however, to say that no public disorder has as yet followed this collision, and the people generally do not regret the death of the minister.

## SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Measures attended to during the year.

185. The attention of the local Government in this department has been directed to reduction in fighting men and camp-followers of the Punjab irregular force, the re-constitution of the organized police, the repression of raids on the Derajat frontier, and the maintenance of a strict blockade of the Muhsood Wuzeeree tribe, who were punished last year by an expeditionary force under the command of Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C.B.

Expedition against the Muhsood Wuzeerees.

186. The immediate cause of this expedition, with a brief account of its proceedings and results, was given in the political section of last year's report; the military details may now be supplied.

History of the tribe.

187. But before entering upon these details, it will be well to give a brief outline of the general history of the powerful and warlike tribe of which the "Muhsoods" are a branch, and of our relations with them since annexation.

As recorded in General Chamberlain's report.

188. This cannot be done better than in the following extracts from General Chamberlain's report:—

Para. 3.—"The Wuzeerees are divided into three great branches, viz., Ahmedzye, Ootmanzye, and Muhsood; named after the three sons of Wuzeer, the first parent and founder of the tribe, and from whom it takes its name. From these three great branches spring numerous smaller ones, but which need not be named. The reputed number of fighting men that each branch can bring into the field is—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedzye | - | 10,000 fighting men |
| Ootmanzye | - | 14,000 " |
| Muhsood | - | 12,000 " |

but of the two first branches not more than one-third, and of the last one-fourth, are armed with guns, the remainder carrying a sword and shield, to which many add a pistol and dagger."

Para. 4.—"The birth-place of the tribe is Kaneegorum, at the southern base of the Peer-ghul mountain, and from which, as their numbers have increased, they have gradually spread themselves, until they occupy their present limits; but their stronghold is still in the valley and upon the plateaus around the high mountains of Peer-ghul, Shoe-dur, and Koondeeghur, where all assemble to pass the summer months; and in times of danger they and their families and cattle retire to the forest-clad spurs of these mountains, where, from the ruggedness of the ground, they are almost unassailable."

*Note.*—They are a branch from the Sulyman or main range which separates the western Trans-Indus border from the high table-lands of Affghanistan.

Para. 5.—"The Ahmedzyes and Ootmanzyes may be described as migratory, passing their lives in tents, and alternating between their winter quarters in the low lands (towards the Koorum

river and British border), and their summer homes in the higher ranges. The Muhsoods, on the contrary, do not leave their mountains, and reside in houses. The tract of country possessed by the tribe may be broadly described as divided into three parts, of which the Ootmanzye occupy the northern, the Ahmedzye the central, and the Muhsood the southern. Prior to the annexation of the Punjab, some clans of the Ootmanzye and Ahmedzye had wrested certain lands and possessed themselves of certain privileges within the Kohat and Bunnoo districts, whereby, on annexation, they were necessarily brought into direct contact with the British Government and its laws. The Muhsoods had not acquired any such privileges, and consequently came not in any manner under direct control."

Para. 6.—" The whole tribe are thieves, are proud of their prowess as such, and unless paid black-mail, systematically make raids upon their neighbours; and whilst no road in their vicinity is safe, except to armed bodies, no stranger can enter their country, save through the intervention of some holy or well-known man. Unlike all other independent border tribes, they have had the wisdom to avoid internal feuds, have allowed a rude law sufficient weight to control them in their intercourse with each other, and have worked for a common end. Thus, as their numbers have increased, they have gradually overcome their neighbours and extended their limits, until they have become the most powerful and the most dreaded tribe along the whole western border. Other tribes have been somewhat restrained in their internal policy by the fear of retaliation; but the Wuzeerees have felt no such check, for, united themselves, they have been opposed to disunited communities, and the fear of drawing down the vengeance of thousands has been to them a shield for the safe practice of tyranny of every line. Lastly, it may be said of them that they are proud of their numbers and of their conquests, and prouder still of their freedom, for they aver that in no time past have they ever paid tribute to any king."

Para. 7.—" Such is the history of the tribe, who, upon annexation, became our neighbours from the north-western border of the Kohat district to the Ghwalarah (or Gormal) pass in front of Dera Ishmail Khan, the measured distance along the boundary line being 140 miles. On their becoming our neighbours, every endeavour was made to conciliate them; but from the very commencement some clans of the Ahmedzye and Ootmanzye, and the whole Muhsood branch, exhibited the most hostile spirit, and committed constant aggressions. No traveller or caravan was safe within miles of the border, except under strong escort. The salt mines in the neighbourhood of Bahadoor Khael had to be protected by a fort and strong garrison. The Saidak pass, through which runs the main road between Kohat and Bunnoo, could not be traversed with safety, until the heights were crowned. A line of forts had to be erected along the Bunnoo and Dehra Ishmail Khan borders to check inroads, and every road within reach of the hills to be guarded and patrolled."

*Note.*—In the absence of knowledge of the country and of the ways of the marauders, the posts were originally built too far from the hills, and have therefore not afforded the security they ought to have done. This is being remedied, and every new post is placed well to the front at the foot of the hills.

Para. 8.—" Whilst Government was thus incurring expenditure for the protection of its subjects, its officers were required 'to act purely on the defensive, to strive to conciliate those who dwelt altogether beyond the boundary, 'and to reason into submission, and rule with forbearance, 'those within our territory.' But it was not within the capacity of Wuzeerees to believe that conciliation could coexist with the ability to exact redress; and so far from crediting our power to inflict punishment upon them within their mountains, they hoped and believed that, by constantly harassing the border, and giving asylum to every malcontent or proclaimed criminal, Government would in the end be glad to buy them off. They accordingly kept the frontier in constant turmoil; the military posts, and on one occasion Bunnoo itself, were threatened in force; the border villages were threatened, and in some instances, when not timely supported, attacked and sacked, and such of their inhabitants as fell into their hands slain or wounded; the village cattle, when insufficiently guarded, were driven off, and the herdsmen killed; and small bands roamed the country at night in the hope of coming across stray travellers or husbandmen, whom they either murdered or carried into captivity to ransom."

*Note.*—Many of the villages are within a short distance of the hills, and at some seasons the only grazing ground is at the foot of the hills.

Para. 9.—" At length at the close of 1852, after having tested the defensive policy for upwards of three years, and endured constant injuries and indignities, Major John Nicholson, then deputy commissioner of Bunnoo, obtained the sanction of Government to undertake offensive operations against the Omerzye clan of the Ahmedzye branch, who reside in the hills to the north-east of Bunnoo, and had made themselves unusually obnoxious. They were surprised by a night march, a few of their number killed, some encampments burnt, and the cattle captured brought away. In short, the expedition was successful, and from that time the Omerzyes became changed. They refrained from raids, were re-admitted within the boundary, and have since remained tolerable neighbours.' This one successful act of retaliation sufficed to place our relations with the whole Ahmedzye branch upon a satisfactory footing."

Para. 10.—" Since the punishment of the Omerzyes, it has been found necessary, on three occasions on the Kohat border, to take offensive measures against the Caboo Kheil clan of the Ootmanzye branch. On the first occasion (1855), the expedition of the troops sufficed to make them come to an amicable settlement of our claim. On the second (1856), the offending clan was surprised by a night march, and finding themselves surrounded, and resistance hopeless, surrendered the murderers (of our subjects) demanded of them, and suffered no injury. The third occasion was in December last, when refusing to surrender the murderers of a British officer to whom they had afforded asylum, and trusting to the strength of their position, they fought and were defeated, with the loss of their encampments and property, besides a large quantity of sheep and cattle. Thus convinced of their inability to resist our arms, they acceded to the terms imposed upon them; and there is, therefore, hope of a good understanding for the future."

Para. 11.—"Lastly come the Muhsoods, who of all three branches are pre-eminent for living by plunder and violence; and trusting implicitly to the inaccessibility of their mountains, their conduct, from first to last, has been outrageous. To go no further back than the five years that I have commanded on this frontier, the police reports of the district officer, to say nothing of the harassing duties imposed on the military, record against them the commission of 184 crimes of a heinous nature, such as recorded at the termination of paragraph 8. In addition to this list, in March 1855, a native officer and 12 troopers of mounted police, pursuing too far into the hills, were surrounded and destroyed; and in November of the same year, some 3,000 of the tribe assembled in the pass in the front of Tank, with the intention of plundering that town, but were foiled in their object by the troops arriving by a forced march of fifty miles."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1855 | - | 41 |
| 1856 | - | 32 |
| 1857 | - | 40 |
| 1858 | - | 48 |
| 1859 | - | 23 |
| Total | - | 184 |

or 36⅘ per annum.

Para. 12.—"So far back as the spring of 1855, the chief commissioner (Sir John Lawrence) becoming impressed with the injuries committed by the Muhsoods, recommended that a force be sent against them in that autumn; but the proposal was not carried out. In February 1857 Sir John Lawrence again found occasion to recommend 'that retributive measures be no longer delayed,' and Government sanctioned their being undertaken; but again circumstances arose to prevent their being carried into execution."

Para. 13.—"Emboldened by years of immunity, and believing that they could successfully oppose any attempt to penetrate their mountains, they, on the 13th March last, without provocation or pretext of any kind, came out into the plains, to the number of some 4,000, headed by their principal men, with the intention of sacking the town of Tank. Fortunately the cavalry outposts in the neighbourhood had sufficient warning to admit of 195* sabres being collected to meet the inroad; and through the skill and boldness of the native officer who exercised the command, and the gallantry of all ranks, this small body of disciplined and well-armed men met and drove back the marauders to the hills, making them leave upwards of 100 dead in the field, besides a larger number wounded, at a loss to ourselves of a few men, but many horses. This outrage was considered as filling up the measure of their offences. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General ordered that a force should enter their mountains, and there exact satisfaction for the past and security for the future."

Para. 15.—"On receipt of the order for conducting military operations, steps were at once taken to assemble the necessary troops; and on the day month that the marauders emerged from their mountains to sack Tank, a force pitched its camp upon the scene of their disgrace, preparatory to penetrating their stronghold in search of redress; but prior to moving, a proclamation was sent to the Muhsood chiefs, to announce the object for which the Government forces entered their hills; to tell them that, within a fixed period, they were free to attend the camp for the purpose of learning the demands of the British Government; and that on their failing to appear, or not complying with the demands, they and their tribe would be treated as enemies and punished, and that their blood would be upon their own heads."

March of the expedition.

189. The above extracts from Brigadier-General Chamberlain's report explain why the operations now detailed were undertaken, and show that, before entering their hills, every opportunity was afforded the tribe to come to terms, but in vain; they had taken their course and adhered to it. No reply was received to the Brigadier-General's proclamation. Reports reached camp that the Wuzeerees were assembling within a few miles of the plains; further delay was to be avoided, and accordingly, on the morning of the 16th April, Brigadier-General Chamberlain struck his camp, and with a force of 5,196† fighting men, crossed the border by the Tank-Zam entrance, opposite Tank.

Its progress.

190. Meeting with no opposition, the force, on the 18th idem, reached a walled village called Shingee-ka-kote, about 28 miles from Tank. On the approach of our cavalry, a small party of the Wuzeerees, who had been left there, quitted the village. One was killed, a few taken prisoners, and some head of cattle and 200 sheep were seized on the hill side.

Take possession of Chandola.

191. A body of the border militia was located at the village of Chandola, at the western mouth of the Tunis-Tunga, to keep open communication with Tank and thus ensure the passage of supplies, &c.

Force divided and a portion left under Colonel Lumsden at Paloseen.

192. Before moving upon Kaneegoram, it was determined to penetrate the Shaheon and Koondeeghur mountains, but to retain possession of Chandola, and keep open communication with the rear, it became necessary to divide the force; and accordingly a detachment of the strength marginally noted was left at Paloseen, four miles in advance of Chandola, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.

4 Field Guns.
100 Cavalry.
1,564 Infantry.

General Chamberlain moves towards Shahoon.

193. On the 20th, Brigadier-General Chamberlain, with the greater portion of the cavalry and infantry, and the mountain guns, supplied with provisions for eight days, moved towards Shahoon; the gorge was unoccupied, save by a small party of the enemy, who retired as our own infantry ascended the heights, causing, by their fire, however, a few casualties. The defile is described as narrow and difficult, and about three miles in length, the hills on either side closing in so as to render artillery of little use. On emerging at the western end of the gorge, Major R. Taylor, whilst reconnoitering the road ahead, came in broken ground upon three Wuzeerees, who attacked his party and wounded three men and some horses before they were killed.

Further progress.

194. On the 22nd the force reached Burrund, at the foot of the Khoondeeghur mountain, and on the 23rd, Jungee-Khan-ke-kote, a distance of about 24 miles from Paloseen.

Fort and village of Jungee Khan destroyed.

195. Jungee Khan, the principal chief of the whole Muhsood tribe, with his son and nephew, had fallen the previous month in the attack upon Tank. His fort was now blown up, and village

* 5th Regiment Punjab Cavalry, 158; Mounted Police, 37; Total 195.

† Staff, 8; Sappers and Miners, 478; Artillery, 237; Cavalry, 339; Infantry, 4,134; Total, 5,196.

destroyed; the residence of a neighbouring chief, who was known not to have participated in that outrage, was spared.

General Chamberlain returns to join Colonel Lumsden.

196. Having now seen the greater part of the south-western portion of the district, and burned the crops, the force proceeded to retrace its steps, in view to joining Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden's column, prior to an advance on the capital.

Attack on Colonel Lumsden's camp.

197. As the troops were falling in for this purpose, on the morning of the 24th, a despatch was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, reporting the successful repulse of an attack made upon his camp at dawn the previous day by a body of 3,000 men.

Absence of opposition to General Chamberlain. accounted for.

198. The absence of opposition to Brigadier-General Chamberlain's advance, was thus accounted for. It appears that the Wuzeerees had assembled in two large bodies, one to defend the passes in the more immediate neighbourhood of their capital, the other to attack the numerically weaker camp at Paloseen.

Colonel Lumsden checks the attack on his camp.

199. But the latter move was eminently unsuccessful. Although in the first headlong rush the vastly superior strength of the Wuzeerees enabled them to annihilate the pickets, the advance of the great mass was quickly checked by Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden at the head of an inlying company of Guides. About 500 of the bravest of the band, however, dashed into camp, cutting down all within their reach.

The Wuzeerees borne back by the Guides.

200. The attack was so sudden and unexpected, that some slight confusion prevailed; but the Guides were quickly rallied by Lieutenants Bond and Lewis, who bore the Wuzeerees back at the point of the rifle sword, killing many, and clearing the camp.

Major Rothney's advance on the enemy's flank.

201. Whilst this was going on on the right, Major Rothney, in command of the Goorkhas, supported by the 4th Seikhs, advanced on the enemy's flank, bearing down on the mass of the Wuzeerees with admirable steadiness. When clear of the camp, the Guides joined this force, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, with the detachments of the three corps, pursued the enemy for fully three miles over the hills, inflicting severe punishment, until they broke and dispersed.

202. Though our loss* in this affair was considerable, that of the enemy was much more severe, 132 dead Wuzeerees having been counted in and about camp and on the line of retreat.

Conduct of the officers and men engaged in repelling this attack.

203. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden reported, in the highest terms, on the conduct of the officers and troops engaged in this affair. Major Rothney, commanding the Huzara Goorkha battalion, in particular, seems to have distinguished himself for promptness of decision and correctness of judgment.

Return of the main column.

204. To revert to the main column, which had commenced on the 24th to retrace its steps, it met with no opposition in its return; but as the attack on Colonel Lumsden's camp showed a determined hostility on the part of the Wuzeerees, it was deemed necessary to destroy such crops and villages as had been spared on the occasion of the advance. The two columns were reunited on the 26th, and the camp was pitched at Mundain Cuchee, a mile and a half above Paloseen.

Sick and wounded sent back to Tank.

205. From the 27th to the 1st of May the force remained halted, to admit of the sick and wounded being sent back to Tank, and for the litters to rejoin, preparatory to an advance on the capital.

Arrival of a deputation of Muhsood chiefs.

206. The advance was further postponed by the arrival in camp of a deputation of 11 Muhsood chiefs, who were received by the Commissioner Major Taylor, Brigadier-General Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden. Every exertion was used to persuade these chiefs of the advantages of peace, and to show them how anxious we were to avoid further hostilities. They were informed that if the tribe was too poor to make the necessary compensation for the cattle stolen during the last eight years, the concession of a free passage for the force to Kaneegorum, with security for the future good conduct of the tribe, would be accepted as indemnity for the past. The chiefs were further assured that, if these terms were accepted, neither their houses nor crops should be injured, and after one day's halt at Kaneegorum, the force should return either by the Bunnoo or Tank route, as most convenient.

Their return.

207. The meeting, however, broke up without any definite understanding having been arrived at; the chiefs returned to their clans, and preparations were made for the advance of the force.

The force marches.

208. It was evident that the Wuzeerees were determined to fight. The force, therefore, marched on the 2nd to Jungee-ke-kote, and on the 3rd reached Zerunaim, at the southern entrance to the Awnai; the destruction of houses and crops was renewed.

The Burrara gorge.

209. It now became apparent that the enemy had fixed on the Burrara gorge, about five miles from camp, as the most easy of defence, and that at this point they would oppose the further progress of the column. This gorge is described by Brigadier-General Chamberlain as the most difficult of any that was seen, whilst the Awnai gorge, where resistance was first anticipated, proved to be the easiest, thus accounting for the non-appearance of the enemy at this latter point. From the Awnai gorge the Brigadier-General thus describes the onward route to the capital:—

"From the Awnai upwards, the passage is considerably narrower than it is below it, and the hills "on either side are steeper and higher. In short, from this point upwards the whole road is a "defile, until close to Kaneegorum, when the hills become lower and rounder in form."

The advance of the force upon the defile.

210. Soon after day-light on the 4th, the force moved forward, and after advancing four miles upon the defile, entered a narrow cultivated dale, at the further end of which, and distant about a mile, was the Burrara-Tunga; the heights on both sides were crowned by the enemy, estimated at from four to seven thousand.

The Burrara-Tunga described.

211. The Burrara-Tunga is described as "a narrow cleft, cut by the Tank-Zam through a "chain of mountains crossing its course at right angles. Both sides of this passage are perpen-

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* Loss on both sides :—Fighting men killed, 21; ditto wounded, 109; Camp followers killed, 16; ditto wounded, 23.

"dicular to a height of 40 or 50 feet, from which the mountains slope upwards at a considerable "incline." The southern face of the western hill being inaccessible to infantry, but having a tower at the point where its eastern slope descends perpendicularly into the gorge. Every commanding point was crossed by a breast-work, and the gorge itself closed by a wall of boulders and trees equal to resist siege artillery.

212. Two columns of attack were formed:—The right * under Lieutenant-Colonel Green C.B.; left † under Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.; four field pieces and the wings of the 4th and 24th Punjab infantry formed the support, about 900 yards from the gorge, with a wing of Goorkhas and cavalry, a little in their rear as a reserve; the baggage being massed in rear, guarded by a detachment of the 14th Punjab infantry and foot levies, with a wing of the 4th Seikh infantry as a rear guard.

Lieut.-Colonel Green's column.

213. Lieutenant-Colonel Green's column met with considerable resistance; but after a difficult ascent, covered by the fire of Captain Butt's mountain train guns, and that of the field pieces below, the leading men of the 3rd Punjab infantry, headed by Lieutenant Ruxton, reached to within a short distance of the breast-works, but in too small numbers and too broken to make the final rush. Here a check occurred, and the Wuzeerees, rushing from their breastwork, drove the 3rd back upon the support, which also gave way, and the Wuzeerees continued their gallant attack upon the reserve and mountain guns. But short was their triumph. Captains Keyes and Butt received them like gallant soldiers and drove them back, when breastwork after breastwork was won. The casualties were 30 killed, including Lieutenant Aytoun,‡ and 84 wounded, the enemy leaving 35 dead bodies on the ground.

The ridge cleared of the enemy.

214. In the meantime the fire of our guns being directed on their right, the enemy were evidently giving way. Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden was ordered to advance, which he accomplished with excellent judgment, and then ascending the eastern slope of the hill, cleared ridge after ridge with his mountain guns at a loss of only two men.

No further opposition offered by the enemy.

215. No further opposition was offered, and the camp was pitched on the Bungeewalla Cucha, three miles beyond the defile; the crops in the neighbourhood were given over to the cattle, and the houses set fire to. In the evening a deputation was received from the Muhsood chief and from the chiefs of Makeem, sueing for peace. On this occasion the officers whom Brigadier-General Chamberlain specially noticed were Captains Keyes and Butt and Lieutenant Ruxton.

The force halts at Kaneegorum.

216. On the 5th the force advanced, and after a march of 15 miles halted near Kaneegorum. Relying on the friendly professions of the chiefs, no injury was done to crops and property.

Protection given to the Oormun elders of Maidanee.

217. At Maidanee, about four miles from Kaneegorum, the force was met by the Syuds and Oormun elders of the place, to whom assurances of protection were given. It should be observed that no Wuzeeree resides in the town, which is only occupied by the few remaining members of the Oormun tribe, the original occupiers of the country, until dispossessed by the Muhsoods.

Attempt to ascertain the intentions of the Muhsood chiefs.

218. The force halted during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, and sent messengers to ascertain the intentions of the Muhsood chiefs. Most unsatisfactory answers were received, and reports reached camp that they were consulting where they could best oppose the egress of the force.

The troops move back.

219. No further communication being made by the chiefs, the troops moved back on the 9th to Doatoga, 5½ miles, setting fire to everything that had been spared and protected on its upward march, one exception being made in favour of the property of the son of the Ahmedzye Chief Swahir Khan, famous for having, as far back as 1824, shown civility to the enterprising traveller Moorcroft, and subsequently to the British officers engaged in the settlement of Bunnoo in 1847.

Attempts of the enemy to harass the rear guards.

220. On the 10th the force marched 5¾ miles towards Makeem, meeting with no opposition, save that attempts were made to harass the rear-guard; but owing to the skilful arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C.B., commanding, only two men and one horse were wounded. All Muhsood property was destroyed.

Makeem destroyed.

221. On the 11th the force halted at Makeem; the residence of the chiefs of the tribe now deserted. In view to save the town, every effort was again made to induce the tribe to listen to reason, but without effect. Makeem was, therefore, destroyed.

Operations are closed.

222. Operations were now closed and the force turned towards Bunnoo, the course by which it was originally intended to return. As the column moved away on the 12th, two high towers which guard the eastern entrance of the valley and had been occupied by our pickets, were blown up.

Direction of march changed towards the north.

223. The direction of the march was now changed towards the north; 8¼ miles took the force to Rugmuh, from which descends the Phissora defile leading to Bunnoo. Shortly after leaving Maheer, the Muhsood boundary is passed; but before crossing it, their village of Todacheena was given to the flames, and its crops destroyed.

Entrance into the Ahmedzye lands.

224. On passing the Muhsood boundary, the Ahmedzye lands were entered; small parties of Muhsood horsemen still followed and endeavoured to annoy the line of march from the hill sides, and this continued until the 15th, when the force reached Surehah, from which date no more was seen of them.

Return of the force to Bunnoo.

225. On the 18th the force marched to Speen Soonk, 10 miles clear of the defile, and within the British boundary; and two more short marches took it into Bunnoo.

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* Right column advance:—Wing of 3rd Punjab Infantry, 300 strong, under Lieutenant Ruxton. Support:—2nd Punjab Infantry, 500 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B.; Huzara Mountain Train, 4 pieces, Captain Butt. Reserve:—Wing 1st Punjab Infantry, Captain Keyes.

† Left column advance:—Wing 6th Punjab Infantry, 300 strong, Lieutenant Fisher. Support:—Wing Guide Infantry, 250 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.; Peshawur Mountain Train, 4 pieces, Captain De Bude. Reserve:—Wing 6th Police Battalion, 300 men, Lieutenant Orchard.

‡ Her Majesty's 94th Regiment attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Great success of the expedition.

226. Although the expedition did not result in the submission of the Muhsoods, its success was great; a loss was inflicted on the tribe from which they will not recover for years. Whenever they met our troops, although in passes which they had hitherto deemed impregnable, they were invariably defeated. Their chief town Kaneegorum was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine, whilst Makeem, another principal town, was destroyed, and their hitherto unknown country surveyed and mapped.

Conduct and spirit of the troops.

227. Before concluding this notice of the Muhsood Wuzeeree expedition, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to express his warm approbation of the conduct and spirit of the troops, which were most excellent throughout.

Services of officers noticed.

228. The services of the following officers of the Punjab irregular force were specially noticed by Brigadier-General Chamberlain, commanding:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Wilde, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C.B.
Major Rothney.
Captain Keyes.
Captain Butt.
Lieutenant Ruxton.
Surgeon Buckle.

Services of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

229. The Brigadier-General has also brought prominently to notice the valuable aid afforded him throughout the campaign, both as political and military officers, by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Major R. Taylor and Captain Coxe.

Punjab Irregular force—reduction effected.

230. The annexed statement marked A. exhibits the reduction effected in the force. A decrease of 480 fighting men and 279 camp followers has been carried out at an approximate annual saving of rupees 1,16,032. The statement also shows the present distribution of the various regiments composing the force. The 3rd Seikh infantry is still in Hindoostan; during the past year the 2nd Seikh infantry returned to the Punjab.

Inefficiency of case shot issued from the magazines tested.

231. The inefficiency of case shot hitherto issued from magazines for the use of the two frontier mountain train batteries had for some time attracted the notice of Brigadier-General Chamberlain, who resolved to test it; the trial was conducted in his presence, and the result was most unsatisfactory, owing to the small number of balls contained in the projectile. Some interesting experiments were then made by substituting leaden bullets for the iron balls. These experiments tended fully to establish the great superiority of case shot filled with leaden bullets over the description heretofore made up. They were most ably carried out by Captain De Bude, the Commandant of the Peshawur mountain train. A report was made to the Select Committee of artillery officers, and for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and his Excellency has recommended to the Supreme Government that in future all canister shot prepared in magazines for mountain train guns be filled with leaden bullets.

Police.

232. To give effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government for the amalgamation of the military with the civil police force, considerable reduction became necessary in the military police. Discharges fell heaviest on the mounted branch. Gratuity on discharge was given to each man, and in effecting reduction due consideration was shown to old servants of the State, and to all others who had, by field services during the mutiny, or otherwise, established claims to consideration.

Decrease effected and approximate saving.

233. The statements annexed, marked B. and C., will show in detail the decrease effected, and the approximate saving. The actual decrease of expenditure will be considerably less perhaps, as European supervision has to be provided for; but the financial result of the change of system will be referred to under its appropriate heading in this report. The new constabulary arrangements have not been extended to the districts of Dera Ishmael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, Bunnoo and Kohat, the character of the people and of the tribes on the Derajat and Kohat border rendering it inexpedient at present to modify the existing system. The reduction of the organized police force may be briefly given as follows:—

Infantry police, 867 fighting men and 24 non-combatants; saving, rupees 61,920 per annum.
Mounted police, 760 fighting men and 6 non-combatants; saving, rupees 2,49,600 per annum.
Total saving on police, rupees 3,11,520 per annum.

Mounted and foot levies—reductions during the past year.

234. The statements marked D., E., F., show the strength and distribution of levies on the 1st May 1860 and May 1861. They exhibit a reduction during that period of 1,810 fighting men and 56 non-combatants, at an approximate annual saving of rupees 3,10,000. With exception of those employed at Kohat and Dehra Ishmael Khan, who take part in the frontier defence, the levies still maintained are engaged on police duties at the places indicated in the statements.

Raids.

235. On the Asnee and Dehra Ghazee Khan frontier our border has been respected, and there has been comparative tranquillity. Towards the Derajat and Tank frontier, inroads by small bands of marauders have from time to time occurred, chiefly by Wuzeerees, aided by robbers of other clans. In some instances, the robbers managed to escape to the hills with their booty, but, generally speaking, the results of their forays have not been profitable; in many instances, they have been hotly pursued, and obliged to abandon their spoil. Occasionally they have paid the penalty of their misdeeds, and have fallen by the hands of our troopers. These remarks apply to the proceedings of small parties of plunderers. To check aggression on the Dehra Ishmael Khan and Tank border by any considerable force of the Wuzeerees, a chain of posts was established in close proximity to the hills, held by cavalry, infantry, and military police, whereby the tribe, as a body, has been effectually restrained. The frontier outpost duty has in consequence fallen heavily upon officers and men, but it has been cheerfully and efficiently performed.

Blockade.

Frontier station of Asnee abandoned.

236. The frontier station of Asnee having, after a trial of 10 years, been found unsuited for a station, owing to difficulty of drainage, the scarcity of water, and proved unhealthiness of locality, was, during the past year, abandoned as a cantonment for a cavalry regiment; and

Rajanpore, possessing many advantages as regards climate, soil, and position, selected. Rajanpore seven miles north-east of Asnee, is on the trunk road from Scinde, and is a telegraph station.

Commendation of European officers, frontier force.

237. The services of Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C.B., commanding the frontier force, are too well known and recognized by the Supreme Government to need particular mention in this report, but his Honour desires to place on record his unqualified approbation of the Brigadier-General's management of the force during the period under notice. Nor can the Lieutenant-Governor forego this opportunity of remarking on the admirable manner in which Brigadier-General Chamberlain planned and carried out the operations of the Muhsood Wuzeeree campaign.

The conduct of the force has been excellent; that of the following officers during the past year deserves special notice:—

*Artillery.*

Captain A. Gillespie.
Captain F. R. De Bude.
Captain F. R. Butt.

*Cavalry.*

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Hughes, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C.
Major L. B. Jones.
Lieutenant C. J. Godby.
Captain W. H. Pagett.

*Guides.*

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C.B.
Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.
Lieutenant C. W. Hawes.

*Infantry.*

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wilde, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. G. Green, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Vaughan.
Captain C. P. Keyes.
Captain M. R. Somerville.
Captain W. D. Hoste.
Lieutenant A. W. Ruxton.
Major O. E. Rothney.
Captain J. P. W. Campbell.
Captain G. W. Harding.
Captain R. Renny.
Lieutenant G. A. Williams.

*Police.*

Captain G. McAndrew.
Captain J. W. Younghusband.
Captain R. N. Tronson.
Captain H. Miller.
Captain W. Wyld.
Major A. Smith.
Lieutenant W. W. Boddam.

*Cantonment Joint Magistrates.*

Captain E. W. E. Howard.
Captain J. W. F. Bean.
Captain A. Le Gallais.
Captain T. C. Darnell.
Lieutenant A. Stewart.
Captain J. Tickell.

## SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

Fall of rain compared with previous year.

238. The average fall of rain throughout the province is reported to have been 33·8 inches in 1860–61 to 57·2 inches in 1859–60. The registration of the Ganges is not yet made so carefully as to entitle the results to implicit belief. The failure of rain seems to have been complete in September and October, and in December and January.

Price of grain compared.

239. The dearness of food caused by the famine will be seen from the following price current of best wheat, taken on the 1st of January of the years specified:—

| Districts. | 1859-60. | | | 1860-61. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | S. | C. | M. | S. | C. |
| Delhi - - - | — | 24 | — | — | 8 | — |
| Lahore - - - | — | 39 | 8 | — | 14 | — |
| Peshawur - - - | — | 35 | 12 | — | 29 | 5 |

Superior produce of watered tracts.

240. Although the harvests on unirrigated lands were scanty throughout the Punjab, the yield from watered tracts was generally superior, both in quality and quantity. The great demand for corn in the Delhi territory, and the extraordinarily high prices led to its extensive exportation from the hills of Kangra and the wheat fields of the Jullundur and Baree Doabs. This trade has been especially beneficial to the owners of irrigated and inundated land, who have been much depressed by the cheapness of agricultural produce prevailing for so many years. The keenness with which exportation was carried on when prices became decidedly remunerative, proves that the people are fully awake to their own interests, and that to the extent of their means they are as ready as other nations to avail themselves of any facilities for traffic which may be provided for them. The manner in which the Delhi territory, drained as it had been of food by war and famine, was supplied from Hindoostan and the Punjab, is a beautiful illustration of the law of political economy which prohibits any interference of the State in the corn trade. The following remarks of Adam Smith might have been written from observation of the events of the past year:—

Extensive exportation of grain from certain tracts, and other incidents connected with the dearth.

Appropriate remarks of Adam Smith.

"In an extensive corn country, between all the different parts of which there is a free commerce and communication, the scarcity occasioned by the most unfavourable seasons can never be so

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great as to produce a famine, and the scantiest crop, if managed with frugality and economy, will maintain through the year the same number of people that are commonly fed in a more affluent manner by one of moderate plenty. The seasons most unfavourable to the crop are those of excessive drought or excessive rain. But as corn grows equally upon high and low lands, upon grounds that are disposed to be too wet, and upon those that are disposed to be too dry, either the drought or the rain which is hurtful to one part of the country is favourable to another; and though both in the wet and in the dry season the crop is a good deal less than in one more properly tempered, yet in both, what is lost in one part of the country is in some measure compensated by what is gained in the other."

Disposition of some to act on other principles.

Whilst it must be acknowledged that the perfect application of these observations must await the completion of our railway and canal systems, that they deserve quotation is shown by the disposition which has been evinced by the independent chiefs, and even by some of the civil authorities to act on other principles.

The Trans-Sutlej Commissioner's testimony against interference with free trade.

241. Mr. Melvill, commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej states, states that whilst the British zemindars of the Palum valley realized immense profits, "the independent chiefs of this division "prevented the export of grain from their territories, but they are mostly inclined to admit that "they were in error. The Kupoorthulla raja has now thrown open the trade. I believe that there "never was a greater difference in price than one seer per rupee between Kupoorthulla and "Jullundur, notwithstanding the embargo lain on the export of grain, and the efforts to prevent "grain leaving Mundee, Sooket, and Chumba, have proved very unavailing."

African imphee.

242. The African imphee, lately naturalised in the Jnllundur Doab, is said to be valuable for fodder.

Belfast Flax Company.

243. A company established at Belfast for the cultivation of flax in the Punjab, have, during the past year, deputed an agent to Sealkote, in which district an area of 1,070 acres has been sown with flax. The crop being sown late, the fibre has turned out shorter than it should be; but with more care, there is every hope of the experiment proving successful. The seed is advanced by the agent to the cultivators, and the crop, when matured, is bought by him at once. Amongst many other improvements, the Punjab owes this application of English capital to the development of one of its most valuable staples to Mr. McLeod, C.B., Financial Commissioner, who, whilst on leave, contributed greatly to the formation of the company.

"Stillengia sebifera."

244. Attempts are being made to naturalize the "*Stillengia sebifera*," or Chinese tallow tree.

Potatoes.

245. The cultivation of potatoes for the supply of the Rawul, Pindee, and Murree markets, is extending in Huzara. The rise of rent from this cause on land hitherto giving no return is distinctly traceable. The Commissioner of Peshawur reports that there is a disposition amongst the people beyond the border to obtain land for cultivation within our territory. This is a satisfactory indication of the gradual change of habits which contact with our more civilized subjects is beginning to effect. Even more encouraging is the project of a frontier zemindar in the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, Mussoo Khan by name, to make a small canal from the Indus at his private expense.

Cotton.

246. The interest which attaches at present to the cultivation of cotton in the Punjab will justify the insertion of the following return:—

STATEMENT of COTTON CULTIVATION in the several Divisions of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

| Division. | Cotton Area, in Acres. | Estimated aggregate Outturn, in Maunds. | Estimated Value, Rupees. | Quantity exported, Maunds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 24,211 | 28,672 | 2,75,331 | 24,198 |
| Hissar | 40,819 | 76,208 | 5,22,275 | 32,776 |
| Cis-Sutlej States | 50,707 | 58,195 | 4,55,958 | None. |
| Trans-Sutlej States | 47,795 | 87,339 | 8,68,658 | 3,500 |
| Umritsur | 73,324 | 87,945 | 9,37,366 | 29,012 |
| Lahore | 42,230 | 36,552 | 3,75,604 | 10,292 |
| Rawul Pindee | 72,747 | 56,015 | 6,05,214 | 12,543 |
| Mooltan | 56,350 | 62,267 | 7,77,505 | 17,179 |
| Derajat | 39,400 | 34,465 | 4,48,110 | 36,700 |
| Peshawur | 19,930 | 13,812 | 1,98,866 | 1,775 |
| Total | 4,67,513 | 5,41,460 | 54,64,887 | 1,67,975 |

247. The local price varies from 22 seers the rupee in Huzara, to 3 maunds in Hoshiarpore. It is evident that, at the most, 40,000 or 50,000 maunds are sent from these provinces to the sea-coast. The exportation is generally to the countries adjoining the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor is himself disposed to think that if a local demand were to arise, the production of cotton might be indefinitely increased. It would, however, be necessary for English speculators to have their agents in the country ready to pay at once for the crop, and to give directions regarding the method of cleaning it. It is believed that a greater breadth of cotton has been sown during the current year.

Indigo.

248. The cultivation of indigo in the Dehra Ghazee Khan district has increased so much, that the manufacturing apparatus has been found insufficient for the quantity. The manufactured article is exported to Affghanistan.

Merino sheep.

249. The breeding from Merino sheep progresses satisfactorily in the Huzara district.

## SECTION XII.

### PART II.—SURVEYS.

Derajat survey concluded.

250. The revenue survey of the Derajat was concluded by Captain H. C. Johnstone. The operations were confined to the pergunnahs of Dehra Ishmael Khan, Kolachee, part of Lukhee, and Tank. The area surveyed covers 4,737 square miles, and the cost amounted to Rs. 10-7-2 per square mile.

Cashmere survey.

251. Much interest attaches to the survey of Cashmere, which, under the direction of Major Montgomerie, is now considerably advanced. The stupendous height of some of the mountains in the neighbourhood of the operations, ranging from 18,000 to 26,000 feet above the sea, render the triangulation extremely arduous in its progress up the river Indus. Topographical sketches have been made of the whole valley of the Indus, from Skardo, the capital of Little Thibet or Balti, to Leh, the capital of Ladak, as well as the whole of the Sooroo and Dras valleys, the plains of Deosai, and a large portion of the Nubra or Shayok valley. The area, about 12,000 square miles in extent, was found to embrace all sorts of ground, from an altitude of 27,000 feet down in a few cases to 8,000 feet above the sea. It included at least 350 square miles of glaciers, for the most part of the larger kind. Glaciers are in this section of the Himalayas very much larger and more numerous than in any part of the Himalayas previously surveyed. Possibly this is in some measure due to the latitude, as all these glaciers lie between latitudes 33 and 36 degrees north; but it must also be partly the result of the immense heights of the peaks generally, as with the exception of those of Nepal, they exceed all other parts of the Himalayas that have yet been measured. There is hardly any portion of the Upper Indus without glaciers, but they are largest and abound most near the Himalayan and Karakorum ridges.

"The plains of Deosai are perhaps the most curious topographical feature of the country sketched during the season. The plains consist of about 580 square miles of gently undulating ground, averaging at least 14,000 feet above the sea, surrounded on all sides by rugged mountains, running up from 16,000 to 17,000 feet. The drainage, escaping through a not easily distinguishable gorge, falls into the Dras River above Kirkitchoo. This tributary of the Dras River is called the Shigar and sometimes the Shingo River; it brings down gold with its water, and gold washing is carried on just below the junction.

"Major Montgomerie is in hopes that 'the triangulation of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey 'may be joined on to that of Russia, and thus accomplish the project of Colonel Everest, who 'wished to measure the arc between Cape Comorin and Nova Zembla, an arc including nearly '70 degrees of the earth. To accomplish this there at present remains a gap of little over five 'degrees of Chinese territory: the operations of the Cashmere series extending beyond latitude '36 degrees, and the Government of Tobolsk now coming below latitude 42 degrees.' "*

### PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Inspector-General of prisons required to submit an Annual General Report.

252. A simple administrative reform, but one of very beneficial tendency, has been effected in the supervision of the dispensaries and of vaccine operations. The Inspector-General is *ex officio* inspector also of the dispensary buildings; but he has not previously made any report to the Local Government regarding the general state of these institutions. Yet, inspecting as he does the buildings, and belonging to the medical profession, no functionary has the same combined opportunity and ability of observing the defects and comparative efficiency of the dispensaries and their management. It has, therefore, been arranged that the Inspector-General shall receive the reports annually made by the district officers, and having collated them with the results of his personal observation, shall submit to the Government a general report on the subject for the whole province. The Lieutenant-Governor by this means obtains a detailed account, drawn up by a competent officer of every dispensary, and is enabled to judge of the progress made, and when deserved, to allot rewards to the native medical attendants. His Honour has himself inspected most of the dispensaries during the year.

Comparative statement of patients treated shows an increase

253. The following statistics show an increased attendance, though, owing to the scarcity of rain, the year was unusually healthy:—

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUNJAB DISPENSARIES.

| | Remaining at end of 1859. | In-door. | | | Out-door. | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| 1859 - - - | 1,956 | 9,068 | 1,211 | 10,279 | 1,01,343 | 34,147 | 1,35,490 | 1,47,725 |
| 1860 - - - | 2,063 | 11,471 | 1,652 | 13,123 | 1,30,713 | 33,695 | 1,64,408 | 1,79,594 |
| Difference - - | +107 | +2,403 | +441 | +2,844 | +29,370 | −452 | +28,918 | +31,869 |

* Major Montgomerie's memorandum on the Cashmere survey.

CHAP. XIII. Punjab.

Increase in vaccine operations.

The statistics of vaccine operations given below evince improvement:—

| Year. | Successful. | Unsuccessful. | Doubtful. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859—Punjab dispensaries - - - | 68,512 | 15,235 | 8,474 | 92,221 |
| 1859-60—Superintendent vaccination - | 12,877 — 81,389 | 2,063 — 17,298 | 1,159 — 9,633 | 16,099 — 1,08,320 |
| 1859—Punjab dispensaries - - - | 90,188 | 21,559 | 10,929 | 1,22,676 |
| 1859-60—Superintendent vaccination - | 21,174 — 1,11,362 | 3,799 — 25,358 | 1,514 — 12,443 | 26,487 — 1,49,163 |
| Increase - - | 29,973 | 8,060 | 2,810 | 40,843 |

Dr. Hathaway's summary of results.

254. The following is the judgment passed by the Inspector-General, Doctor Hathaway, on the results of the year's operation:—

"The general review of the working of the dispensaries and vaccine institutions, during the past year, shows decided progress and improvement. Not only have the applicants for medical aid increased to such a degree that they exhibit an excess of more than 17 per cent. over the aggregate cases of the previous twelvemonth, but the returns also show that a much larger degree of relief has been obtained, and a greater proportion of cases cured than in former periods.

"Vaccination has been carried out to a wider extent than in any previous year, and with an increase of 17 per cent. of really successful cases, while the system introduced at my suggestion, of making use of check registers, the increased number of agents employed during the cold season, and the plan of letting one vaccinator always accompany the district officer when out in camp, are additional guarantees, not only that more full reliance may be placed on the returns, but that the benefits of the system have been extended to numerous classes, who hitherto have never been visited for this purpose in their own villages, while the distance from the Sudder station prevented their making so long a journey themselves.

"It is, of course, hopeless to expect the total eradication of small pox, until vaccination is made general and universal. But much may be done collaterally to check the ravages of the disease, by improving the general sanitary state of all our towns and bazaars, perfecting the drainage, widening the streets so as to allow of more free access of pure air, and preventing the accumulation of stagnant moisture and filth by filling up all hollow and broken ground where water at present collects in the rainy season.

"It cannot fail to strike any one who watches the progress of small pox in a regiment, how very much its duration and severity is influenced by the locality of position and barrack accommodation, the season of the year, the class of men who constitute the corps, and their natural habits as regards dress, bathing, and food. In the winter season, when woollen clothing and bedding are in use, and bathing less practised, the disease continues on the same spot and among the same body of men or community, with obstinate endurance; while under other and opposite circumstances it runs a mild course, or passes away as suddenly as it first appeared.

"The recommendation of obtaining large supplies of vaccine matter, and in a fluid form, by periodical indents from England, and the discontinuance of the practice of collecting and using dry vaccine 'crusts,' have met with favourable consideration from the Local Government, and the result will be more fully made known at the end of the present year."

## PART IV.—TEA.

Decrease in yield of tea.

255. The yield of tea in the Government plantation was less than in the previous year, being as below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860 - - - | 29,312 lbs. |
| 1861 - - - | 26,532 „ |

Increase in crop of seeds.

But the crop of seeds produced increased from 164 maunds to 1,258 maunds. The demand for seeds by private parties was large. Indents were received from 22 Europeans and 375 natives. The distribution was gratuitous, and was made as follows:—

| | | Seeds. | Plants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Europeans - - - | Mds. | 452 | 29,000 |
| To Natives - - - - | „ | 406 | 2,000 |

Supply of seed not equal to the demand.

256. The supply did not, however, suffice to satisfy a tenth part of the demand. In the Kangra hills, four joint stock companies are embarked in the cultivation besides several private individuals, amongst whom are officers of the royal and local armies. Plantations have also been made in the Simla hills.

Numerous patches of land purchased from natives by Europeans.

Peculiar incident in the indigenous tenures which obstructs the acquisition of land by Europeans.

257. During the year numerous conveyances of land have been arranged by private bargain between European settlers and the native owners. The patches transferred have been for the most part small, rarely exceeding 5 or 10 acres in extent. Under the common law of India the several co-sharers in a co-parcenary tenure have each a right of pre-emption, and under the Punjab Code, this right may be made the subject of litigation at any time within three months from the date of a sale ignoring it. But the Punjab rules go further. If the party claiming to purchase under his privilege of pre-emption object to the price demanded, he can move the revenue authorities to assemble assessors who will fix the price. If the privileged co-parcener chooses to buy at this price, he may do so; if not, any other co-parcener or the joint community

have the option of purchasing; if all decline, then a stranger may buy. This pecular incident in the indigenous tenures much obstructs the acquisition of land by the European. Tempted by the liberal price which he is able to proffer, single members of the co-parcenary are ready enough to treat with him, but when he proceeds to enter upon possession, he soon realizes the infirmity of his title, and the numerous reversionary claims which he must satisfy before it can be secured. It has, however, been held by high authorities, that the economical evils of placing restrictions on the free sale of land are politically less injurious than the social disintegration caused by the communication to strangers of the complex rights appertaining to the hereditary members of village communities; nevertheless, there is room for doubt as to the expediency of interfering with the individual owner's valuation of his land, which procedure is peculiar to the Punjab.

Intention to review the subject.

258. The Lieutenant-Governor is about to review the subject in communication with the Financial Commissioner.

## SECTION XIII.—POPULATION.

Revision of returns owing to territorial changes.

259. No fresh census of the population has been made, but territorial changes have led to a revision of returns made in 1855-56, with the following results:—

| Division. | Area. | Population. | Land Revenue. | Population per square mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | |
| Delhi - - - - | 4,057 | 13,28,650 | 23,51,300 | 327·49 |
| Hissar - - - - | 8,546 | 8,58,021 | 15,95,875 | 100·40 |
| Cis-Sutlej States* - - | 5,244 | 17,61,377 | 15,69,598 | 341·18 |
| Trans-Sutlej States - - | 6,741 | 22,50,941 | 32,92,016 | 333·91 |
| Umritsur - - - | 5,049 | 23,13,628 | 27,77,698 | 446·35 |
| Lahore - - - - | 8,989 | 15,58,715 | 13,27,448 | 172·29 |
| Mooltan - - - - | 19,350 | 12,30,632 | 15,37,024 | 63·59 |
| Rawul Pindee - - - | 18,066 | 16,91,409 | 21,83,388 | 93·62 |
| Derajat - - - - | 16,776 | 9,10,696 | 11,30,465 | 54·19 |
| Peshawur - - - | 7,588 | 8,62,756 | 8,86,812 | 113·40 |
| Total - | 1,00,406 | 1,47,66,825 | 1,86,51,624 | 147·07 |

* Exclusive of Simla, the exact area of which district is not known.

Native states.

260. Estimates have also been made for the native states connected with the Punjab Government, of which the following is the total result:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area - - - - | 93,907 | square miles. |
| Population - - - | 71,54,538 | „ |

## CONCLUSION.

Submission of the Muhsood Wuzeerees, and peace on the frontier.

261. Intelligence has just arrived of the Muhsood Wuzeerees having subscribed to the terms offered them by the Commissioner of the Derajat, the main provision of which is, that each of the three principal divisions of the tribe shall be responsible for outrages committed by its members in our territory. The Lieutenant-Governor is, therefore, able to close the narrative of the events of 1860–61 with the announcement that, with the exception of one minor unadjusted dispute, our relations with the numerous independent tribes of the frontier are peaceful. The Jydoons, whose settlements are on the right bank of the Indus, opposite Torbela, have been misled by sectarian prejudice into abetting the return of the Hindoostanee fanatics to Sitana, whence they were expelled by the expedition under Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton in 1858. There is every hope, however, of the immediate adjustment of this disagreement.

Submission of the Muhsoods, a significant fact.

262. The submission of the Muhsoods is a significant fact. They are one of the three main sections of the brave, united, and independent Wuzeeree tribe: year after year they continued to commit raids and robberies in British territory with impunity. Various causes prevented their chastisement, and it was not until 1860, after they had entered the Tank district with the object of attacking the town, that the force under Brigadier-General Chamberlain marched throughout their difficult country. Having suffered disastrous losses in men and property, it might have been expected that they would have agreed to give the pledges for their future good conduct, to which the British demands were limited. But no, for a whole year they have persisted with singular obstinacy in avoiding any action having the appearance of succumbing to their powerful neighbour. Their traders have consequently been excluded from the markets of the plains, in which their iron usually finds a ready sale. Their dogged repugnance to yield was strengthened by some false hopes of assistance from the Ameer of Cabul, to whom they made repeated offers of allegiance, the value of which being fully appreciated by the old Barukzai, he did not allow himself to be played off against his allies. Supplies have been received from the Affghan vallies of Dour and Khost, and it is possible that the recent cessation of these, consequent upon quarrels with the inhabitants or their neighbours, may have aggravated the privations caused by the blockade. The Muhsoods have at last voluntarily waited upon the frontier authorities, and taken upon them the required obligations. It is to be hoped that the unwavering spirit which has characterized their opposition may be equally visible in their adhesion to the new agreements.

Gradual impression upon the frontier tribes.

263. The accordant voice of our frontier officers attests the impression which is gradually being made upon the Beloch and Pathan tribes of the border by the continuance of peace and of peaceful intercourse with the people under our Government. It is discernible in the less aggravated turpitude of the crimes committed, and in the desire which is evinced to obtain land within our territory. It is the necessary result of prolonged contact with those whom dear experience has taught the gallant barbarians to acknowledge as much their superiors in arms as in arts.

Independent economy of the Punjab in internal affairs attracted towards the central system.

264. Adverting to internal affairs, it will be noted that there has been a sensible attraction of the independent economy of the Punjab towards the central system. The transfer of the police authority from the magistrates to other officers, and the appointment of civil judges in cities, appear to indicate that the province is gradually out-growing that political age to which patriarchal Government is best suited. The imperial income tax has been received as submissively as in Bengal. The Indian penal code will be introduced at the commencement of 1862. The land revenue system is already assimilated to that of the North-west Provinces. Such are the signs which denote the growing capacity of this heterogeneous population for subjection to the most recent enactments. They denote also the growth of complicated rights and interests, and an expansion of the business of civil society, such as might be expected after a decade of congenial Government and progressive civilization. The epoch of innovation is succeeded by one which will be marked by the unimpaired utility of institutions already founded, rather than by the erection of new ones. The final determination of the penal law, the separation of the police and judicial functions, the establishment of courts exclusively for the decision of civil causes, the subjection of the non-agricultural classes to fiscal contribution, are reforms which demonstrate the rising intelligence and the docility of the people to which they are applied. At this time then, not inopportunely, have chiefs selected from amongst them been admitted to a share of magisterial and administrative authority, and increased means of education for all classes been anxiously provided. At such a time, too, may exist some popular appreciation of the financial difficulties which have necessitated the increase of the salt and stamp duties; or at least a recognition of the beneficent wisdom which has spent some portion of the revenues raised by such taxes on works of irrigation, and thus in the calamitous dearth of the past year has partially preserved the harvest and sustained the agricultural interest. Or if this liberality be attributed to policy, and may be paralleled in the past history of native Government, the dawning enlightenment may yet lead, as indeed it has led, to a real admiration of that Christian charity evinced by the English in which India and England, forgetful of national injuries and insults, the most deadly of national indignation, the most righteous of everything but the suffering and desolation caused by the famine in the Delhi territory,—succoured with munificent subscriptions the starving population so lately in rebellion, revealing, as it were, the latent anti-sceptic principle pervading British society,—the light of the world shining before men, and attracting them to glorify their Heavenly Father.

Commendation of higher officers.

265. The Lieutenant-Governor himself here records with much satisfaction his sense of the eminent services of the officers engaged in the higher branches of the administration. Their zeal, ability, hearty co-operation, and earnestness have been most conspicuous.

Mr. Roberts officiated as judicial commissioner with the same marked success as has so often before drawn forth the acknowledgments of this Government.

To his many valuable services he has added that of organizing the 1st Punjab volunteers, to the command of which body he was unanimously elected.

Volunteer rifle corps.

The spirit that animates the Lahore volunteers under their efficient commander, ably supported by zealous officers, is creditable to them, and is a source of strength to the Government. They are second to no body of volunteers in India, but they have formidable rivals in the 2nd Punjab volunteers lately organized at Simla under Colonel Lord W. Hay.

Mr. Cust officiated for some months as financial commissioner, and on Mr. McLeod's return, the Lieutenant-Governor was glad to avail himself of his great talent for organization in reviewing the different establishments in the Punjab.

The return of Mr. McLeod from England towards the close of the year to resume his duties as financial commissioner was hailed with pleasure by all classes of Europeans and natives.

The services of Mr. T. Thornton and Mr. H. Perkins as personal assistants to the judicial and financial commissioners are reported to have been very efficient.

The Lieutenant-Governor is under great obligations to his secretary Mr. Davies. His experience and matured and excellent judgment have been of the greatest assistance to his Honour.

Major Hutchinson officiated as military secretary during Major Lawrence's absence to the entire satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor. On being relieved of his duties, his Honour was glad to be able to appoint him to the head of the new police; an appointment which his experience acquired in Oude enabled him to enter on with some confidence.

Captain Sim as consulting engineer in the railway department, and latterly also as under secretary in that department, performed his duties through an unusually trying period, in a manner that elicited the approval of the supreme Government and of the Secretary of State for India.

The Lieutenant-Governor was glad to be able to appoint as officiating assistant secretary Mr. Kirke, the excellent superintendent of the secretariat office, and proposes confirming him in the appointment.

The notice of officers immediately connected with the Government would not be complete without a record of the Lieutenant-Governor's sense of the valuable services performed by the Reverend Mr. Sloggett, the chaplain of Anarkullee, as secretary to the Famine Relief Fund Central Committee. Mr. Sloggett has been in almost daily communication with his Honour, either personally or by letter. He fully realized and grappled with the appalling calamity that

fell on a portion of the province. He proceeded to the distressed districts, and vigorously and promptly co-operated with the local committees. His zeal and energy cheered and encouraged them, and the good results have been greater than the Lieutenant-Governor could have anticipated. His Honour is sensible that the reverend gentleman looks for a higher reward than human praise, but it is a satisfaction to him to record this tribute to his merits and exertions.

Financial Commissioner's testimony to efficiency of district officers.

266. In submitting the annual revenue report, the financial commissioner has remarked that "as a body, the district officers of the Punjab, burdened as almost all are with exceedingly "arduous and miscellaneous duties, have shown themselves fully equal to the responsibilities "devolving on them, and I do not think there is any one amongst them of whom it will not "be admitted that he has exerted himself to the best of his ability to fulfil the duties of his "charge." The Lieutenant-Governor, who in the course of the year visited in three successive tours all the stations in the Punjab except the nine marginally noted, most of which were inspected in the year preceding, is able to confirm the testimony of the financial commissioner. The changes of officers have not been numerous, and experience has produced a high average of executive efficiency, to which, and not to any depreciation of the standard, is due the mention in this report of an unprecedented number of names.

Confirmed by the Lieut.-Governor's personal examination.

Ferozepoor.
Sealcote.
Huzara.
Kohat.
Simlah.
Hissar.
Rohtuck.
Sirsa.

The late Mr. G.C. Barnes, C. B.

267. Death has deprived the Punjab of one of its best commissioners, Mr. G. C. Barnes, C.B. In a brief career, few Indian administrators have left a deeper impress on the institutions and the people of the country. The pupil of Thomason, he made, when a very junior officer, a settlement of the land revenue of the Goorgaon district, the liberality of which, so great as to be doubtfully viewed by his master, has in a year of scarcity proved the stability of the times. Transferred to the hill district of Kangra, he persevered in the same policy which has since been amply approved amidst the derangement elsewhere created by the sudden depreciation of agricultural produce. Called upon to act as a civil judge, he used the discretion allowed him to free the conduct of causes from technicalities, from delay, vexation, and expense, at a time his views were less general than they have since become. The decisive suppression of an insurrection which occurred in 1848–49 was mainly due to his prompt resolution. He gained in an unusual degree the attachment of the hill people, who still say in conversation that they have had several just and good rulers, but that "Barnes Sahib" was their "mâ-bâp." Parting from these simple tribes he afterwards became commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, and crowned a successful administration by confirming in their allegiance, by means of sound counsel and commanding influence, those powerful chiefs whose co-operation in 1857 contributed so essentially to the maintenance of British dominion. In him the Indian Government has lost a sagacious, able, and experienced officer, equal to the most important services.

Commendation of other officers.

The following are the names of the remaining officers whom the Lieutenant-Governor desires to bring to the favourable notice of the supreme Government:—

*Commissioners.*

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hamilton.
Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth.
Captain H. R. James, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Taylor.
Mr. P. S. Melvill.
Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B.
Mr. W. Money, Commissioner of Customs.
Major R. C. Browne,
Captain F. R. Pollock, Deputy Commissioner,
Mr. E. A. Prinsep, „
Mr. J. Naesmyth, „
} Offg. as Commissioners.

*Deputy Commissioners.*

Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton.
Lord W. Hay.
Captain O. J. McL. Farrington.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Voyle.
Colonel H. C. Vancortlandt, C. B.
Mr. J. H. Oliver.
Mr. F. H. Cooper, C.B.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain B. T. Reid.
Captain H. W. H. Coxe.
Captain S. F. Graham.
Captain B. Henderson, C.B.
Captain W. McNiele.
Captain J. W. Bristow.
Captain R. R. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
Mr. W. E. Blyth.
Captain E. H. Paske.

*Assistant Commissioners.*

Captain H. B. Urmstone,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,
Mr. W. C. Plowden,
Mr. D. C. McNabb,
Mr. B. Hardinge,
Mr. R. W. Thomas,
Captain A. A. Munro,
Captain J. S. Tighe,
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin,
} Officiating Deputy Commissioners.
Captain T. W. Mercer.
Captain C. H. Hall.
Captain C. A. McMahon.
Captain H. A. Dwyer.
Captain T. F. Forster.
Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt.
Lieutenant J. C. Horne.
Lieutenant R. J. D. Ferris.
Lieutenant W. M. Lane.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Captain H. P. Babbage.
Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnstone.
Mr. G. Knox.
Lieutenant R. H. Huddlestone.
Lieutenant G. G. Young.
Lord F. Hay.
Mr. C. E. Bernard.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
Lieutenant P. W. Powlett.
Mr. J. B. Lyall.
Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.
Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney.
Mr. J. W. Smyth.
Mr. D. G. Barkley.
Lieutenant C. V. Jenkins.
Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.
Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts.
Mr. O. Wood.
Lieutenant F. M. Birch.
Mr. L. Saunders.
Lieutenant H. C. A. Szczepanski.
Lieutenant E. P. Gurdon.
Mr. H. E. Jacomb.
Mr. H. Burra.

*Extra Assistants.*

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Baboo Madhopershad.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mahomed Sooltan.
Mr. L. Berkeley.
Mr. T. C. Vaughan.
Mr. W. H. DeGruyther.
Shahzada Mahomed Zumboor.
Hadee Hoosein.
Kaim Allee.
Sirdar Jodh Singh.
Mr. L. Cowan.
Mahsoom Ali.
Pundit Motee Lal.
Agha Kalebabid.
Mr. J. S. Donald.

Murree,
The 20th July 1861.

Mr. G. D. Westropp.
Mr. F. E. Moore.
Pundit Munphool.
Gopal Suhae.
Mr. G. Thompson.
Syud Jumal Ali.
Fyzul Hoosein.
Jyshee Ram.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Mr. T. W. Moore.
Mr. F. R. Scarlett.
Hurshookh Rai.
Gopal Doss.

*Inspector-General of Prisons.*

Doctor C. Hathaway.

*Revenue Surveyor, Derajat.*

Captain H. C. Johnstone.

*Salt Department.*

Mr. H. Wright.
Mr. W. Wright.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

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## APPENDICES TO THE PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1860–61.

### APPENDIX I.—CIRCULAR No. 20.

To

No. 1409.

Dated Lahore, 24th September 1860.

SIR,

Forwards memorandum of instructions from the supreme Government.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the guidance of revenue officers, a memorandum of instructions issued by the Supreme Government for the management, assessment, and collection of the income tax.

Income tax to come into operation on 1st November, 1860.

2. The income tax Act has already been published in the *Punjab Gazette*, and will have effect in the Punjab and its dependencies from the 1st of November 1860.

Verbal explanations of the Act to be given.

3. The scope and object of the Act will be clearly understood from the study of its detailed provisions. It is necessary that all officers employed in its execution make themselves thoroughly acquainted both with the text of the Act and the explanatory instructions issued by the supreme Government. Translations have been made for the use of the native officials, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the fullest explanations be verbally given by the tehseeldars and deputy commissioners to the influential representatives of the native mercantile community, in order that they may have it in their power to diffuse correct information as to the nature of the new taxation, and counteract the false rumours to which ignorance or design may give rise.*

Details of explanation.

4. In particular, his Honour requires that the declared object of Government, namely, "to raise "a fair amount of revenue in a manner that shall not be oppressive or vexatious to the people," may be clearly made known. The large merchants and bankers should be apprized of the provisions for preventing any but a voluntary examination of account books, and for preserving secret the amount of the assessments fixed. The extent to which the agricultural classes are exempted from the tax should be distinctly explained. The exemptions affecting soldiers and police, detailed in Section CXXVII., should be definitely published. The immunity secured to the poor, and the proportion of the impost to the means of all classes, should be continually pointed out. And it should be announced to all, that the octroi duties which have been in force during the past year will be reduced to low rates, calculated to provide, as heretofore, for the cost of watch and ward, and for conservancy arrangements; and the advantage thus accruing to the poorer classes should be forcibly asserted.

Caution against high estimates of income.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor calls upon all revenue officers to aid in the execution of this important measure, in such a manner as may lay the foundations of a sound and just taxation. Whilst his Honour desires to see this new impost evenly and equitably adjusted, as far as possible, in accordance with the intention of the Legislature, he, at the same time, expects that both the assessment and collection will be made in a lenient and humane spirit, and that anything like high estimates of the income of individuals and classes, or oppression in the realization of the revenue, will be severely repressed.

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* NOTE.—The income Tax will, in the vernacular, be designated "*Mahsool Oopur Amudunee;*" the licence tax "*Mahsool Oopur Peshadaran.*"

6. With these general observations his Honour proceeds to issue the following instructions regarding the enforcement of the Act in the Punjab.

Enforcement of the Act in the Punjab.

7. The tehseeldars will be appointed assessors in their respective pergunnahs. For the towns marginally noted, selected assistant commissioners will be nominated assessors. In cantonments, the cantonment joint magistrates will act as assessors under the deputy commissioners; all assessors will be duly sworn to secrecy. The tehseeldars will be relieved of their current duties by the Peshkars, who will receive an additional allowance, calculated to raise their pay, so long as they officiate for the tehseeldar, to rupees 100 per mensem. In making the rural assessments, no establishment beyond that already existing will be required by the tehseeldar. For large towns, special application must be made. A sudder mohurrir, on rupees 50 per mensem, may be entertained in each district. The deputy commissioners of districts will give the greater part of their time and attention to the assessment, and they are empowered to make over such a proportion of their ordinary work to their assistants as they deem necessary, keeping themselves free to move about their districts.

Lahore.
Umritsur.
Mooltan.
Delhi.
Peshawur.

Appointment of assessors, &c.

8. The Lieutenant-General does not require the *general notice* prescribed by Section XXXVII. of the Act to be issued. But the deputy commissioner must at once draw up lists of the individuals residing within his district, whom he deems should be served with the *special notice* prescribed by Section XXXVIII., and the assessor must issue such notices in strict conformity with the Act.

List of persons on whom special notice is to be served to be drawn up.

9. Such notices should be issued by the deputy commissioner to Europeans of all classes, and the forms of the Act should be rigidly adhered to. In making the assessment, the deputy commissioner will carefully observe the directions contained in paragraphs 14 to 19 of the instructions of the Supreme Government. It should be made known that under Section XLIV. of the Act, any person whose annual profits or income exceed two thousand rupees may demand to be assessed by the deputy commissioner, and may transmit his returns *sealed*. This provision should be particularly explained by the tehseeldars to the native bankers and mahajuns, who should be invited to declare if they desire the amount of their returned income to be kept secret.

To be served on all Europeans.

10. The terms on which compositions are permitted under Part V. should likewise be notified, and lists of persons desiring to make such compositions should be prepared. In some places this method of avoiding annual re-assessment may, perhaps, be elected.

Compositions.

11. The rules under Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for the assessment of the duties under the several schedules, must be carefully conformed to; those regarding the assessment of persons in the employ of any company must also be strictly applied.

Assessments under the several schedules.

12. Besides Europeans, there are at many stations natives dealing in European wares, and isolated from ordinary native traders, whom it will be expedient to serve with the notice also. If any native object to be assessed by the assessor, aided by the punchayet (as hereafter provided), he may, by Section CIV., demand to be assessed under the ordinary provisions of the Act; and to such persons the terms on which composition of the tax is allowed should be carefully explained.

What natives are to be served with special notice.

13. Under Part XI., it is permissible to deviate from the strict letter of the Act in making assessments. I am to explain to what extent the Lieutenant Governor authorizes such deviation to be made in the assessment of natives.

Deviation from the Act, how far authorized.

14. As a rule, no general or special notice is to be served upon natives, unless they make a special request to that effect. The individuals liable to the income tax will be ascertained by the following process of registration:—

Notices not generally to be served on natives.

15. It will save trouble, if the individuals to be exempted from all taxation, or liable to come under the licence and income taxes respectively are discriminated from the first. For most towns, a register of the inhabitants already exists. This should be corrected, or, if necessary, drawn out afresh. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes the form of this register to be as simple as possible. It should show the serial number of the inhabitants, the mohulla or other subdivision, name and parentage, trade or profession, with a column for remarks. No enumeration of women or children is required, and all inquisition into the details of families should be scrupulously avoided. In large cities, the several mohullas may be kept separate. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes as few mohurrirs as possible to be employed on the work, which should be done in concert with the chief residents of the towns or mohullas, and under the superintendence of the tehseeldar or the principal tehseel officials. But no inquiry is to be made by the mohurrirs or putwarees into the comparative means of individuals.

Method of registration of persons liable to licence and income tax.

16. When the lists are ready, the assessor will proceed to the town or mohulla, in order to classify according to trades, the persons liable to be taxed, using the form of register below. As it will be convenient to have uniform classification of trades and professions, a list is appended, but it need not be implicitly followed.

Classification by assessor.

FORM OF REGISTER.

| 1. No. | 2. Name and Parentage. | 3. Trade or Profession. | 4. Licence Tax. | 5. Value of Income. | | | | 6. Income Tax Assessed. | | | | | | | 7. Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sch. I. | II. | IV. | Total. | I. | | II. | | IV. | | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | | 2 p. c. | 4 p. c. | 2 p. c. | 4 p. c. | 2 p. c. | 4 p. c. | | |
| 1 | Bora Mull, son of Kishundas. | Moonshee, employed in merchant shop. | To be sub-divided in accordance with the grades of the tax prescribed by the Act. | 200 | - | 250 | 450 | 4 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 9 | Persons whose total income or profits do not exceed 500 rupees per annum, will be assessed at 2 per cent.; above that sum, at 4 per cent. |
| 2 | Ahmud Khan, son of Hossein Khan. | Merchant - - | - - - - - | 600 | 2,000 | - | 2,600 | - | 24 | - | 80 | - | - | 104 | |

17. The three first columns will be filled up from the lists previously prepared.

18. The details of column 4 will be filled in under rules, which will be issued after the Licence Act has passed the Legislature.

Three first columns of register.

Column 4.

Columns 5 and 6.

19. The details of columns 5 and 6 will be filled in, for the numbers of each trade and profession, by the assessor himself, who will be aided by a few influential men, selected from the trade or town. The assessor should previously be furnished with any information obtainable from public records or other existing sources, as for instance, he should have lists of all employés paid from the local or other funds, not under the control of the civil auditor. In short, he should use every means of avoiding and cutting short his inquisition into individual incomes. The deputy commissioner should endeavour to conciliate the co-operation of influential natives, through whom, in particular, he should explain the objects of Government, and the nature of the tax. His Honour, on the recommendation of the commissioner, will sanction khilluts to such persons. The assessor and punchayet will, to the best of their ability, determine the quota fairly leviable from each person, under Schedules Nos. I., II. and IV., and any explanatory particulars regarding the property assessed, or any claim to exemption, (as in the case of Government servants whose quotas under Schedule 4 will have been deducted by the civil auditor), may be entered in the column of remarks. The sittings of the assessor and deputy commissioner, in connexion with the income tax, should be held at fixed hours, and in a fixed and accessible place.

Attestation and confirmation of assessments by Deputy Commissioner.

20. When the details of column 5 have been filled in, the deputy commissioner must take an early opportunity of attesting the assessment, and patiently hearing in the presence of the assessor and punchayet any objections which may be made. After his review has been carefully completed, he will make the assessment, and furnish each person with a written paper, showing the amount assessed under the several schedules. Each person should be told that he will have to pay so much, and no more, to the headman or other commissioned to collect the tax.

Distribution of assessment by Punchayet.

21. The deputy commissioner, having satisfied himself that the computations of the assessor and punchayet form in the aggregate a fair and moderate assessment for a town or subdivision, may, if he consider it expedient and really agreeable to the great majority of the taxpayers, allow them to distribute the total sum over individuals, through their representatives specially elected for the purpose. But a list, showing the names of the parties assessed and their quotas, must be furnished to the deputy commissioner. This may be sent sealed, and need only be referred to to verify claims to exemption from the licence tax, on the plea of previous assessment for the income tax.

Dissatisfied persons may obtain separate hearing from the Deputy Commissioner.

22. But if any person shall be dissatisfied with the assessment put upon him, he may, on presentation of a petition on plain paper, obtain a separate hearing before the deputy commissioner, subject to the procedure laid down in Sections 54 and 56, Part V. of the Act. This privilege should be explained to such individuals as desire to appeal. But the Lieutenant-Governor believes, that where the assessment is lightly and equitably made, such appeals will be rare.

Review of assessment by Commissioner of division.

23. Under special circumstances, described in Clause 2 of Section LVI. of the Act, the commissioner of the division may make a revision of assessment, on the application of the person assessed. In making such revisions, the commissioners should act as much possible in concert with, and through the deputy commissioners, on whom they should impress the importance of introducing the new tax with the utmost moderation and fairness.

Rural assessments.

24. In the smaller towns and villages, the number of persons amenable to the income tax will be few. The assessor will be able to ascertain from the revenue records, the names of zemindars paying more than 600 rupees land revenue, who alone of their class (not having other sources of income than land) are liable; and other sources of income may be ascertained by local inquiry. It will be remembered, that an agriculturist who takes his own produce to a distant market, or acts merely as an agent for the sale of the produce, is liable neither to income or licence tax; but if he buys up produce he becomes a wholesale dealer, and may then be taxed.

Registration.

25. The assessor will draw up for every village the classified register noted in paragraph 16 in his own handwriting. He may find it convenient to do this, whilst the town list of inhabitants are under preparation. The deputy commissioner should attest and revise the proposed assessments, and employ his European covenanted and uncovenanted assistants, at his discretion, to check the work.

Equality of assessment to be maintained.

26. It will be the duty of commissioners to see that a general *equality* of assessment is maintained in their several districts; that exemptions and indulgences are not given in one district and withheld in another, and that estimates of income are made with similar drawbacks and allowances throughout. His Honour is anxious not only that assessments should be light, but that they should be fair between man and man, and district and district. The assessment reports of the deputy commissioners should be forwarded, after review by the commissioners, to the Financial Commissioner, who is particularly charged with the correction of any serious inequalities which he may observe. But due allowance must be made for the different circumstances, even of contiguous districts. There are political reasons why the assessment of the frontier districts should be peculiarly indulgent.

Exemptions.

27. Part XIII. of the Act details the persons who are exempted from income tax, and it is required by Section CXIX. that such persons shall deliver to the assessor a statement stating their sources of income. In all cases in which special notices are served, this provision must be literally enforced. But in the case of natives assessed by the assessor with the aid of punchayet, it will only be necessary to enter in the column of remarks the cause of exemption, which should be verified by the Deputy Commissioner when he attests the assessment.

How the total income tax is to be shown for each place.

28. For places where special notices are served, a General Abstract, according to Form No. 17 (of those prescribed by the Act), must be drawn up. But it will be unnecessary to detail in this Form the names of natives classified and assessed by the assessor, as these will have been previously registered. It will be sufficient to enter the number of persons, and the amount of

duties assessed, under the several schedules. This amount, added to the amount of the special assessments, will form the total income tax of the town or place. Registers, showing the details of individual assessments, must be kept under lock and key by the deputy commissioner, who should burn them in his own presence every year after the new register has been drawn up.

29. In places where no special assessments have been made, it will be sufficient to give an abstract at the foot of the register stating the number of persons assessed and the total assessment distributed under the several schedules. This must be signed by the deputy commissioner.

30. Duplicates of the registers and abstracts must be deposited in the office of the deputy commissioner. These will regulate the collection of the duties, and form the foundation of the pergunnah and district general abstracts.

Instalments.

31. Under the proviso contained in Section CXLII., the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the duties be collected in two yearly instalments, to fall due on the dates on which the second instalments of the rubbee and khureef harvests are payable; notice of such dates must be given (by proclamation) in every district. Kistbundees should be made out for each village, showing separately the amount of income tax and licence tax, without details of individuals. The accounts may be kept in the same way as those of the "trade tax" have been kept during the past year, provided that the income one per cent. and licence taxes are discriminated.

Remuneration for collection.

32. In villages the collection will be made through the Lumburdars; in towns through appointed headmen for trades or mohullas. An allowance, at a rate not exceeding two pice in the rupee, payable out of the collections, will be made as remuneration. But the Commissioner may sanction the payment of the tax, direct, into the district or Tehseel treasury, when he thinks proper.

Exemption of incomes of religious and charitable institutions.

33. Under Section CXXXIII. it is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend for exemption incomes derived from property, moveable or immoveable, solely employed for or dedicated to religious or charitable public purposes. Lists of such religious or charitable institutions and their incomes should be drawn up without delay, in order that the orders of Government may be taken regarding them, and the assessor informed of the result.

Assessment of Jagheerdars.

34. There is one important class, which will newly come under taxation, which requires to be treated with extreme care and consideration. It comprehends the assignees of Government land revenue, jagheerdars, maafeedars, and instumrardars. They will fall under Schedule I. They will have the option of being served with the special notice, or of being registered for assessment by the tehseeldar assessor. The income of each aggregate jagheer may be known from the collectorate records. But it will be necessary to advert to the share of each holder, and also to any other income he may possess. No jagheerdar or other assignee of land revenue, whose sole income consists of a rent-free holding, or a share therein, yielding less than 200 rupees per annum, will be liable to income tax. This class is composed of men of respectability and self-respect, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that they may be treated by the tehseeldars with great consideration.

Recovery of duties.

35. The Lieutenant-Governor prohibits the recovery of duties by the employment of the processes authorized by the several sections of Part VII. of the Act, without the written order of the Deputy Commissioner. On the occurrence of default, the tehseeldar is empowered to issue a dustuk as a notice to pay up, but he is to do nothing further without first reporting to the Deputy Commissioner.

36. It will be seen that the agency to be employed in the assessment will be limited to the Deputy Commissioners, selected Assistant Commissioners, and the tehseeldars. No newly-appointed officers will be engaged in the work, except a few carefully-chosen mohurrirs in towns. Much labour will fall on the Deputy Commissioners and tehseeldars. The former will be required to move about constantly in their districts, and to keep themselves thoroughly informed of the doings of the assessors. The latter must effect the classification of tax-payers in town and country *themselves*. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to reward tehseeldars who have satisfactorily performed their duty, with a gratuity of one month's pay. His Honour expects that the whole work will be completed, without hurry or negligence, in two, or at the most, three months, from its commencement on the receipt of this circular.

I have, &c.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

## DETAIL OF TAXABLE CLASSES.

CLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sazindagan, or Ahl hiruf - - | I.—Manufacturers. |
| Faroshindagan - - - - | II.—Sellers, traders, merchants. |
| Thekadaran - - - - | III.—Contractors. |
| Kiraingiran - - - - | IV.—Letters of cattle, &c. |
| Marafutdaran - - - - | V.—Agents, go-betweens. |
| Kuruz dehindagan - - - | VI.—Lenders, pawnbrokers. |
| | VII.—Owners of accumulated property other than real property. |

Noukran

VIII.—Paid servants either by wages or fees, (except servants of Government).
IX.—Owners of immoveable property other than revenue paying land.
X.—Pensioners.
XI.—Assignees of Government revenue, jagheerdars, maafeedars, istumrardars.
XII.—Zemindars and talooquadars, mortgagees and lessees of land, Government farmers.
XIII.—Paid servants of Government.
XIV.—European merchants, professional men, bankers, servants of companies, *ex. gr.*, medical men in private practice, managers of tea companies, banks, shopkeepers, railway employés, owners of house property, European nurses, owners of dawk carriages, &c.

This class must be dealt with separately by a European according to the Act.

## CLASS I.—MANUFACTURES.

I.—Shawl maker, Shal Baf.
II.—Repairer and worker of shawls, Rufugur.
III.—Worker in silk on shawls, Chikundoz.
IV.—Silk weaver, Duriabaf.
V.—Border weavers, Gotahbaf.
VI.—Gold wire workers, Tilabaf.
VII.—Sash and sword belt makers, Petèe or Gatrabaf.
VIII.—Weavers, Sufedbaf—Julaha.
IX.—Tailors, Durzee.
X.—Carpet makers, Sitrinjeebaf.
XI.—Rug makers, Kalinbaf.
XII.—Coarse rug makers, Numdabaf.
XIII.—Workers in brass, Thuthiar.
XIV.—Workers in gold and silver, Zurgur.
XV.—Workers in enamel, Murassuhkar.
XVI.—Blacksmith, Lohar.
XVII.—Carpenter, Mistree—Turkhan.
XVIII.—Painter, Rungsaz.
XIX.—Saddler and shoemaker, Saraj, Mochee.
XX.—Gold and silver leaf makers, Koftgur, or Duftreesaz.
XXI.—Glass makers, Shishugur.
XXII.—Hookah makers, Naichabund.
XXIII.—Seal engravers, Mohurkund.
XXIV.—Cloth stampers, Chapaghur.
XXV.—Chintz makers, Chimbah.
XXVI.—Silk workmanship, Putolee.
XXVII.—Tent makers, Khemahdoz.
XXVIII.—Ivory worker, Choorahgur.
XXIX.—Plumbers, Kulaigur.
XXX.—Paper makers, Kaghazee.
XXXI—Gunpowder makers, Atishbaz.
XXXII.—Sugar refiner, Cheeneewala.
XXXIII.—Dyers, Rungraze.
XXXIV.—Printers, Chapakhanawala.
XXXV.—Potters, Koomars.
XXXVI.—Tanners, Chumars.
XXXVII.—Basket makers, Bunjree.
XXXVIII.—Builders, Mimar.
XXXIX.—Likeness painter, Mosuwur.
XL.—Comb makers, Kungeegur.
XLI.—Sharpener, Sikleegur.
XLII.—Cotton cleaners, Penjeh (Nadaf).
XLIII.—Fan makers, Punkhasaz.
XLIV.—Mat makers, Boriahbaf.
XLV.—Screen makers, Chiksaz.
XLVI.—Bow makers, Kumangur.
XLVII.—Watch makers, Ghureesaz.
XLVIII.—Millers, Khurasee.
XLIX.—Soap makers, Saboongur.
L.—Liquor distiller, Abkar.
LI.—Leather dyers, Chumrung.
LII.—Thatchers, Chupurbund.
LIII.—Farriers, Nalbund.
LIV.—Tea fabricants, Chahsaz.
LV.—Rope twister, Bansaz.
LVI.—Wire drawers, Tarkush.
LVII.—Candle makers, Butteesaz.
LVIII.—Binders, Jildsaz.
LIX.—Saltpetre manufacturers, Shorahgur.
LX.—Silk dyers, Putrung.
LXI.—Nuwar weavers, Nuwarbaf.
LXII.—Gilders of leather and wood, Mulummakar.
LXIII.—Soda water makers, Wilayutee Paneesaz.
LXIV.—Brick makers, Khishtpaiz.
LXV.—Masons, Sungtarash.
LXVI.—Engravers of stone, Nageenahsaz.
LXVII.—Knife grinders, Sangur.
LXVIII.—Dal grinders, Dalgur.
LXIX.—Oil men, Telee.
LXX.—Caste mark makers, Bindleegur.
LXXI.—Pen-case makers, Kulumdansaz.
LXXII.—Basket makers, Tokrahsaz.
LXXIII.—Lyre makers, Sitarahsaz.
LXXIV.—Drum makers, Tublahsaz.
LXXV.—Kite makers, Patungsaz.
LXXVI.—Lantern makers, Lanternsaz.
LXXVII.—Tat weavers, Tatbaf.
LXXVIII.—Plain gold and silver workers, Sadakar.
LXXIX.—Turban binders, Dustarbund.
LXXX.—Sawyers, Arahkush.
LXXXI.—Silk winders, Putphera.
LXXXII.—Metal engravers, Chiterah.
LXXXIII.—Perfume sellers, Gandee.
LXXXIV.—Saddle cloth makers, Khogirsaz.
LXXXV.—Silver bar gilders, Kuteia.
LXXXVI.—Fine wire drawers, Dubkeia.
LXXXVII.—Gold washers, Niaria.
LXXXVIII.—Spirits of wine makers, Tezabi.
LXXXIX.—Jewel piercers, Hakak.
XC.—Book makers, Katib.
XCI.—Well wall makers, Tobeh.
XCII.—Leech keepers, Gugree.
XCIII.—Mail armour makers, Zirahkush.
XCIV.—Gun makers, Banduksaz.
XCV.—Dyers of small skins, Khutik.
XCVI.—Sword hilt makers, Miansaz.
XCVII.—Needle makers, Soozunkar.
XCVIII.—Makers of coloured powder for the Holi, Ultagur.
XCIX.—Reed screen maker, Sirkee bannewala.
C.—Makers of Kupahs to hold ghee, Dubgur.
CI.—Blanket makers, Kumbalbaf.

CII.—Makers of mud toys, Koozahgur.
CIII.—Limekiln workers, Chunasaz.
CIV.—Ice makers, Burufsaz.
CV.—Roasters of grain, Bhurboonjah.

## CLASS II.—SELLERS.

I.—Sellers of pushmeenah, Pushmeenah furosh.
II.—Silk, Darrai furosh.
III.—Haberdasher, Bajaz.
IV.—Corn dealers, Ghulah furosh.
V.—Sellers of brass vessels, Kuserah.
VI.—Sellers of bordering, Gotah furosh.
VII.—Grocer, Punsaree.
VIII.—Seller of Gold, Tilah furosh.
IX.—Perfumer, Atar.
X.—Sweetmeat seller, Hulwaie.
XI.—Shoe seller, Paposh furosh.
XII.—Cattle dealer, Meweshi furosh.
XIII.—Raw silk dealer, Reshum furosh.
XIV.—Jeweller, Jowahree.
XV.—Pedlars, Miniaree.
XVI.—Fruit dealer, Mewah furosh.
XVII.—Paper dealer, Kagaz furosh.
XVIII.—Timber merchant, Chob furosh.
XIX.—Firewood seller, Hezum furosh.
XX.—Bhoosa dealer, Bhoosa furosh.
XXI.—Dealer in precious metals, Sona, Chandee furosh.
XXII.—European shop, Wilayutee Soudagur.
XXIII.—Seller of bills, Hoondee furosh.
XXIV.—Travelling merchant, Beopar.
XXV.—Greengrocer, Subzee furosh.
XXVI.—Bakers, Nanhaee.
XXVII.—Rice cake sellers, Faluda furosh.
XXVIII.—Flower seller, Gool furosh.
XXIX.—Dealer in ghee, Roughan furosh.
XXX.—Butchers, Gosht furosh.
XXXI.—Dealers in pepper, ginger, &c. Calamirch furosh.
XXXII.—Dealers in iron, Loha furosh.
XXXIII.—Dealers in milk, Dood furosh.
XXXIV.—Dealers in tobacco, Tamakoo furosh.
XXXV.—Dealers in pan, Pan furosh.
XXXVI.—Dealers in charcoal, Koilah furosh.
XXXVII.—Sellers of fighting birds, Tittur and Buterah furosh.
XXXVIII.—Rag sellers, Goodree furosh.
XXIX.—Rope dealers, Russee furosh.
XL.—Soap dealers, Saboon furosh.
XLI.—Saddlers, Kathee furosh.
XLII.—Salters, Nimuk furosh.
XLIII.—Numdah sellers, Numdah furosh.
XLIV.—Bed sellers, Charpai furosh.
XLV.—Waste paper sellers, Rudee furosh.
XLVI.—Oil dealers, Tel furosh.
XLVII.—Lyre sellers, Sitara furosh.
XLVIII.—Beard dye sellers, Mehndee furosh.
XLIX.—Tat dealers, Tat furosh.
L.—Drug sellers, Mudduck furosh.
LI.—Cheese dealers, Puneer furosh.
LII.—Cotton merchants, Rooi furosh.
LIII.—Millstone sellers, Chukkee furosh.
LIV.—Booksellers, Kotub furosh.
LV.—Wool dealers, Oon furosh.
LVI.—Grass sellers, Ghass furosh.
LVII.—Blanket sellers, Loee furosh.
LVIII.—Cake sellers, Papur furosh.
LIX.—Pickle sellers, Achar furosh.
LX.—Moonj rope dealers, Moonj furosh.
LXI.—Thread dealers, Soot furosh.
LXII.—Provision shops, Huteewala.
LXIII.—Goat's wool sellers, Pushm furosh.
LXIV.—Box, looking glass, combs and odd things sellers, Basatee.

## CLASS III.—CONTRACTORS.

I.—Of Abkaree.
II.—Of Drugs.
III.—Of Ferries.
IV.—Of Octroi.
V.—Of P. W. D.
VI.—Of Commissariat.
VII.—Miscellaneous.
VIII.—Saltpetre.
IX.—Canal Department.
X.—Serai and encamping grounds.
XI.—Mail Carts.
XII.—Railway.
XIII.—Grazing grounds.
XIV.—Kunkur.
XV.—Jungle products, dates, gardens, &c.

## CLASS IV.—LETTERS.

I.—Of Camels.
II.—Of Carts.
III.—Of Ekahs.
IV.—Of Dawk Carriages.
V.—Of Oxen (Lubanas).
VI.—Of Boats.
VII.—Of Asses.
VIII.—Of Mules.
IX.—Of Ponies.

## CLASS V.—AGENTS.

I.—Dulal, Broker.
II.—Arthie, Commission Agent.
III.—Chowdree of trades.

## CLASS VI.—LENDERS.

I.—Village Banker (paid in kind), Mahajun, Sahoo.
II.—Banker (paid in cash), Suraff.
III.—Pawnbroker, Gahnawala.

## CLASS VII.—OWNERS OF ACCUMULATED PROPERTY.

I.—Owners of Promissory Notes.
II.—Owners of Shares in Companies.
III.—Owners of Cash out at Interest.

## CLASS VIII.—PAID SERVANTS.

(BY WAGES.)

I.—Wuzeer.
II.—Moonshee.
III.—Dewan.
IV.—Jemadar.
V.—Resalder.
VI.—Vukeel, Muktyar.
VII.—Kardar.
VIII.—Thanahdar.
IX.—Modee.
X.—Toshakhaniah.
XI.—Buxee.
XII.—Sowar.
XIII.—Household domestics, male or female, { European. Eurasian. Native.

(BY FEES.)

I.—Poet.
II.—Hukeem.
III.—Barber.
IV.—Surgeon.
V.—Purohit.

VI.—Poojarree.
VII.—Moolla.
VIII.—Head of conventual house.
IX.—Astrologer.
X.—Pundit.
XI.—Kazee.
XII.—Panda.
XIII.—Moulavee.
XIV.—Puhlawn.
XV.—Bad furosh.
XVI.—Muftee.
XVII.—Meerasee.
XVIII.—Sweeper.
XIX.—Bajee nuwaz.
XX.—Chabuk sowar.
XXI.—Dhulwai, Wuzunkush.
XXII.—Petition writers.

CLASS IX.—OWNERS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY OTHER THAN REVENUE-PAYING.

I.—Owners of houses and shops inhabited by themselves.
II.—Owners of ditto leased to others.
III.—Owners of enclosed gardens.
IV.—Owners of baradurees, bhongahs, dhurmsalas, serais.

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APPENDIX II.—COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of Receipts and Disbursements for 1859–60 and 1860–61.

| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land tax | 1,99,83,309 | 1,93,19,716 | — | 6,63,593 |
| Excise and stamps | 63,08,564 | 73,79,964 | 10,71,400 | — |
| Trade taxes | 9,75,807 | 10,48,308 | 72,501 | — |
| Income tax | — | 2,90,612 | 2,90,612 | — |
| Nuzzurana and tribute, &c. | 4,22,956 | 3,80,485 | — | 42,471 |
| Postal, including electric telegraph | 7,66,623 | 8,26,550 | 59,927 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 9,65,491 | 8,01,413 | — | 1,64,078 |
| Toshakhanas | 1,45,433 | 20,692 | — | 1,24,741 |
| Total Ordinary | 2,95,68,183 | 3,00,67,740 | 14,94,440 | 9,94,883 |
| Extraordinary | 2,400 | 42,70,379 | 42,67,979 | — |
| Total Ordinary and Extraordinary | 2,95,70,583 | 3,43,38,119 | 57,62,419 | 9,94,883 |
| Local funds | 19,13,011 | 17,83,594 | — | 1,29,417 |
| Grand Total | 3,14,83,594 | 3,61,21,713 | 57,62,419 | 11,24,300 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | |
| General | 10,14,272 | 10,42,736 | 28,464 | — |
| Judicial | 27,30,462 | 26,30,462 | — | 1,00,000 |
| Revenue | 18,83,086 | 18,07,734 | — | 75,352 |
| Excise and stamps | 6,18,092 | 5,93,174 | — | 24,918 |
| Trade taxes | 16,975 | 61,962 | 44,987 | — |
| Income tax | — | 24,295 | 24,295 | — |
| Pensions | 12,75,404 | 18,77,642 | 6,02,238 | — |
| Postal, &c. | 6,90,994 | 7,31,319 | 40,325 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 10,64,281 | 13,33,008 | 2,68,727 | — |
| Military | 59,30,107 | 54,52,824 | — | 4,77,283 |
| Toshakhanas | 1,58,721 | 19,641 | — | 1,39,080 |
| Total Ordinary | 1,53,82,394 | 1,55,74,797 | 10,09,036 | 8,16,633 |
| Settlement and survey | 1,00,887 | 69,094 | — | 31,793 |
| Public Works Department | 22,07,378 | 35,34,093 | 13,26,715 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 5,751 | 36,616 | 30,865 | — |
| Total Extraordinary | 23,14,016 | 36,39,803 | 13,57,580 | 31,793 |
| Total Ordinary and Extraordinary | 1,76,96,410 | 1,92,14,600 | 23,66,616 | 8,48,426 |
| Local Funds | 13,57,505 | 16,86,602 | 3,29,097 | — |
| Grand Total | 1,90,53,915 | 2,09,01,202 | 26,95,713 | 8,48,426 |

APPENDIX III.—MEMORANDUM of the entire Actual Cost of the under-mentioned Troops under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May 1860 to April 1861.

| STATION. | Description of Corps. | Fixed Establishment. R. A. P. | Contingencies. R. A. P. | Total. R. A. P. | Grand Total. R. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kohat | No. 1 Punjab light field battery. | 48,687 10 9 | 9,960 11 9 | 58,648 6 6 | |
| Bunnoo | No. 2 ditto | 45,200 8 5 | 9,244 7 8 | 54,445 0 1 | |
| Dera Ishmail Khan | No. 3 ditto | 46,354 5 4 | 11,969 13 8 | 58,324 3 0 | |
| Kohat | No. 4 or Garrison company | 10,186 1 11 | 10 14 0 | 10,196 15 11 | |
| Abbottabad | Hazara mountain train | 28,618 7 4 | 3,094 13 0 | 31,713 4 4 | |
| Murdan | Peshawur ditto | 46,879 15 9 | 2,066 1 0 | 48,946 0 9 | |
| | Dera Ishmail Khan magazine. | 21,465 0 1 | 4,374 10 11 | 25,839 11 0 | |
| | | | | | 2,88,113 9 7 |
| Rajanpore | 1st Regiment Punjab cavalry | 2,03,816 5 10 | 5,100 8 0 | 2,08,916 13 10 | |
| Kohat | 2nd " " | 2,26,191 8 0 | 13 2 0 | 2,26,204 10 0 | |
| Kamp Lâk | 3rd " " | 2,13,758 4 8 | 3 0 0 | 2,13,761 4 8 | |
| Dera Gazee Khan | 4th " " | 2,15,398 1 0 | 122 13 0 | 2,15,520 14 0 | |
| Bunnoo | 5th " " | 2,13,305 1 6 | 1,530 0 0 | 2,14,835 1 6 | |
| | | | | | 10,79,238 12 0 |
| Kohat | 1st Regt. Punjab infantry | 1,23,014 13 6 | 1,933 4 10 | 1,24,948 2 4 | |
| Bunnoo | 2nd " " | 1,13,311 12 5 | 3,340 12 11 | 1,16,652 9 4 | |
| Dera Gazee Khan | 3rd " " | 1,12,578 3 8 | 9,304 2 5 | 1,21,882 6 1 | |
| Kohat | 4th " " | 1,14,615 7 5 | 2,674 9 3 | 1,17,290 0 8 | |
| Dera Ishmail Khan | 5th " " | 1,08,336 9 7 | 2,722 1 0 | 1,11,058 10 7 | |
| Dera Ishmail Khan | 6th " " | 1,10,697 5 0 | 13,719 14 1 | 1,24,417 3 1 | |
| Abbottabad | 25th " " | 1,44,690 12 5 | 11,245 6 3 | 1,55,936 2 8 | |
| | | | | | 8,72,185 2 9 |
| Murdan | Guide corps | 2,98,478 14 9 | 8,434 8 6 | 3,06,913 7 3 | |
| Bunnoo | 1st Regiment Seikh infantry | 1,20,486 8 7 | 35,778 1 5 | 1,56,264 10 0 | |
| Kohat | 2nd " " | 1,22,575 8 2 | 3,532 0 4 | 1,26,107 8 6 | |
| Camp Kishengunge | 3rd " " | 1,12,699 1 8 | 5,235 9 7 | 1,24,934 11 3 | |
| | 4th " " | 1,12,234 3 6 | 7,972 8 1 | 1,20,206 11 7 | |
| | | | | | 8,34,427 0 7 |
| Lahore division | 1st Punjab police battalion, Lahore. | 1,04,514 0 4 | 1,446 5 9 | 1,05,960 6 1 | |
| | 7th ditto, Umritsur | 1,03,515 6 3 | 3,891 2 0 | 1,07,406 8 3 | |
| | Mounted police, Lahore and Umritsur. | 2,20,768 12 9 | 3,554 7 9 | 2,24,323 4 6 | |
| | | | | | 4,37,690 2 10 |
| Mooltan division | 3rd Punjab police battalion | 1,03,520 10 7 | 2,091 0 0 | 1,05,611 10 7 | |
| | Mounted police | 1,52,650 11 10 | 12,720 0 0 | 1,65,370 11 10 | |
| | | | | | 2,70,982 6 5 |
| Rawul Pindee division | 5th Punjab police battalion | 1,12,010 11 4 | 2,027 13 9 | 1,14,038 9 1 | |
| | Mounted police | 1,26,041 8 5 | 3,115 0 0 | 1,29,156 8 5 | |
| | | | | | 2,43,195 1 6 |
| Trans-Sutlej division | 2nd Punjab police battalion, Kangra. | 99,472 11 1 | 4,702 12 4 | 1,04,175 7 5 | |
| | Mounted police | 47,271 9 7 | 1,869 7 3 | 49,141 0 10 | |
| | | | | | 1,53,316 8 3 |
| Cis-Sutlej division | 4th Punjab police battalion, Umballah. | 1,10,991 6 6 | 1,181 8 0 | 1,02,172 14 6 | |
| | Mounted police | 71,753 7 5 | 813 12 11 | 72,567 4 4 | |
| | | | | | 1,74,740 2 10 |
| Derah Ghazee Khan | Mounted police | 89,160 0 0 | 97 14 4 | 89,257 14 4 | |
| | | | | | 89,257 14 4 |
| Abbottabad and Huzara | Mounted police | 43,639 0 0 | 47 2 3 | 43,686 2 3 | |
| | Suttee company | 6,636 0 0 | 109 7 8 | 6,745 7 8 | |
| | | | | | 50,431 9 11 |
| Peshawur | Mounted police | 50,199 9 11 | 240 0 0 | 50,439 9 11 | |
| | | | | | 50,439 9 11 |
| Derah Ishmael Khan | 6th Punjab police battalion | 96,523 13 11 | 3,582 13 9 | 1,00,106 11 8 | |
| | Mounted police (old) | 24,432 15 1 | - - - | 24,432 15 1 | |
| | Foot series (old) | 19,059 10 0 | - - - | 19,059 10 0 | |
| | | | | | 1,43,599 4 9 |
| Delhi division | 8th Punjab police battalion, Delhi. | 1,03,566 0 0 | 1,130 13 4 | 1,04,696 13 4 | |
| | Mounted police, ditto Do. do., Paneeput | 83,980 0 | 8,147 12 0 | 92,127 12 0 | |
| | | | | | 1,96,824 9 4 |
| Goorgaon division | 9th Punjab police battalion, Goorgaon. | 95,966 3 10 | - - - | 95,966 3 10 | |
| | Mounted police, Goorgaon and Jhujjur. | 92,159 12 8 | - - - | 92,159 12 8 | |
| | Mounted police, Rohtuck | 33,257 5 0 | - - - | 33,257 5 0 | |
| | | | | | 2,21,383 5 6 |

Memorandum of the entire Actual Cost of the under-mentioned Troops under the Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May 1860 to April 1861—*cont.*

| STATION. | Description of Corps. | Fixed Establishment. R. A. P. | Contingencies. R. A. P. | Total. R. A. P. | Grand Total. R. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sirsa - - | Mounted police - - | 52,797 7 11 | 487 8 0 | 53,284 15 11 | |
| | Foot police, 3 companies - | 25,702 4 6 | 97 15 2 | 25,800 3 8 | |
| | | | | | 79,085 3 7 |
| Hissar - - | 10th Punjab police battalion | 69,411 5 7 | 852 9 5 | 70,263 15 0 | |
| | Mounted police - - | 53,714 11 10 | 4,915 8 0 | 58,630 3 10 | |
| | | | | | 1,28,894 2 10 |
| | Brigadier-general commanding Punjab irregular force. | @ 2,000 0 0 | - - | 24,000 0 0 | |
| | Staff officer Punjab irregular force. | @ 656 10 0 | - - | 7,879 8 0 | |
| | Medical attendance - | @ 30 0 0 | - - | 360 0 0 | |
| | Eight captains of police - | @ 800 each | - - | 6,800 0 0 | |
| | Two lieutenants of police - | @ 600 each | - - | 14,400 0 0 | |
| | Commissary of ordnance, Punjab irregular force. | @ 665 0 0 | - - | 7,980 0 0 | |
| | Office establishment to captains and lieutenants of police. | @ 480 0 0 | - - | 4,800 0 0 | |
| | Seven station staff officers - | - - | - - | 1,800 0 0 | |
| | | | | | 1,38,019 8 0 |
| | Grand Total - | - - | - - | - - | 54,52,824 2 11 |

The annual contingent charges to Government for the purchase of military stores, munitions of war, clothing, medical stores, &c., have not been included in this statement.

Lahore, 8th July 1861.

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A.—STATEMENT showing the STATIONS, STRENGTH, REDUCTIONS, and probable SAVINGS in the PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE, since May 1860.

| Corps. | Station in May 1860. | Station in May 1861. | Strength in May 1860. | Strength in May 1861. | No. of Fighting Men reduced. | No. of Non-combatants reduced. | Proximate Saving per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARTILLERY. | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. P. L. F. By. - | Kohat - - | Kohat - - - | 141 | 128 | 13 | 60 | 13,612* |
| No. 2. ditto - | Camp Pulloseen | Bunnoo - - - | 136 | 127 | 9 | 60 | |
| No. 3. ditto - | D. I. Khan - | D. I. Khan - - | 136 | 126 | 10 | 60 | |
| No. 4. or Gar. Coy. - | Kohat - - | Kohat - - - | 74 | 78 | — | — | |
| Huzara, M. T. Artillery | Kalabagh - - | Abbottabad - - | 69 | 70 | — | — | |
| Peshawur ditto - | Camp Tak-kezam | Murdan - - - | 96 | 100 | — | — | |
| | | Total - | 652 | 629 | 32 | 180 | 13,612 |
| CAVALRY. | | | | | | | |
| 1st Punjab Cavalry - | Peshawur - - | Rajanpore - - | 500 | 505 | — | 1 | 64,500 |
| 2nd ditto - | Kohat - - | Kohat - - - | 632 | 537 | 95 | 1 | |
| 3rd ditto - | D. I. Khan - | Camp Tak - - | 564 | 544 | 20 | 1 | |
| 4th ditto - | D. G. Khan - | D. G. Khan - - | 569 | 550 | 19 | 1 | |
| 5th ditto - | Bunnoo - - | Bunnoo - - - | 568 | 533 | 35 | 1 | |
| Guide Cavalry - - | Camp Lachee - | Murdan - - - | 395 | 386 | 9 | 2 | |
| | | Total - | 3,228 | 3,055 | 178 | 7 | 64,500 |
| INFANTRY. | | | | | | | |
| 1st Regiment P. I. - | Kohat - - | Kohat - - - | 761 | 760 | 1 | 8 | 37,920 |
| 2nd ditto - | Camp Pulloseen | Bunnoo - - - | 781 | 759 | 22 | 8 | |
| 3rd ditto - | Camp Kollowda | D. G. Khan - - | 756 | 759 | — | 8 | |
| 4th ditto - | Kohat - - | Kohat - - - | 757 | 758 | — | 8 | |
| 5th ditto - | Kohat - - | D. I. Khan - - | 745 | 759 | — | 8 | |
| 6th ditto - | D. I. Khan - | Ditto - - | 768 | 758 | 10 | 8 | |
| 25th ditto - | Camp Kalabagh | Abbottabad - - | 960 | 956 | 4 | 8 | |
| 1st Seikh Infantry - | Bunnoo - - | Bunnoo - - - | 807 | 756 | 51 | 8 | |
| 2nd ditto - | Moradabad - | Kohat - - - | 830 | 775 | 55 | 8 | |
| 3rd ditto - | Goruckpore - | Camp Kishengunge - | 830 | 767 | 63 | 8 | |
| 4th ditto - | Camp Murree - | Abbottabad - - | 817 | 760 | 56 | 8 | |
| Guides ditto - | Camp Lachee - | Murdan - - - | 824 | 816 | 8 | 4 | |
| | | Total - | 9,636 | 9,383 | 270 | 92 | 37,920 |
| | | Grand Total - | 13,516 | 13,067 | 480 | 279 | 1,16,032 |

* Reduced from six to four pieces of ordnance.

Lahore, 1st May 1861.

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

B.—STATEMENT showing the DISPOSITION, STRENGTH, REDUCTIONS, and probable SAVINGS in the PUNJAB POLICE BATTALIONS, since May 1860.

| Corps. | Station in May 1860. | Station in May 1861. | Strength in May 1860. | Strength in May 1861. | No. of Fighting Men reduced. | No. of Non-combatants reduced. | Proximate Saving per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Punjab Police Bat. | Lahore | Lahore | 932 | 921 | 11 | — | — |
| 2nd ditto | Dhurmsalla | Dhurmsalla | 849 | 873 | — | — | — |
| 3rd ditto | Mooltan | Mooltan | 929 | 910 | 19 | — | — |
| 4th ditto | Umballah | Umballah | 925 | 883 | 42 | — | — |
| 5th ditto | Rawul Pindee | Rawul Pindee | 899 | 859 | 40 | — | — |
| 6th ditto | Dehra Ishmael Khan | Dehra Ishmael Khan | 911 | 844 | 67 | — | — |
| 7th ditto | Umritsur | Umritsur | 910 | 922 | — | — | — |
| 8th ditto | Delhi | Delhi | 901 | 703 | 198 | 8 | 61,920 |
| 9th ditto | Goorgaon | Goorgaon | 923 | 674 | 249 | 8 | |
| 10th ditto | Hissar | Hissar | 880 | 639 | 241 | 8 | |
| | | Total | 9,059 | 8,228 | 867 | 24 | 61,920 |

Lahore, 1st May 1861.

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

C.—STATEMENT showing the DISPOSITION, STRENGTH, REDUCTIONS, and proximate SAVINGS in the OLD and NEW PUNJAB MOUNTED POLICE, since May 1860.

| — | Station in May 1860. | Station in May 1860. | Strength in May 1860. | Strength in May 1861. | No. of Fighting Men reduced. | No. of Non-combatants reduced. | Proximate Saving per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OLD MOUNTED POLICE. | | | | | | | |
| 7 Res. Lahore Division | Umritsur, Goordaspore, Goojranwalla and Lahore. | Same as 1860. | 738 | 711 | 27 | — | 48,000 |
| 5½ Mooltan Division | Googaira, Jhung, Mooltan, Khangarh and Leia. | ditto | 596 | 517 | 9 | — | |
| 3 Dehra Ghazee Khan | Dehra Ghazee Khan and outposts | ditto | 263 | 333 | | | |
| 1 Dehra Ishmael Khan | Dehra Ishmael Khan and outposts | ditto | 111 | 62 | 49 | — | |
| 2 Peshawur | Peshawur | ditto | 194 | 183 | 11 | — | |
| 1½ Huzara | Abbottabad | ditto | 166 | 93 | 73 | — | |
| 4 Rawul Pindee | Rawul Pindee, Goojrat, Jhelum and Shapore. | ditto | 429 | 402 | 27 | — | |
| | Total | | 2,497 | 2,301 | 196 | — | 48,000 |
| NEW MOUNTED POLICE. | | | | | | | |
| Trans-Sutlej States | Jullundhur and Hoshearpore | ditto | 171 | 177 | — | — | 2,01,600 |
| Cis-Sutlej States | Loodiana, Umballa, and Thanesur | ditto | 265 | 259 | — | — | |
| Lahore | Ferozepore | ditto | 111 | 92 | 19 | — | |
| Goorgaon | Jhujjur and Goorgaon | ditto | 416 | 116 | 300 | 3 | |
| Rohtuck | Rohtuck | ditto | 126 | 117 | 9 | — | |
| Delhi | Delhi and Kurnal | ditto | 332 | 214 | 118 | 1 | |
| Hissar | Hissar and Hansie | ditto | 217 | 64 | 153 | 1 | |
| Sirsa | Sirsa | ditto | 222 | 61 | 161 | 1 | |
| | Total | | 1,860 | 1,100 | 760 | 6 | 2,01,600 |
| | Grand Total | | 4,357 | 3,401 | 956 | 6 | 2,49,600 |

Lahore, 1st May 1861.

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

D.—STATEMENT showing the DISPOSITION, STRENGTH, REDUCTIONS, and proximate SAVINGS in the PUNJAB FOOT LEVIES, since May 1860.

| Corps. | Station in May 1860. | Station in May 1861. | Strength in May 1860. | Strength in May 1861. | No. of Fighting Men reduced. | No. of Non-combatants reduced. | Proximate Saving per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peshawur | | | 294 | 123 | 171 | 6 | 60,000* |
| Kohat | | | 224 | 224 | — | — | |
| Leia | | | 141 | 31 | 110 | 5 | |
| Dehra Ishmael Khan | | | 369 | 318 | 51 | 2 | |
| Dehra Ghazee Khan | | | 88 | — | 88 | 3 | |
| Mithun Kote | | | 69 | — | 69 | 3 | |
| Old Levies at Dehra Ishmael Khan | | | 211 | 194 | 17 | — | |
| Total | | | 1,396 | 890 | 506 | 19 | 60,000 |

* The reduction in the Punjab Foot Levies, is equal to five companies.

Lahore, 1st May 1861.

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

E.—STATEMENT showing the DISPOSITION, STRENGTH, REDUCTIONS, and proximate SAVINGS in the PUNJAB INFANTRY DEPÔTS, since May 1860.

| Depôts. | Station in May 1860. | Station in May 1861. | Strength in May 1860. | Strength in May 1861. | No. of Fighting Men reduced. | No. of Non-combatants reduced. | Proximate Saving per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jhelum | Rawul Pindee | Rawul Pindee | 106 | 88 | 18 | — | 72,240* |
| Sealkote | Ferozepore | Sealkote | 267 | 43 | 224 | 4 | |
| Goordaspore | Jhung | Jhung | 122 | 118 | 4 | — | |
| Lahore | Sealkote | — | 125 | — | 125 | 4 | |
| Hoshearpore | Hoshearpore | — | 273 | — | 273 | 8 | |
| Loodiana | Googaira | Lahore | 113 | 95 | 18 | — | |
| | | Total | 1,006 | 344 | 662 | 16 | 72,240 |

* A reduction of nearly seven companies has been made since May 1860, in the Infantry depôts.

Lahore, 1st May 1861.

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

F.—STATEMENT showing the DISPOSITION, STRENGTH, REDUCTIONS, and proximate SAVINGS in the PUNJAB MOUNTED LEVIES, since May 1860.

| Corps. | Station in May 1860. | Station in May 1861. | Strength in May 1860. | Strength in May 1861. | No. of Fighting Men reduced. | No. of Non-combatants reduced. | Proximate Saving per Annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peshawur | — | — | 339 | 113 | 226 | 6 | 1,77,800† |
| Dehra G. Khan | — | — | 70 | 2 | 68 | 3 | |
| Dehra I. Khan | — | — | 592 | 528 | 64 | 3 | |
| Mithun Kote | — | — | 103 | 54 | 49 | 2 | |
| Luphozaies | Mooltan | Mooltan | 42 | 3 | 39 | 2 | |
| Huzara Horse | Camp Gukhee | D. I. Khan | 245 | 128 | 117 | 3 | |
| Towana Res. | Umritsur | — | 79 | — | 79 | 2 | |
| 2 Res. of Surwar Khan and Sumd. Khan. | * | D. I. Khan | — | 112 | — | — | |
| | | | | 64 | — | — | |
| | | Total | 1,470 | 1,004 | 642 | 21 | 1,77,800 |

* These two ressalahs were employed in 1861, with the Peshawur Mounted Levy.
† The reduction in the Mounted Levies is equal to six ressalahs.

Lahore, 1st May 1861.

(Signed) R. C. LAWRENCE, Major,
Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

# CHAPTER XIV.

# OUDH.



## ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the PROVINCE of OUDH for the Year 1860-61.

## SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

### PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Introductory remarks.

THE Administration of the province having been almost entirely free from disturbing causes, has, during the past year, assumed a normal condition. Considerable progress in the enforcement of regularity, and exactness in the procedure of the Courts, and the conduct of general business, has been the result.

Amount of litigation.

2. The amount of litigation has, as was to be expected, very largely increased; but still, in comparison with some of the older provinces, and more especially the Punjaub, it is remarkably small. The Judicial Commissioner attributes this mainly to the greater energy of character of the inhabitants of the latter province. The Chief Commissioner, however, is inclined to think that it arises rather from a paucity of monetary transactions between man and man. This may be ascribed partly to the landed tenure introduced into the province, and partly to the infancy of commercial enterprise. The Talookdaree settlement, by substituting a landed aristocracy for a number of petty landowners, obviates the necessity for the constant recourse of the latter to the money-lender, to meet the Government demand. The province has not been sufficiently long under a firm and settled government to admit of the expansion of commercial enterprise to such an extent as materially to affect the amount of litigation.

Number of suits.

3. The total number of regular suits on the files of the different Courts amounted to 6,944, and of these 6,594 were disposed of. Of the above, rather more than one-third were for sums not exceeding rupees 20; a somewhat larger number for sums from rupees 20 to 100; and the remainder for greater sums. The entire value of property under litigation amounted to rupees 14,71,028-2-7.

Duration of cases.

4. The average duration of cases increased pretty regularly from 15 days in petty suits, to 50 days in larger suits. These results, as also those connected with the cost of cases, and proportion disposed of by confession, consent, default, &c., are on the whole favourable. The number of decrees passed on trial, for the whole claim, appears somewhat too large.

5. The Lucknow Courts have, and always will have, a proportion of the suits large in number, and far larger in point of intricacy and importance. In the other districts it is difficult to trace the causes of the comparative frequency or rarity of civil suits. The largest number is in the rural district of Gonda, which lies Trans-Gogra, and the smallest is in Pertabghur, a highly cultivated and thickly populated district close to Allahabad.

Appeals.

6. The number of cases, however, appealed to the Judge of Lucknow and Deputy Commissioner of that district from Assistants and Tehseeldars, is not large; in a great majority, the decisions of the Court of First Instance were confirmed; 158 appeals were preferred to Commissioners of Divisions, in 100 the original decisions were confirmed; 24 reversed, or modified; and 30 returned for fresh enquiry. The Judicial Commissioner remarks that the want of a sufficient sifting and determination of the issues is a more common ground of interference than difference of opinion on issues clearly decided.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

7. As stated in last year's report, appeals from the Civil Judge of Lucknow lie direct to the Judicial Commissioner, and form the staple of his regular civil file. Of 230 cases, the appeal was rejected without further process in 31; while in 125 the order of the lower Court was confirmed; in 34 it was reversed, or modified; and in 35 further proceedings were ordered. The total number of appeals preferred to the Judicial Commissioner was 227, exclusive of those from the Lucknow Civil Court.

Appeals to Privy Council.

8. A tendency towards lodging appeals from the decision of the Judicial Commissioner to Her Majesty's Privy Council has sprung up, and there appears to be a probability that such appeals will be not unfrequent. As there are some doubts whether the general rules for appeals to England apply to the Judicial Commissioner's decisions, the whole question has been recently referred to the Supreme Government, and is under consideration.

Mode of charging for processes.

9. The system of including charges for processes in the institution fee has proved financially much more favourable than had been expected. The amount originally charged was the same as the institution stamp, but this latter having been enhanced and altered by the late Stamp Act, a new scale of commuted payment for processes has been fixed, as marginally noted, as a

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Claims not exceeding 8 Rupees 4 Annas.
Ditto Ditto 12 „ 8 „
Ditto Ditto 32 „ 1 Rupee.
and thereafter at one half the institution rate.

temporary measure. The system will be abandoned should Act VIII. 1859 be extended to this province, as has been recommended by the Chief Commissioner, after a careful reconsideration of its provisions, and of the objections formerly urged against its introduction.

Civil Procedure Act VIII. 1859.

10. The rules of procedure framed by the Judicial Commissioner in 1858, and revised in 1859, were purposely designed to correspond in simple form with the new Procedure Act at that time passing through the Legislative Council, and it is therefore hoped that the transition to the more detailed and fixed system required by the Act will be easy. Mr. Bayley, who officiated as Judicial Commissioner during Mr. Campbell's absence for a portion of the past year, has recorded his opinion that these rules have worked smoothly, and that he had rarely to notice any defect in the procedure of the subordinate Courts, which would not have been cured by a close observance of the provisions of the Act. The main points of difference between the Rules now in force and the Act VIII. 1859 relate to the exclusion of professional Vakeels and Mooktiyars, the course of appeals, and some minor differences in the mode of summoning witnesses.

Cause lists.

11. The Judicial Commissioner has laboured strenuously to introduce a system of maintaining regular cause lists, with a view to fix the days of hearing suits. The system has, on the whole, succeeded well, and considerable advancement has been made in regularity. So also the practice of eliminating and fixing the issues has been productive of great improvement in the proceedings of Judicial Officers.

Limitation of suits.

12. In last year's report mention was made of a set of rules, embodying those portions of Act XIV. 1859 which do not militate against the main principles of our system, having been drawn up. These rules were brought into force at once, without further notice, because they did not shorten the periods of limitation already introduced, and only explained and filled up what had before been wanting. Reservation was made in favour of certain suits, which were, under a previous order, entitled to the benefit of rules older than those immediately preceding. The Judicial Commissioner has subsequently explained that if it should prove that in any case the new rules would be less favourable to a plaintiff than the last, the benefit of that difference would be given till the expiry of two years from date of notice. These rules have in practice worked admirably.

Registration of deeds.

13. The progress made in the system of rural registration has been most satisfactory. There have been no complaints of fraud or abuse of the system, which has worked smoothly and well; while the fact of 17,002 registrations having taken place testifies to its popularity among the people in general. Difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining sufficient work to make the place remunerative, as the rates of fees were fixed very low. But after a time this difficulty was quite got over in many places, and the office of Registrar began to be sought after. The success has varied very much in different districts, and has been greatest in the rural districts of Mahomdee and Gonda. The notary offices are generally neat places, conspicuously established in the most busy streets; there are 156 notaries, or an average of 13 per district, and each notary has on an average registered 109 bonds.

Effect of Act XXXVI.

14. A new difficulty has however arisen, and given much cause for anxiety. The introduction of Act XXXVI. 1860, which necessitates the use of stamps for all deeds intended to be registered, has given a check to the registration. A remedy has been devised in making the Registrars vendors of stamps, and other plans have been suggested for giving them additional employment and remuneration in places where their proper business is not sufficient; moreover, the Judicial Commissioner proposed to render the registration of certain documents compulsory. The Chief Commissioner, approving of the suggestion, submitted it for the orders of Government, but as yet no final decision has been passed. The most important Circular orders, and rules regarding registration are appended.

See Appendix A.

Account books.

15. The Judicial Commissioner has found it necessary to issue orders particularly requiring that the rule which provides that no account books shall be admitted as evidence which do not comprise a day-book as well as a ledger, should be widely made known, as the rule was not conformed to in practice.

Restriction on sales of landed property in satisfaction of decrees.

16. The prohibition against the sale of ancestral property in land in satisfaction of a civil decree without report to and the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner continue to act advantageously, in restricting the forced transfer of rights in land.

Language of record.

17. The mode of recording evidence in the handwriting of the Judge becomes more and more a decided and acknowledged success here, as wherever it has been tried.

Clerk of the court.

18. The working of the system of appointing a Clerk of the Court to relieve the Judge of all technical and petty executive duties has improved during the past year, and the first difficulties of its introduction have been surmounted. Men fit for the duties have been found, and it is probable that their number will increase, and thus afford greater opportunities of selection than at present exist.

Lucknow Civil Court.

19. The necessity for appointing a Special Civil Judge for the city of Lucknow was reported last year. The number of suits in the Lucknow Civil Court has been large, though it may be doubted whether the influx of small causes has at all reached a normal rate. It has however been found necessary to depute one of the officers of the Commission as Assistant to the Civil Judge, to enable that officer to devote his time to the large and more important cases. The question of the salary to be allowed the Civil Judge has been referred to the Supreme Government during the year, in connection with the salaries fixed for Judges of the newly established Small Cause Courts in other provinces, but has not yet been finally decided. The Chief Com-

missioner considers himself fortunate in having secured the services of a gentlemen so eminently fitted for the position he occupies as Mr. Fraser, the present Civil Judge.

20. The Tribunal of Commerce mentioned in last year's report has been used as a sort of standing jury on commercial subjects, and Mr. Fraser reports that its members have generally shown commendable readiness to assist the Court when their services were required. Chamber of commerce.

21. Mr. Fraser prides himself, with justice, on the successful efforts he has made to put down, or at least sensibly to check, the crimes of perjury and forgery. Efforts to check perjury and forgery.

22. The most notable innovation which has been made during the year is the introduction of the system of Trial by Jury. On a reference made by the Chief Commissioner, his Excellency the Governor General in Council expressed his opinion* that "the employment of juries in "civil cases in the city of Lucknow, under the immediate supervision of the Judicial Commis- "sioner, and the direction of an experienced Judge, would greatly assist the administration of "justice." He further directed that "the roster should contain the names of all the respectable, "intelligent inhabitants of the city, of all denominations, and their attendance in turn should be "made compulsory. The jury should not consist of less than five persons, and when once "empanelled the verdict of the majority should be binding in all questions of fact." The Judicial Commissioner was requested to draw up a set of rules in compliance with the above instructions; a copy of these is appended. The measure will require, and its success will be dependent, on the proper and careful preparation of the panels, and the devotion to the subject of much time and attention on the part of the Judge. The preparation of good and complete jury lists is in progress. In anticipation of their final completion, Mr. Fraser has already tried juries to a considerable extent, and thinks the result very encouraging. He states that at first the people did not like, or understand, the measure, but with a little patience the obstacle was surmounted. Reforms—Trial by Jury. Appendix B.

23. His Excellency the Governor General has also during the year under review granted those Talookdars, who were last year vested with criminal and revenue powers, authority to try civil suits, in which the claim does not exceed in value rupees 150. Similar authority has been bestowed on a number of other Talookdars, who have been considered worthy of being appointed Honorary Assistant Commissioners. This subject will be treated of more at length in a subsequent Section of this Report. Vide Appendix C., 1 to 8.

## PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

24. During the year under review several Sepoys concerned in the Shajehanpore massacre have been apprehended, successfully prosecuted to conviction by Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoitee, and executed; some of those concerned in the murder of Messrs. Cunliffe and Clark, British District Officers, who were killed by Sepoys and others when crossing the Gogra, during the Mutiny, have also been brought to justice. The hope of obtaining evidence against individuals in any other such cases becomes more and more faint. Political trials.

25. A large number of persons were punished for retention of arms. The frequent accidental discovery of swords, &c. in the search of houses for stolen property, and other similar occasions, shows that the disarming of the people has been far from being as complete, as was at one time thought to be the case.

26. In anticipation of the introduction of the Penal Code, the Judicial Commissioner has endeavoured to re-arrange the nomenclature and classification of the principal offences in the returns of the current year, so as to correspond as nearly as possible with the Code, in order that the transition may be more easy.

27. There has been considerable improvement in the average duration of trials, both in cases in which the police are and in those in which they are not employed.

28. The police being separated from the Judiciary, and organized as a department distinct from, and yet subordinate to, the Judicial, the general statistics of crime should be noticed in the Section Police, but it will perhaps be advisable to review them in this place along with the results of the prosecutions. General statistics of crime.

29. The number of murders has diminished, but there is an increase in the number of violent assaults and affrays. There have been a few Dacoities during the year, but none of any great importance, or attended with any aggravated violence. There has been no increase or decrease in ordinary violent crimes against property, though, as was to be expected, the number of ordinary thefts and burglaries, as also of minor offences, such as petty assault, abduction, trespass, &c., has largely increased. This is in a measure attributable to the greater accuracy with which crimes have been reported during the year. Review of crimes committed.

30. Although the prosecutions in cases of murder have not been very successful, yet, on the whole, the proportion of convictions to acquittals is satisfactory; out of 23,018 persons brought to trial, 12,789 have been convicted or committed, and 9,464 acquitted or released. Of the persons tried by the Commissioners of Divisions, 70 were acquitted, and 124 convicted and punished by the Commissioners, and 121, being convicted by the Commissioners, were referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court; 107 persons were convicted and 12 acquitted by the Judicial Commissioner. Results of trials.

31. The increased powers vested in Deputy Commissioners have not been used to a very large extent in the most heinous cases; only 80 persons were imprisoned by them for periods exceeding three years, and 52 transported, being 132 in all. These powers have, however, Increased powers of deputy commissioners.

* Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 4754, dated 19th November 1860.

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Punishments.

been most beneficially exercised in disposing of many cases (such as culpable homicide of a venial character), which must in the Regulation Provinces have been committed.

32. The following table shews synoptically the whole of the punishments inflicted in 1860:—

| Tribunal. | Death. | Transportation. | | | Imprisonment. | | | Flogged. | Fined. | Outlawed. | Dismissed. | Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Life. | For Terms. | Total. | Above 3 Years. | 3 Years and under. | Total. | | | | | |
| Judicial Commissioner | 28 | 38 | 12 | 50 | 16 | 11 | 27 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Commissioners - - | — | — | 33 | 33 | 28 | 28 | 56 | 9 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| District Officers - | — | — | 52 | 52 | 80 | 2,040 | 2,120 | 4,096 | 7,386 | — | 112 | 427 |
| Total - | 28 | 38 | 97 | 135 | 124 | 2,079 | 2,203 | 4,105 | 7,341 | 3 | 113 | 439 |

33. Transportation for terms has been stopped by the expiry of the special Acts during the year, but will be revived when the Penal Code comes into force. Of the fines inflicted, nearly two-thirds were realized.

Corporal punishment.

34. There has been considerable correspondence on the subject of corporal punishment during the year. Early in the year the Chief Commissioner drew the attention of Government to the question, in connection with certain remarks made by the Medical Commissioner in his report for 1859. He stated that he had obtained the consent of Government to the combination of stripes with imprisonment, on the express condition that there should be a proportionate reduction of the term of imprisonment, and that the stripes should not be excessive. His object was to shorten the term of imprisonment, and avoid the over-crowding of gaols. Some officers, however, took advantage of this permission to couple imprisonment with stripes, when a limited number of stripes would alone have formed a sufficient punishment. This practice the Chief Commissioner interdicted, and suggested that it should be laid down as a standing rule that combined punishment should be imposed by Deputy Commissioners only, because Assistants with full powers can always find an equivalent for the highest term of imprisonment they are competent to inflict in a number of stripes that is not excessive. In fact, the Chief Commissioner was of opinion that 50 lashes were equivalent to three years imprisonment. In this opinion the officiating Judicial Commissioner did not altogether agree, but thought that 100 lashes, inflicted in two instalments, would be equivalent to three years imprisonment; and he suggested that Assistants with full powers should be restricted to this extent.

Deaths in Fyzabad gaol.

35. No instructions having been received from Government on the above reference, no further orders were issued. Very careful rules as to the administration of corporal punishment were, however, drawn up, and it was hoped that a due observance of them would preclude the likelihood of the punishment being abused or producing any evil effect. But towards the end of the year under report, the Judicial Commissioner brought to notice some cases of death in the Fyzabad gaol, which had resulted from the infliction of flogging. It also appeared that some prisoners had been sent from Fyzabad for imprisonment in the Lucknow gaol, whose wounds, caused by flogging, had not sufficiently healed, and they therefore arrived at Lucknow in a very dangerous state. The Chief Commissioner immediately issued stringent orders that measures should be taken to render the flogging at Fyzabad less severe, and condemned the want of care and judgment on the part of the civil Assistant Surgeon, who had allowed the prisoners to be removed with wounds insufficiently healed. A detailed report of the whole circumstances was submitted to Government, and His Excellency the Governor General, while approving of the action taken by the Chief Commissioner, called for further information, which has been submitted.

Cases of Suttee.

36. A considerable number of Suttee cases occurred simultaneously in the early part of the year. Severe punishments were awarded in every case, and measures taken to make known the determination of Government to suppress peremptorily this class of offence. In one case the proprietory rights in the village in which the crime occurred were confiscated, as it was proved that the landholders, a coparcenary community, could have prevented its occurrence. The cause of these Suttees is to be looked for in the awe produced among the population by the sudden and severe outbreak of cholera which occurred about May and June in the eastern and northern districts of the province, and the hope of averting its progress. There were five actual Suttees, and three attempts. Three only took place on the estates of Talookdars; in two of these the Talookdars were proved to be entirely free from blame, and in the third the Talookdar and her agents actively assisted the police. In two of the attempts at Suttee the crime was prevented by the promptness with which the Zemindars gave information to the police, and with which the latter arrived on the scene. His Excellency in Council considered the explanation given of the occurrence of these crimes satisfactory, and approved of the measures taken for their suppression.

Mysterious murders in Oonao.

37. The frequent occurrence of murders of a mysterious character in the Oonao district attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner, and formed the subject of a report to Government. It appears that subsequent to the re-occupation of the country twenty deaths occurred during the two years 1859 and 1860, eighteen of which were murders by strangulation, though in some instances wounds have been inflicted prior or subsequent to death; and in some of the bodies traces of poison have been discovered. The persons murdered have, with one exception

only, been strangers and travellers, whose identity cannot be traced. These crimes have occurred within a very limited space of about 20 miles square. Three lines of road running from the bridge of boats at Cawnpore, and from Oonao in a north and north-easterly direction, traverse the space above mentioned, and it is in or near these lines of road that the murders have been committed.

38. It is worthy of remark that four or five murders of a similar nature occurred in the same locality in 1856. In almost all of these poison was found to have been employed, and under the Native rule this neighbourhood was distinguished for crimes of the kind. The country is favorable to crime, being covered with barren plains.

39. Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, who was deputed to investigate these crimes, as it was suspected that they were committed by an organized gang, or by residents of the neighbourhood, failed to obtain any clue to the perpetrators, although he specially obtained the services of some approvers of a particular class from the Punjab. He has satisfactorily shown that these murders were not perpetrated by any of the old well-known Thug fraternities.

40. All but four of the above cases occurred on the lands of petty proprietors or village communities, and vigorous measures were adopted to make them feel that they could not be allowed to go on obstructing justice. Their proprietary rights were sequestrated, and a large body of extra police was quartered in the neighbourhood, and their cost charged against the inhabitants.

41. The failure to trace out and bring to justice the perpetrators of these foul crimes is to be regretted, but blame cannot be attached to the police for this want of success. Unfortunately, in a case which occurred subsequent to the submission of the report above referred to, the police themselves were found to have been the criminals. Actuated by a hope of obtaining the rewards offered for the apprehension and conviction of these offenders, they committed the murder, and endeavoured to throw the blame on innocent persons. They were however discovered, convicted, and executed. Vide Appendix D., 1. to 7.

## PART III.—POLICE.

Subordination of police to district officers.

42. It was stated in last year's report that the Chief Commissioner had decided on making the District Superintendents of Police completely subordinate to the District Officers, strictly maintaining, however, the separate organization of the police, under a chief, or, as he is now termed, Inspector General of Police. This proposal was sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and the result has been highly satisfactory. The European District Superintendent is now under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and entirely at his disposal for the performance of police duties. For this purpose he is an instrument in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, but the latter regard the District Superintendent as the responsible head of the police, and abstains from issuing orders direct to the Native Police. Promotions, rewards, and punishments are entirely in the hands of the District Superintendent; but if a policeman commits an offence for which he should be punished judicially, he must be prosecuted before a Magistrate.

Harmony of departments.

43. The complaints formerly made by the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the independence of the police have ceased. The distance, reserve, and punctilio formerly exhibited in the relations of these officers are at an end, and an *enteinte cordiale* now subsists.

Changes of European officers.

44. The changes among the European officers during the past year have been numerous, and have acted prejudicially to the improvement of the police. Five District Superintendents and one assistant have been removed in the course of the year, for failure to pass in the languages, or by order of Government, thus necessitating the introduction of new and inexperienced European officers into the force.

Reductions.

45. Considerable reductions and modifications have been made in the organization of the force. Last year it was reported that reductions had been made to the extent of nearly eleven lakhs a year, and subsequent reductions have effected a further saving of more than a lakh and a half; so that the Oudh police, which in 1859 contained in its ranks 14,760 men of all grades, at an annual cost, including officers, of rupees 26,04,318, is now in strength 8,523, and costs rupees 14,11,980, A further considerable saving will hereafter be effected, if, as proposed by the Chief Commissioner, the pay of the privates be lowered so as to fix it at rupees 22 a month for sowars, and in the proportion of one-third of the infantry at 7 and two-thirds at rupees 6. Appendix E.

46. A large proportion of the old Native officers, promoted from the Seikh and Sepoy armies for gallantry and fidelity, having been found unfitted for police duties, have, with the sanction of Government, been pensioned, and an efficient staff of Inspectors has been appointed in their place, without adding to the present cost of the force, and with prospective reduction of cost.

Change of nomenclature.

47. In anticipation of the extension of the province of Act V. 1861, the nomenclature of the police, which was too military, has been changed in conformity to the Act, and the town and cantonment police have been incorporated with the general police force of the province.

Duties of police.

48. By the force as now organized, and consisting, as stated above, of 8,523 men (exclusive of town and cantonment police), the regular civil police duties are performed, and in addition all personal guards to civil officers, including Honorary Assistant Commissioners, guards for gaols, treasuries, and treasure escorts, as also for any public department applying for one, under Government Resolution, Military Department, No. 998, dated 29th January 1861, are provided.

Ratio to population and area.

49. The population of Oudh, excluding Lucknow (for the police duties of which city there is a separately organized body paid from the local funds) cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's

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opinion, be less than seven millions. The rate of police to population at this calculation would be 1 to 821, and to area 1 to 327 square miles, the area of the province after the session of territory to Nepal having been estimated by Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen, of the Revenue Survey Department, by triangulation of the map, at 27,890 square miles.

Castes.

50. The Chief Commissioner, feeling convinced that, by excluding Brahmins and Rajpoots, as had hitherto been done, the police had been deprived of a large element of intelligence, directed the proportion of these castes to be increased gradually in the place of Kahars, Aheers, and Chumars. It is not proposed to reduce the Passees, who are found useful, active, and honest when employed. The future proportion of castes for the whole force, mounted and foot, has been fixed at, Brahmins and Rajpoots, 2,000; inferior caste Hindoos, 3,500; Mussulmen, 1000; Seikh and Punjabees, 2,000.

Efficiency.

51. The police force has undoubtedly improved in a knowledge of the duties of a police, and in detective ability, despite of the disadvantages under which it has laboured in regard to its originally military character, and the extensive changes in its European officers alluded to above. Those European officers who have been in the police since the first formation have improved greatly.

The new system of police approved by the people.

52. Of one thing the Chief Commissioner is quite certain, and that is, that the present system of police is far preferred by all classes of the population to the old. It may not detect quite so much crime as the old, but that is not a consideration that weighs much with the people; they appreciate it because it does not harass them as the old police did. Not one per cent. of the population would personally feel the advantages of increased detective skill on the part of the police, but fifty per cent. at least feel the relief from inquisitorial visits, sweeping summons to the Thannah, and meddling interference.

All persons apprehended to be released by a magistrate.

53. The rule that requires that no person apprehended by the police be released except by order of a Magistrate, before whom he must first be brought, is an immense safeguard against promiscuous arrests. The slightest infringement of this principle has been steadily opposed, and a strict adherence to it has made the results shown in the statistical returns appear highly disadvantageous to the police.

Town and cantonment police.

54. The town and cantonment police, mentioned above as having been incorporated with the general police force, are paid out of local funds, raised by the levy of a choongee or duty on all sales effected within the precincts of each town. This force consists of the strength marginally noted, at a monthly cost of rupees 4,552, for the protection of five cantonments and 42 cities, exclusive of Lucknow. The men composing this force, though subordinate to the European police officers to the same degree as the general police, are not liable to be removed from their native town for employment elsewhere.

*Cantonment Police.*
5 Chief Constables.
24 Head Constables.
140 Constables.

*Town Police.*
12 Chief Constables.
50 Head Constables.
636 Constables.

Appendices F. G.

Lucknow city police.

55. It was stated in last year's report that a considerable reduction in the numerical strength of the Lucknow police was contemplated. This has been carried out, and the force has been reduced from 1,183 at 857 at a saving of rupees 2,386 a month. The plan originally adopted of dividing the city into beats has been abandoned, and a system of patrolling adopted in its stead. There is much difference of opinion as to which system is the better, but the present plan deserves further trial before a final decision is come to on the subject.

Employment of informers as detectives.

56. The employment of informers as a recognized portion of the police force, under the name of "detectives," has been stringently interdicted. Of course the police are not forbidden to get trustworthy information from persons out of their own body, but they have been enjoined not to attempt to conceal the source whence their information was derived from the magisterial authorities.

Village police.

57. The Chief Commissioner retains the opinions expressed in last year's report on the subject of village police. The present system, whereby the nomination of village Chowkeydars, and provision for their payment, are left entirely in the hands of the landowners, is distasteful both to many of the district officers and to the entire body of regular police. The latter find that they have not now that control over the village constabulary that they formerly possessed, and are annoyed.

Responsibility of landholders.

58. The principle of making the landowners responsible for the efficiency of the police arrangements of their estates is undoubtedly correct. This responsibility, however, has not as yet been uniformly enforced.

## PART IV.—GAOLS.

Want of accommodation.

59. The want of gaol accommodation has been seriously felt. The necessity for placing restrictions on the infliction of corporal punishment, added to the withdrawal of the power to sentence to transportation for terms, has increased the number of prisoners under incarceration to a sensible degree. The buildings originally intended for the safe custody of prisoners under trial have been used as district gaols, but have in many instances been found too small to meet the requirements.

Central gaol.

60. A delay arose in commencing the construction of a central gaol at Lucknow. The plans originally submitted were disapproved by his Excellency the Governor General, and a committee was formed, under the instructions of Government, to draw up plans on the most improved models. The radiating principle, with all the latest improvements, was directed for adoption. The committee, consisting of the Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P., the Chief Engineer of Oudh, and the Civil Surgeon, met in November, and in accordance with the instructions received prepared plans for both the central gaol at Lucknow and for the divisional gaols, which it was also proposed to construct.

61. The detailed plans and estimates of the central gaol were submitted to Government during the year, and a grant was sanctioned in the Public Works Budget. Previous to this, however, on the urgent representation of the Chief Commissioner, the commencement of the central gaol, in anticipation of the final approval of Government to the plans and estimates, was sanctioned, and Doctor Cannon, an officer of experience in the construction and management of gaols, was appointed Executive Engineer in charge of the works. Under the able superintendence of Doctor Cannon, the works have made rapid progress, and barracks for the accommodation of 200 prisoners have been completed. The Government has intimated that the question of the advisability of maintaining central prisons is under consideration, and pending a final decision Doctor Cannon has been directed not to push on the works so as to compromise Government.

Appointment of officer to superintend construction.

62. When the stations of Gonda and Sultanpore were abandoned, the Chief Commissioner applied for permission to make use of the deserted barracks for civil purposes. This was sanctioned, and the two barracks at Sultanpore have been converted into a gaol. Gonda has been re-occupied temporarily by European troops, and consequently the barracks there have not been available.

Use of vacated barracks as gaols.

63. Prisoners have been largely employed in the gaol works at Lucknow. The site of the new gaol being some distance from the present one, it has been necessary to place these prisoners in huts. This has relieved the old gaol, which was found very unhealthy, and will afford means of disposing of all those prisoners for whom accommodation cannot be conveniently found in their own district.

Employment of prisoners.

64. Pending the completion of regular gaol buildings, recourse to the most approved methods of prison labour is impossible. In-door labour has been but little employed. At Pertabgurh the expressing oil in small mills has been found both a good labour and exceedingly profitable. The use of hand grindstones built high, so that the prisoners must stand to work them, has been directed, and has been found one of the best kinds of punishment. In the Lucknow Gaol a lithographic press has been worked very profitably.

65. On the whole, the largest amount of profit from prison labour has been indirectly attained by prisoners attending upon themselves and repairing the gaol buildings. The saving to Government by the employment of prison labor on the central gaol is estimated by Doctor Cannon to have amounted to rupees 1,296-11-6 up to 30th April, or somewhat less than 3 months.

66. The expenditure of small gaols, when calculated per head, is always abnormal and excessive, because certain establishments are required for small gaols which, with comparatively small increase, are sufficient for large ones. The high price of grain which has obtained throughout the greater portion of the year has also raised the cost of maintenance. Altogether the averages shown in the statement are satisfactory, though in one or two instances they may be somewhat high, and, when analyzed, specific items may be found capable of reduction. These, however, are comparatively small, and will be checked.

67. The health of the prisoners has been on the whole good. The mortality in the Lucknow Gaol was mentioned last year, and it is satisfactory to find that there has been great improvement in the general healthiness of this prison during the latter portion of the year under review. The rate of mortality in most of the other gaols is moderate, *viz.*, from 2 to 5 per cent.

68. The number of prisoners under confinement during the year was 12,029, showing an increase on the past year of 3,098. At the end of the year 2,011 remained in prison, of whom 1,588 were sentenced to rigorous and 80 to simple imprisonment. There were also 23 civil prisoners, and 291 under trial.

Vide Appendix H., 1 to 17.

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## SECTION II.—REVENUE.

### PART I.—LAND TAX.

69. When the last report was submitted, the prospects of the spring crops in the Trans-Gogra districts had been materially affected by the almost entire failure of the periodical rains, followed by the absence of any cold weather fall. So scanty was the yield of the rubbee crop of 1860 in Baraitch, that but a very small proportion of the revenue could be collected, and the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, granted a suspension of the demand.

General remarks.

70. The rains of 1860 set in late, and the extent of land brought under cultivation in the Trans-Gogra districts was consequently less than usual, but on the whole the season was favorable, and Gonda and Baraitch had first-rate khurreef crops. This, coupled with the great rise in the price of grain, enabled the landholders to pay off the rubbee suspensions, and clear the balance sheet.

Seasons.

71. In the Khyrabad Division the fall of rain was below the average, more especially in Hurdui, which suffered severely from drought, and just escaped the grasp of the famine. The khurreef harvest was however good, and the rain that fell having been timely, the rubbee sowings were successfully effected. In the other divisions the season is reported to have been unfavourable; the rains were light and irregular, and the yield of both the rubbee and khurreef somewhat below the average.

72. The land revenue has however been collected with remarkably small balances, as the following table will show—

Collections.

| Divisions. | Year. | Demand. | Collections. | Balances. | Particulars of Balances. Real. In train of Liquidation. | Real. Doubtful. | Real. Irrecoverable. | Nominal. | Total of Balances. | Per-centage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow - | 1859–60 | 27,91,598 | 27,55,416 | 36,182 | 3,951 | 2,227 | 22,922 | 9,209 | 36,182 | 1·31 |
| Ditto - | 1860–61 | 27,91,834 | 27,77,513 | 14,321 | 704 | — | 12,418 | 1,127 | 14,319 | 0·51 |
| Khyrabad - | 1859–60 | 24,18,027 | 23,94,370 | 13,657 | — | 164 | 164 | 17,547 | 13,657 | 0·55 |
| Ditto - | 1860–61 | 24,28,618 | 24,16,353 | 12,264 | 422 | 803 | 999 | 1,502 | 12,264 | 0·50 |
| Baiswarra - | 1859–60 | 25,23,401 | 25,15,486 | 7,915 | 198 | — | — | 7,717 | 7,915 | 0·31 |
| Ditto - | 1860–61 | 25,13,567 | 25,09,627 | 3,939 | — | 41 | 41 | 3,897 | 3,939 | 0·15 |
| Baraitch - | 1859–60 | 26,37,082 | 26,10,555 | 26,527 | 13,910 | 814 | 5,150 | 7,467 | 26,527 | 1·01 |
| Ditto - | 1860–61 | 25,72,823 | 25,71,092 | 1,731 | — | — | — | 1,731 | 1,731 | 0·06 |
| Total of | 1859–60 | 1,03,70,108 | 1,02,75,828 | 94,280 | 18,059 | 3,205 | 28,216 | 41,940 | 94,280 | 0·90 |
| Ditto | 1860–61 | 1,03,06,842 | 1,02,74,587 | 32,252 | 11,126 | 844 | 13,458 | 8,257 | 32,255 | 0·31 |

Out of an entire demand of rupees 1,03,06,842, there are only rupees 32,252 uncollected. Of this sum rupees 8,257 are nominal, and rupees 1,126 in train of liquidation, leaving an irrecoverable balance of rupees 13,458, or 0·11 per cent. on the demands. These favorable results are, in the officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion, highly creditable to all the officers concerned in the revenue administration of the province. They may be accepted as a proof that the land revenue, as assessed at the summary settlement, is by no means heavy, and that in average years it can be paid with facility. There can, however, be no doubt that the punctual payment of the revenue, without the necessity of recourse to coercive processes, is in a great measure attributable to the high prices which obtained in the grain market for many months of the year.

Export of grain to North-western Provinces.

73. Owing to the very large demand for grain in the famine-stricken district of the North-western provinces and the Punjab, the export from Oude has been enormous. From the Khyrabad division immense supplies of wheat and barley of the previous year's growth were exported viâ Shahjehanpore. On the road between that place and Seetapore, miles and miles of carts were to be seen in the cold season laden with corn. Troops of ponies, mules, and donkeys were also employed for the transport of grain to Shahjehanpore and Futtehgurh. This movement was not confined to the Khyrabad division, but was general throughout the province. The Deputy Commissioner of Baraitch reports that the traffic over the bridge across the Gogra at Byramghat was enormous. Strings of camels from Goorgaon, Rohtuck, Umballa, and even Lahore, found their way to the principal marts of this district for grain, while the export from the Fyzabad district is stated by the officiating Deputy Commissioner to have amounted to 119,600 maunds, or 149,500 bushels.

74. There has been a slight increase in the number of dustuks issued, as shown in the marginal statement*, but the total is still inconsiderable. District officers have been directed not to issue dustuks till ten days after the kist has become due, and this rule has worked well in practice. In regard to Talookdars, it is usual to address them by letter, and warning their agents, instead of issuing dustuks upon them.

| *Divisions. | *Ordinary Duress.* 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| Lucknow | 4,734 | 3,834 |
| Khyrabad | 422 | 1,443 |
| Baiswarra | 2,934 | 2,105 |
| Baraitch - | 1,160 | 2,332 |
| Total - | 9,250 | 9,714 |

Coercive measures.

75. There have been no cases of recourse to the ordinary coercive processes, such as distraint, transfer, farm, or sale. In some few instances where balance has accrued from the landowners being deeply involved, and the interest of Government were at stake owing to the deterioration of the estate from mismanagement, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the district officers assuming the direct management. In the Baraitch division, the estates of Baboo Maheep Narain; of Bishur, in the Fyzabad district; and the Tipraha elaqua, in Baraitch, have thus been taken under direct management. In Khyrabad, the Esannuggur estate has been retained under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, as mentioned last year. In the other divisions no estates have been held *kham* for arrears of revenue.

76. The management of these estates, as also of those which have been confiscated, and still remain undisposed of, has been most successful, and the Talookdars have themselves acknowledged the benefits they have derived from the arrangement, and expressed their gratitude. Application for its adoption has again spontaneously emanated from some Talookdars during the year, as for instance Baboo Maheep Narain, in the Fyzabad district, and Mahunt Goornarain in Baraitch.

77. The following statement shows the financial result of the direct management of estates throughout the province, including those held under the Court of Wards:—

| Divisions. | Number of Estates under direct Management. For Arrears of Revenue. | Court of Wards. | Confiscated and not disposed of. | At Request of Parties. | Total. | Demands. | Collections. | Expenses of Collection, Tuccavee Advances, &c. | Balance credited to Government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow - - - | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 34,492 | 33,933 | 3,044 | 22,568 |
| Khyrabad - - - | 1 | 598 | 20 | — | 619 | 5,02,704 | 4,71,420 | 80,521 | 3,90,899 |
| Baiswarra - - - | — | — | 15 | — | 15 | 6,839 | 6,752 | 521 | 6,231 |
| Baraitch - - - | 3 | — | 68 | 29 | 100 | 1,14,291 | 1,00,815 | 14,973 | 85,845 |
| Total - | 11 | 599 | 109 | 31 | 750 | 6,58,326 | 6,12,923 | 99,059 | 5,05,548 |

78. The remissions of revenue during the year amounted to rupees 21,405-6-0. Remissions of revenue.

79. The system of securing the sub-proprietors in Talookdaree estates from extortion, by insisting on their being granted a pottah, has worked satisfactorily. It has been generally introduced, though in some districts its enforcement has given rise to a great deal of trouble. The most experienced officers are of opinion that the effect of the measure has been to reduce litigation, and facilitate the adjustment of summary suits. The following statement shows the number of suits between landlord and tenant instituted throughout the province, distinguishing those in which pottahs existed from those in which they did not:— The system of granting pottahs; its results.

| DIVISIONS. | By Landlords against Tenants. | | By Lessees against Tenants. | | By Tenants against Landlords. | | Grand Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With. | Without. | With. | Without. | With. | Without. | With. | Without. |
| Khyrabad - - - | 226 | 522 | 53 | 40 | 298 | 601 | 577 | 1,163 |
| Lucknow - - - | 110 | 1,386 | 7 | 80 | 258 | 1,259 | 375 | 2,725 |
| Baraitch - - - | 276 | 422 | 339 | 759 | 473 | 452 | 1,088 | 1,633 |
| Baiswarra - - - | 193 | 434 | 22 | 25 | 603 | 796 | 818 | 1,255 |
| | 805 | 2,764 | 421 | 904 | 1,632 | 3,108 | 2,858 | 6,776 |
| | | 805 | | 421 | | | | |
| | | 3,569 | | 1,325 | | | | |

80. It will be seen that out of 3,569 suits brought by landowners against tenants holding direct, in 805 only had pottahs been given, as against 2,764 in which they had not. So also in about two-thirds of the cases instituted by lessees against their tenants, and in one-half of those brought by tenants against the landlords, pottahs had not been given. These statements may not be altogether correct, as in some instances the existence of a pottah was concealed during the trial of the case, but it is still sufficiently correct to prove that fewer occasions of disagreement arise when pottahs had been granted.

81. It is satisfactory also to find that while the total number of suits connected with the rent and cultivating occupancy of land has not materially increased during the year, yet the number of suits for exaction has decreased one-sixth, while those for the attainment of pottahs have more than doubled. As a rule there has also been a decrease in suits for ouster, but the Lucknow statements show a very large increase in this class of cases in the Durribad district. The officiating Chief Commissioner cannot but think that in those districts in which the returns are least favourable sufficient attention has not been paid to the importance of this subject, and the grant of pottahs has not been enforced, or if enforced the accuracy of the conditions of the lease has not been carefully tested. A comparative statement showing the number of summary suits instituted during the past and preceding years is subjoined:—

| DIVISIONS. | Suits for Rent. | | Suits for Pottahs. | | Exaction. | | Ouster. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
| Khyrabad - - - | 717 | 657 | — | 41 | 323 | 230 | 375 | 547 | 1,415 | 1,475 |
| Lucknow - - - | 1,410 | 1,478 | 30 | 69 | 658 | 432 | 809 | 1,389 | 1,231 | 1,427 |
| Baraitch - - - | 825 | 1,027 | 397 | 1,058 | 706 | 450 | 906 | 748 | 2,834 | 3,283 |
| Baiswarra - - - | 847 | 765 | 241 | 348 | 682 | 387 | 1,139 | 802 | 2,909 | 2,252 |
| Total - | 3,899 | 3,927 | 668 | 1,516 | 2,369 | 1,899 | 3,229 | 3,486 | 8,389 | 8,437 |

82. The Chief Commissioner was so well satisfied with the beneficial results of this measure that in January last he issued instructions for its extension. Hitherto the grant of pottahs has been compulsory only on Talookdars to those holding direct of them. The Chief Commissioner has now ordered that from the commencement of the next agricultural year every cultivator of the soil not paying revenue direct to Government, but paying rent for the land in his occupation, shall hold a pottah, be the person to whom such rent is paid who he may. A simple form of pottah has been enjoined, in the form of a cheque, the counterpart being retained by the grantee. The penalty prescribed for inattention to the above rule is that any one suing without a pottah is made to feel the invalidity of his claim by being placed in a similar position to a party suing in the Civil Court on an unstamped bond. He will have no written document in support of his claim. It has not been deemed advisable to enjoin the registration of such pottahs by a public notary, but district officers have been directed to encourage such a course. The main object has been to obtain a trustworthy record of engagements between the owners and cultivators of the land, rather than an accurate statement of the village assets.

83. The investigations into rent-free tenures have made satisfactory progress. The following statement shows the number already disposed of. In the great majority of those cases in which resumption has been decreed the orders will not be carried into effect till the regular settlement. Maafee investigations.

| DIVISIONS. | In Perpetuity. | | Released for Life. | | | | | | Resumed. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By Government. | | By Commissioner. | | By Chief Commissioner. | | By Government. | | By Commissioner. | | By Chief Commissioner. | | By Government. | |
| | No. | Juma. | No. | Juma. | No. | Juma. | No. | Juma. | No. | Juma. | No. | Juma. | No. | Juma. |
| Lucknow - - | 105 | 72,044 | 71 | 2,459 | 5 | 1,260 | 49 | 21,204 | 20 | 5,697 | 51 | 24,359 | 4 | 1,000 |
| Baiswarra - - | 41 | 5,879 | 73 | 1,918 | 3 | 67 | 128 | 41,550 | 44 | 6,321 | 186 | 64,617 | 5 | 2,988 |
| Khyrabad - - | 27 | 2,089 | 72 | 1,423 | 104 | 3,580 | 47 | 6,873 | 116 | 2,805 | 69 | 4,296 | 1 | 40 |
| Baraitch - - | 38 | 8,553 | 74 | 2,468 | 29 | 1,682 | 105 | 17,845 | 7 | 101 | 58 | 14,215 | 5 | 1,571 |
| Total - | 211 | 88,565 | 290 | 8,268 | 141 | 6,589 | 329 | 87,472 | 187 | 14,924 | 364 | 1,07,487 | 15 | 5,599 |

egular revenue its.

84. The trial of regular suits for rights in land in districts in which the Regular Settlement is in progress has been confined to the settlement officer; in other districts permission has been given to the Revenue Courts to hear them, on certain conditions; the main principle being, that all cases which are of a peculiar or intricate character, or in which a final order cannot be passed without probable injury to the rights of others, or generally in which no hardship or injustice will be entailed by delay, shall be left to the Settlement Officer to dispose of. The evidence in such suits has been directed to be recorded in English, as also in summary suits whenever the investigation is conducted in the first instance, or on appeal, by an European officer.

ecord of rights land at the egular Settle- ent.

85. The Regular Settlement has been commenced in two districts, viz., Pertabgurh in the Baiswarra division, and Oonao in the Lucknow division. The progress made in the mechanical portion of the work will be noted under the Section "Surveys." It will be sufficient in this place to note briefly the principles on which the record of rights will be prepared. The leading principle which it is intended to enforce is the maintenance of rights as they existed just before the annexation, and no others. Sub-proprietors will be secured the possession of such rights as they were found in possession of in the Fusly year 1262–63, corresponding with 1854–55, A.D., as in that year arrangements were entered into between the Talookdars and the intermediate holders which are known to have been favourable to the latter as regards the recognition of their rights. While maintaining the sub-proprietors in possession of their rights as above explained, it is not intended to depart from the fundamental principle of the land revenue system of India, that the Government is entitled to a certain portion of the produce of the soil; the Supreme Government having determined that the broad principle that it is entitled to 50 per cent. of the gross rental of the land shall be kept steadily in view. Where these sub-proprietors are found to have never paid to the Talookdar more than the Government demand, which may be fixed on an estimate of the gross rental, the Talookdar will be permitted to take that much only plus 5 per cent. Where the intermediate holders, as sometimes happens, are found to have paid less than the Government demand fixed at Settlement, they will be compelled to pay the full demand plus 5 per cent. The Supreme Government has undertaken to grant the Talookdars a fair compensation from the Government share, whenever it shall be found that the intermediate holders have intercepted a more than ordinary share of the aggregate profits of an entire Talookqa. With regard to Zemindars and all other parties not being Talookdars with whom the summary Settlement has been made, it has been declared that claims to all lands held by such persons must be heard, whether they were brought forward at the late Settlement or not. Such claims will come under the provisions of Clause 12, Section I. of Act XIV. 1859, prescribing 12 years as the period of limitation to suits for rights in land, to be computed back from the date of the Settlement of the village in 1858–59, if the claim was made then, and if not, from any subsequent date on which it was preferred up to the time the cause of action arose, which will be the date of dispossession. A copy of the circular* on this subject is appended.

ppendix I.

## PART II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

ntroduction of ncome Tax Act.

86. Act XXXII 1860, or the Income Tax Act, was generally introduced from 1st August 1860. Owing, however, to a Trades Tax having been levied in this province, in anticipation of the Income Tax Act, the enforcement of the provisions for levying duties under Schedule 2 of the Act has been postponed until 1st August 1861. Duties under Schedule 1 have been levied on all landholders paying a Government Revenue of rs. 600 and upwards, and others liable under the Schedule. Those under Schedules 3 and 4 have also been assessed. This measure has been carried out without any difficulty, and with but very little expense. The following table shows the estimated product of the tax as levied under the Act for the first year ending 31st July 1861.

| DIVISIONS. | Schedule I. | Schedule II. | Schedule III. | Schedule IV. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow - - - - | 25,997 | 6,067 | 65,368 | 55,983 | 1,53,415 |
| Khyrabad - - - | 29,231 | 84 | 24 | 6,338 | 35,677 |
| Baiswarra - - - | 17,295 | 4 | 55 | 8,006 | 25,360 |
| Baraitch - - - - | 54,682 | 188 | 1 | 8,497 | 63,368 |
| Total - - - | 1,27,105 | 6,343 | 65,448 | 78,824 | 2,77,820 |

* No. 2, dated 29th January 1861.

87. The measures adopted for the assessment and collection of the Trades Tax were explained last year. The sum assessed amounted originally to rupees 11,32,841, but it has been found necessary during the year to grant remissions to a considerable extent. Thus, in the city of Lucknow, the assesment was fixed at 3 lakhs of rupees, and was reduced to rupees 2,70,000, and of this it has been found impossible to collect a further sum of rupees 29,875,-8-0, making a total remission on the city of rupees 59,875. Remissions have also been granted in other districts to the amount of rupees 21,592.* The total collections on account of the tax have, as marginally noted, amounted to rupees 10,66,813. If to this we add the estimated product of the Income Tax, we obtain a total of rupees 13,44,633. This has been collected at the small cost of rupees 18,817, or about 1·39 per cent. on the gross proceeds.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucknow | Rs. 4,42,692 |
| Khyrabad | „ 2,38,493 |
| Baiswarra | „ 1,90,963 |
| Baraitch | „ 4,94,655 |
| Total | 10,66,813 |

Proceeds of Trades Tax.

88. Reports were submitted to Government during the year, showing the incidence of the Trades Tax on the several classes of dealers. It was shown that in the provinces 442,952 were assessed, of whom 250,055 paid one rupee, and that the average rate per head was rupees 1-14-5. In the city of Lucknow the total number assessed was 60,510, and the average per head rupees 4-7-4. It has subsequently been ascertained that the number of persons paying six rupees and upwards in the provinces was only 15,045, and the amount of tax imposed on them rupees 1,59,781, or an average of rupees 10-9-11; and in the city 6,444 similarly paid rupees 1,61,400, being an average of 25-1-2. If then the number of persons assessed at one rupee and of those assessed at six rupees and upwards be deducted from the entire body taxed, it is found that 206,918 paid rupees 5,17,358, being assessed at more than rupee 1, and less than rupees 6.

Incidence of Trades Tax.

## PART III.—CUSTOMS EXCISE.

89. The principle of levying the highest possible fixed duty on spirits, by taking the distilleries under direct management, has been extended during the year. In October the contracts for the sale of spirituous liquors expired, and the Chief Commissioner directed that Sudder distilleries should be introduced in the Sudder Tehseel of every district, leaving it optional to the district officers to extend them generally throughout their districts. This course was necessary, owing to the strong objections urged by many officers against the introduction of the system, and also to their ignorance of the principles by which it should be regulated. Some officers, acting on the option thus given, confined the Sudder distillery to a portion of their district, leasing the remainder; others introduced the plan throughout their entire districts.

Sudder distilleries.

90. Great opposition to the introduction of this plan has, as was to be expected, been shewn by the Abkars and village vendors, but this has gradually been overcome, and they now feel convinced that the old contract system is never likely to be re-introduced, and that the best plan will be for them to fall in with the views of Government. It would be beyond the province of this Report to explain the various schemes adopted by different district officers, or to detail the many mistakes that were made in first working the measure. No uniformity of system existing, there could be no uniformity of the rate of duty levied. In one district the best kind of spirit was taxed at rupees 1-8-0 per gallon, and in the next at rupees 1-1-11, while in a third it paid rupees 3-3-0. In one district a monopoly of manufacture was given to one of the old influential Abkars, as an inducement to withdraw his opposition, and he was paid by a per-centage on all sales, receiving a drawback on purchases specially effected through his own agency. In another the manufacture was strictly on the part of Government, and paid for at so much a gallon, while in a third Abkars were allowed to distil within the Sudder distillery, paying a still-head duty on removing the spirits. While great inconsistencies existed in the management of the manufacture of the spirits, there was an equal variety of system as regards its transport into the interior of the districts for retail sale. In some districts licensed vendors were established, who made their own arrangements for procuring the liquor from the Sudder distilleries; in others the sale was effected entirely through the agency of paid servants appointed in behalf of Government, to whom the liquor was conveyed sometimes by carts, sometimes by ponies; and in one district the Deputy Commissioner, with more zeal than discretion, established a camel corps for the conveyance of his spirits to the district shops.

91. All these inconsistencies have now been removed. The manufacture of liquor on the part of Government has been entirely prohibited, and the still-head duty principle generally enforced. Distilleries have been, or are being, established at each Tehseel, and any Abkar may manufacture his liquor there, paying a duty which has for the present been fixed at 12 annas a gallon on all spirits at 25 or more below London proof. Persons wishing to distil a stronger spirit may do so, on obtaining permission from the district officer, paying a duty of rupees 1-4-0 per gallon. The vend of spirits so distilled is confined to licensed vendors, but it has not been found practicable as yet to demand any fee for the licence.

92. It is satisfactory to be able to report that, notwithstanding the mistakes which have been made in introducing the measure, the financial results are on the whole favorable, and the Abkaree Revenue for the year exceeds that of the preceding year by rupees 29,141. From this it may be fairly inferred that as soon as the second principle of levying a fixed still-head duty has been generally and uniformly introduced, the revenue derived therefrom will exceed that obtained from the pernicious system of farming. The subjoined is a comparative statement showing the demands, collections, and balances of the Abkaree Mehal for the past two years.

General results.

* Making a total of rupees 81,467 on the province; but in consequence of fresh assessments and other alterations in the original registers, the actual decrease of demand amounted only to rupees 66,028.

| | | Demand. | | Collections. | | Balances. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
| Lucknow | Contract | 1,02,742 | 58,050 | 1,02,742 | 57,715 | — | 335 |
| | S. Distillery | 1,16,859 | 1,56,220 | 1,16,859 | 1,56,220 | — | — |
| | Total | 2,19,601 | 2,14,270 | 2,19,601 | 1,13,935 | — | 335 |
| Khyrabad | Contract | 72,645 | 39,504 | 66,668 | 38,695 | 5,977 | 809 |
| | S. Distillery | 37,371 | 81,733 | 37,371 | 81,733 | — | — |
| | Total | 1,10,016 | 1,21,237 | 1,04,039 | 1,20,428 | 5,977 | 809 |
| Baiswarra | Contract | 1,12,370 | 51,410 | 1,12,370 | 51,410 | — | — |
| | S. Distillery | 2,266 | 40,648 | 2,266 | 40,648 | — | — |
| | Total | 1,14,636 | 92,058 | 1,14,636 | 92,058 | — | — |
| Baraitch | Contract | 1,27,950 | 1,25,796 | 1,24,400 | 1,10,564 | 3,550 | 15,232 |
| | S. Distillery | 12,474 | 60,457 | 12,474 | 60,457 | — | — |
| | Total | 1,40,424 | 1,86,253 | 1,36,874 | 1,71,021 | 3,550 | 15,232 |
| Grand Total | | 5,84,677 | 6,13,818 | 5,75,150 | 5,97,442 | 9,527 | 16,376 |

93. There has also been a small increase in the product of the Drug Mehal, exclusive of opium, as shown below :—

| | Demand. | | Collections. | | Balances. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
| Lucknow | 4,633 | 5,488 | 4,608 | 3,808 | 25 | 1,680 |
| Khyrabad | 1,573 | 1,205 | 1,317 | 1,159 | 256 | 46 |
| Baiswarra | 302 | 307 | 302 | 287 | — | 20 |
| Baraitch | 6,806 | 9 200 | 6,295 | 8,587 | 511 | 351 |
| Total | 13,314 | 16,200 | 12,522 | 13,941 | 792 | 2,097 |

## PART IV.—STAMPS, SALT, OPIUM.

94. The income from Stamp Revenue has increased, though perhaps not quite to the extent which might have been expected from the increase of litigation, and the introduction of the new Stamp Act. Measures have been taken to make the provisions of this Act generally known, but the returns submitted show that the law is as yet evaded, as the proceeds of the sale of receipts and bond stamps are remarkably small. This is not, however, matter for surprise ; as the law has been but a short time in operation, its provisions cannot be generally understood, and opportunities for enforcing its penalties are rare ; while the procedure enjoined is entirely novel to the people, somewhat distasteful, and easily evaded. It is probable that the use of receipt stamps is as yet confined to transactions in which Europeans are concerned. Hoondees, however, are pretty generally written on stamp paper. There is every reason to believe that this source of revenue will prove more remunerative in future years. The subjoined is a comparative table showing the revenue from stamps during 1859–60 and 1860–61.

| DIVISIONS. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| Lucknow | 75,613 | 1,07,272 |
| Khyrabad | 17,773 | 23,282 |
| Baiswarra | 28,189 | 31,367 |
| Baraitch | 20,455 | 31,574 |
| Total | 1,42,030 | 1,93,495 |

95. The manufacture of salt, except for home consumption, has been entirely suppressed. The prohibition against the manufacture of "kharee" salt for the use of cattle, in the Districts south of the Goomtee, imposed in 1859, has been removed, and such manufacture is now prohibited only in those saliferous tracts in which it is impossible to manufacture kharee salt without producing an edible salt. Such tracts are scarce, and are confined to the pergunnahs of Kutiaree, Sandee, and Mullaon in the Hurdui district, and some portions of the Roy Bareilly district in the Baiswarra division. The permission thus granted for the manufacture of kharee salt has been deemed a great boon by the people, and has been taken advantage of to a large extent in Oonao, where the price has fallen from rupees 180 to rupees 65 per 100 maunds. In other districts kharee does not appear to have been produced in any considerable quantities. With regard to the manufacture of edible salt for home consumption, several officers are still of opinion that the privilege is abused, to the injury of the state revenue. Similar opinions are

held by the Government of the North Western Provinces, by whom a representation was addressed to the Supreme Government, soliciting that the privilege might be withdrawn, as the revenues of those Provinces were affected by the introduction of illicit Oudh salt. His Excellency the Governor General in Council declined to comply with the request. The officiating Chief Commissioner is inclined to believe that the fears expressed regarding the illicit manufacture of edible salt in Oudh to an extent injurious to the revenues of the state are more imaginary than real, and that if the privilege is abused it can be easily checked, if the officers charged with the administration of the province will but act with ordinary energy and promptitude. The import of duty-paid salt in exchange for grain has been enormous during the past year. The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad reports that about 54,800 maunds were brought to Fyzabad, and salt to the value of rupees 74,000 was imported into one bazaar of Sultanpore, of which rupees 54,000 worth was actually sold. Owing to this large importation, the market price of duty-paid salt has been unusually low. In Fyzabad it went down at one time to 10 seers for the rupee, and during the months of November and December 1860, and January and February 1861, it was selling at the same rate in Lucknow. In other districts it has been selling at from 9 to 7 seers for the rupee. While such rates as the above have ruled throughout the marts of the province, it is difficult to believe that the people would have incurred the risk of illicitly manufacturing Oudh salt with a view to export. In fact, the Oudh salt could not have competed in the open market with the western salts at the prices quoted.

96. Saltpetre is manufactured to a considerable extent in the province, though, in the absence of returns, the exact amount cannot be ascertained. 8,000 maunds were taken to Fyzabad for shipment.

97. The contract for the right of selling opium terminated in October, and the system was abolished. Opium agencies have been established at Seetapore and Fyzabad; advances have been given to the cultivators of the poppy, and the drug has been purchased exclusively by Government. The Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion last year that the enhanced price of rs. 4 a seer would prove a stimulus to increased cultivation. This anticipation has been fully realized, and the results of last year's operations, though begun late in the season, prove not only that the cultivation of opium is in favour with all classes, but also that the soil of Oudh is peculiarly adapted to the plant. The introduction of the measure has been a marked success, especially in Fyzabad, Gonda, and Hurdui. In the two former districts the yield per beegah has averaged nearly 9 seers, while the opium produced in Hurdui is of unusually fine quality. It is expected that the amount of land under poppy cultivation next year will very considerably exceed that of the present. In reporting to the Sudder Board of Revenue, Calcutta, the Settlement he had completed, Mr. Hamilton stated that the total amount of lands settled, excluding those in Roy Bareilly which were uncertain, was 11,842 beegahs, from which he expected a probable out-turn of 891 maunds, 4 seers, 10 chittaks, estimating the average yield at from 2 to 4 seers per beegah. It has been shewn that in Fyzabad and Gonda the yield was as much as 9 seers, and subsequently Mr. Hamilton wrote that Oudh had yielded 2,675 maunds (as per margin), the average produce per beegah having been enormous. The proceeds of the revenue from the sale of opium are shown below :—

| Name of Kothee. | Cultivated land, 1860-61. | Produce in 1860-61. | Average per Beegah. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fyzabad | 2,920 13 0 | 780 10 11½ | 10 |
| Baraitch | 619 14 0 | 178 6 1½ | 11 |
| Dalamow, Roy Bareilly | 170 6 0 | 25 23 3½ | 6 |
| Durriabad | 1,120 16 0 | 352 32 6 | 12 |
| Gonda | 2,911 9 0 | 562 23 4½ | 6 |
| Tanga, including Chowkey Pertabgurh | 1,095 6 0 | 167 23 14½ | 6 |
| Bilgram | 2,025 0 0 | 448 23 13 | 9 |
| Oonao | 728 15 0 | 94 30 9 | 5 |
| Seetapore | 1,284 1 0 | 69 37 3½ | 2 |
| Total | 12,876 0 0 | 2,675 11 2¼ | 8 va. fraction. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucknow | 78,308 |
| Khyrabad | 28,568 |
| Baiswarra | 27,617 |
| Baraitch | 7,704 |
| | 1,42,197 |

## SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

98. Grants in aid of schools established for the education of the sons of Talookdars and other landed proprietors at the following stations have been sanctioned, viz. Seetapore, rs. 3,000; Fyzabad, rs. 3,000; Gondah, rs. 2,400, and Pertabgurh, rs. 1,800. Sanction for a similar grant in aid of the Mahomdee School has been applied for, but not yet accorded. Two classes have been formed at each of these schools, one for the instruction of the sons and relatives of the Talookdars, and a second for lower classes. Fees are taken from all but the children of subscribers. Talookdars appear generally to appreciate the advantages of these institutions, but at the same time evince a decided reluctance to sending their children to them. The consequenee is that the boys borne on the lists of the upper classes are few, and their attendance very irregular. Under these circumstances their progress must necessarily be slow, and at Fyzabad the proficiency of the lower class far exceeds that of the higher. It is to be hoped that a sense of pride will lead to a spirit of emulation, and that the higher classes of the native community will not allow themselves to be surpassed in the attainment of knowledge by their inferiors in rank and position.

99. The number of boys attending the different schools is marginally noted, but complaints are general as to the irregularity of attendance, and the countless excuses invented for withdrawing the children for short periods of leave, and extending these short terms into lengthened absence. Thus of the 29 boys at Pertabgurh, some half-dozen have never presented themselves at all, while 83 only out of 114 at Gonda are reported regular attendants.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sectapore | 41 |
| Mahomdee | 72 |
| Pertabgurh | 29 |
| Fyzabad | 71 |
| Gonda | 114 |
| | 327 |

100. Besides the Talookdaree schools, there are several vernacular schools in different parts of the province. In the Lucknow division Tehselee schools have been established, and are supported partly by voluntary subscriptions, and partly by a small grant in aid from the Choonzhee fund. There are eleven schools in the division, with a monthly income of rs. 371, and attended by 450 boys, of whom 30 are learning English. In the Roy Bareilly district there are 83 schools attended by 459 boys. In Hurdui, schools have been established by voluntary subscriptions, amounting to rs. 175 monthly, in which the Talookdars have liberally aided at Bilgram, Sundeela, and Shahabad, and afford instruction to 232 youths. There are vernacular schools also at Khyrabad, Biswa, and Bunee, in the Seetapore District.

101. A school for the education of the daughters of Europeans and Eurasians has been established at Lucknow, through the personal exertions of Colonel Abbot, the Commissioner. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and light fees. The children number 45; a grant in aid of this useful institution has been applied for.

102. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has called for a report as to the existing schools for the lower classes of the people, and for the Chief Commissioner's opinion regarding the steps necessary for the promotion of education generally throughout the province. A reply to this reference will shortly be submitted.

## SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

103. The operation of the Public Works Department was restricted during the year to works of urgent necessity. Twenty-five lacs were granted in the Public Works Budget for 1860-61, of which the great bulk, *viz.* nineteen lacs, was allotted to military works, owing to the continued imperative requirement of the European troops at the several new cantonments for barrack accommodation. Only one and three quarter lacs were originally allowed for works of "Internal Improvement," but towards the close of the year another lac was made available in consequence of the military works at two stations being stopped.

### PART I.—COMMUNICATIONS.

104. Besides keeping in repair the Lucknow and Cawnpore road (48 miles in length), and 9 miles of Imperial roads in the city of Lucknow, the metalling and permanent bridging the portion of the Fyzabad and Allahabad road which falls within this province has been vigorously advanced. This road is 72 miles in length, and the earth work throughout the whole extent, with the exceptions of sections in the vicinity of the rivers Goomtee and Sye (aggregating 3 miles in length) was in such a forward state at the close of the year as to warrant the Executive Engineer in reporting that it would be completed during the rains of 1861-62. Of 90 minor bridges 40 were completed, and 20 well advanced. Metal for a single coat over a length of 20 miles was collected.

105. Towards the latter end of the year the military works at Roy Bareilly and Gonda were stopped, owing to the reduction of the European troops stationed there. This enabled the Chief Commissioner, with the sanction of Government, to appropriate one lac of rupees out of that allotted for military works for expenditure on internal improvements. Of this sum, rupees 30,000 were allowed to the Lucknow and Fyzabad road, an important line of communication, the improvement of which had been delayed in expectation of the construction of a railway to join the two towns. There being no hope of this expectation being early fulfilled, a commencement has been made towards converting this line into a first-class metalled and permanently bridged road. The works were not put in hand until the month of March, and consequently no great progress had been made before the close of the year.

Lukheempore *viâ* Mahomdee to Shahjehanpore.
Bhyram Ghat *viâ* Biswa to Seetapore.
Lucknow to Shahabad *viâ* Sundeelee and Hurdui.
Nanpara *viâ* Baraich to Bhyramghat.
Gonda *viâ* Secrora to Bhyramghat.
Fyzabad to Roy Bareilly.
Roy Bareilly to Pertabgurh and Jaunpore.
Lucknow to Sultanpore.

106. The balance of the above-mentioned lac was appointed as a grant in aid of the district roads marginally noted. Owing to a misapprehension, however, but a small portion of the sums allotted were actually spent within the year under report.

107. In addition to the above, the following roads, aggregating 180 miles in length, have received extensive repairs:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucknow to Roy Bareilly | 45 miles. |
| Lucknow to Seetapore | 51 „ |
| Lucknow to Fyzabad (Old road.) | 84 „ |

### PART II.—MILITARY.

108. A powder magazine, capable of containing 2,500 barrels of powder, and several minor works, were completed in the "Stone Bridge Fort" at Lucknow. The works of the "Residency Fort" were suspended, pending the decision of the Supreme Government upon

the advisability of modifying the original scheme for the Lucknow Fort, which decision has not yet been communicated.

109. Great progress was made during the year with the clearance of the demolitions, particularly of those in the neighbourhood of the Stone Bridge Fort. About 100 acres were cleared.

110. Notwithstanding the reductions in the strength of the European portion of the garrison of the province, there was a great demand for barrack accommodation, and the following progress was made during the year:—Thirteen barracks were completely built, and 33 in progress during the preceding year were completed. Of the subsidiary buildings, 119 were completely built, 66 that were in progress during the year were completed, and 47 others were commenced and carried to various stages of progress. By the close of the year the whole of the troops were accommodated in semi-permanent barracks, and were supplied with a sufficient amount of subsidiary buildings to meet all ordinary requirements.

111. About 18 miles of cantonment roads were metalled during the year.

## PART III.—RAILROADS.

112. A project for the construction of a line of railway from Lucknow to Cawnpore, by private enterprise, without a Government guarantee, has been put forward. The projectors requested Government to grant them certain privileges as soon as the scheme had been placed on a firm basis, and the Government has liberally acceded to their request. Measures are being taken to mature the scheme.

## PART IV.—CANAL IRRIGATION.

113. With the exception of Maharajah Maun Singh, the Talookdars and landowners generally have shown a disinclination to introduce Persian wheels. The Maharajah has, however, increased the number of wheels on his estate, and simplified their construction. He has also constructed some bunds, by which he has been enabled to reclaim a considerable amount of land. In the Roy Bareilly district a large number of cutcha wells, several pucka wells, three tanks, and three bunds have been made. It is from tanks and jheels that irrigation is principally carried on in this district. In Seetapore, 42 masonry wells have been built.

## PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS ROAD AND BRIDGES.

114. Great progress has been made in opening up the internal communications of the province. The road and ferry fund expenditure has amounted to rupees 1,86,185, of which rupees 1,02,254 were expended on the construction and repair of roads, rupees 52,186 on bridges, and rupees 11,117 in affording accommodation to travellers by the erection of serais. In addition to 887 miles of road repaired, 901 miles of new road have been made, and many bridges have been constructed. On the road between Fyzabad and Roy Bareilly there remains but one obstacle north of the Goomtee to the passage of wheeled conveyance at all seasons, and this will shortly be removed. The road from Pertabgurh to Roy Bareilly was greatly improved during the year, and a bridge is in course of construction over the Lonee, one of the largest nullahs on the line.

115. Bridges of boats have been maintained across the Gogra at Fyzabad and Byramghat, and one has also been constructed across the Goomtee at Sultanpore. The bridge at Fyzabad is under the Public Works Department, that at Byramghat under the local authorities. New boats for the latter have been constructed at the cost of the ferry funds of the districts of Gonda, Baraitch, and Durriabad, thereby releasing the boat hitherto used, and removing a serious impediment to the development of the river traffic. An abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the road and ferry fund is given below :—

| | Receipts. | | | Expenditure. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Road Fund. | Ferry Fund. | Total. | Road. | Bridges. | Serais. | Establishments. | Total. |
| Lucknow - - - | 38,083 | 17,231 | 55,314 | 15,376 | 13,422 | 1,211 | 4,013 | 34,022 |
| Khyrabad - - - | 40,571 | 32,011 | 72,582 | 26,518 | 6,008 | 696 | 6,799 | 40,016 |
| Baiswarra - - - | 67,837 | 28,415 | 96,252 | 37,502 | 23,556 | 1,323 | 3,507 | 65,888 |
| Baraitch - - - | 41,886 | 47,846 | 89,732 | 22,863 | 9,200 | 7,888 | 6,317 | 46,268 |
| Total - - - | 1,88,377 | 1,25,503 | 3,13,880 | 1,02,254 | 52,186 | 11,118 | 20,636 | 1,86,194 |

## PART VI.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

116. Owing to the financial pressure the construction of permanent public buildings has not yet been generally commenced. A cutcherry for the Commissioner at Fyzabad is the only building put in hand during the year, and this was not commenced until the last month. The temporary buildings in use were repaired at an inconsiderable cost.

## SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

117. District post offices have been established at all the Tehseels and the most important police stations. Rules for the management of these offices were drawn up, and, with the approval of the Postmaster General, promulgated for the guidance of officers in charge. The number of letters passing through these offices has greatly increased, the figures being 2,34,386 in 1860–61, and 136,671 in 1859–60. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion of letters returned undelivered has diminished, for while in 1859–60 the addresses of 18,311 letters, or 13·4 per cent. could not be found, in 1860–61 there were only 29,519, or 12·5 per cent. The cost of these District Dâk lines has been rupees 17,471, as compared with rupees 22,068 in 1859–60, showing a reduction of rupees 4,500.

## SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

118. There is nothing to be said on this subject.

## SECTION VII.—MARINE.

119. The Chief Commissioner brought to the notice of the Government that the experiment of the navigation of the Gogra had not yet had a fair trial, as steamers were very irregularly despatched from Calcutta to Fyzabad, and early intimation of their despatch was not conveyed to the authorities. He suggested that steamers should be despatched monthly on a fixed date for one year, with a view to test the capabilities of Fyzabad as a trading post. The Superintendent of Marines, however, reported, that, making every allowance for the irregularity in the despatch of steamers and other drawbacks, the experiment of navigating the Gogra had not been so successful as might have been anticipated, and that, considering the heavy demands for freight on the Ganges line, he thought it would be inexpedient at present to withdraw steamers from that line, and place them on the Gogra. He would prefer despatching a steamer to Fyzabad only when the Ordnance and Commissariat requirements ensured a full freightage. His Excellency the Governor General in Council approved of the Superintendent of Marines' decision, and consequently four steamers only have come up during the year. In no case has sufficient notice been given of the intended departure of the steamer from Calcutta to admit of the merchants making preparation for the despatch of goods downwards, and no attempt appears to have been made to procure freight upwards. The rates are stated by the Agent to be suicidal, as merchants can send their goods by country boats to Dinapore, and thence by steamer to Calcutta, for half the rates charged from Fyzabad. Now that the main lines of road in this province and Rohilcund are being bridged and metalled, and the navigable capabilities of the Gogra have been placed beyond doubt, the officiating Chief Commissioner considers that at no distant date Fyzabad will be the post to which all European goods for Oudh and Rohilcund will be consigned. He extremely regrets, therefore, that the exigencies of the State have hitherto prevented greater impetus being given to steam communication between Fyzabad and Calcutta,

## SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

120. There has been a very large reduction in the expenditure of the province during the year under review. In addition to the reductions in the Military Police, already noticed, and in the strength of the Military Garrison, the Chief Commissioner has, at the urgent solicitation of the Civil Finance Commission, reviewed the establishments of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and reduced them to the lowest scale compatible with efficiency. The reductions so made amount to rupees 42,000 a year. The necessity for the observance of the very strictest economy in all branches of expenditure has been enjoined on all the officers subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The introduction of the new Budget and Audit Systems enforces such economy, by limiting the expenditure under each head to the amount sanctioned by the Supreme Government in the Budget estimates. But very little time was allowed for the preparation of these estimates this year, and the system being new, it is surprising that they were prepared with as great accuracy as appears to have been the case.

Appendix J., 1. and 2.

121. A comparative statement, showing the receipts and disbursements of the province, under the several headings prescribed in the new Budget Rules, is appended. It will be seen that the financial operations of the year under review have decreased 114 lakhs, and while the receipts on account of remittances from other Governments have been rupees 141,82,211, the disbursements on the same account have been rupees 165,14,481, thus showing that the revenues of the provinces are more than ample to meet its charges. The past year may be considered as forming an era in the financial history of the province, as it is the first in which a cash remittance to the N. W. Provinces has been practicable. The balances in the treasuries were in March so large, that, at the suggestion of the Accountant General of India, two lakhs and a half were remitted to the treasuries of Cawnpore and Shahjehanpore. When the further reduction of the Military Garrison, which has been promised, has been fully carried out, there is every reason to hope that the finances of the province will be placed on a firm and satisfactory footing.

122. The Assay Office having been abolished, the duty of defacing and selling local coins has devolved on the officer in charge of the Lucknow Treasury. The total value of such coins

received during the year has been rupees 1,42,114-4-1. Coins to the value of rupees 74,671-13-6 have been defaced, and when sold as bullion have realised rupees 76,653-1-0, showing a profit of rupees 1,981-3-6.

123. The exertions made to adjust the inefficient balance have been most satisfactory, more especially in Lucknow, where these balances have, through the exertions of Mr. Bickers, been reduced from 20 to 5 lakhs.

## SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

124. The Churches at Lucknow and Fyzabad, which were in a forward state during the preceding year, were completed. The Church at Seetapore was entirely built; those at Gonda and Roy Bareilly were advanced.

125. The Civil Church in Lucknow is very nearly completed. A grant from the penal fines levied on the city of Lucknow has been made to the Roman Catholic community, to aid in the erection of a Chapel in the Civil Lines.

126. The Protestant Churches of the province were consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta during the cold season.

126½. A simple but neat Chapel for the performance of Divine Service has been erected in Luckimpore by private subscriptions. It is under the management of the "American Episcopalian Methodist Mission," but is available for members of the Church of England should a clergyman of that Church visit the station.

## SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

General remarks.

127. The political atmosphere of the province has been but slightly disturbed during the year. This disturbance was local and temporary, and arose out of the proceedings relating to the collection of the Trades Tax in the city of Lucknow.

Rumours regarding oppressive measures in collecting Trades Tax in Lucknow city.

128. The mode in which this tax was assessed and distributed was explained in detail last year. It was natural to expect that the collection of such a tax, being new in principle, would create some discontent and dissatisfaction. Rumours, however, began, during last summer, to float about, that the collection of the tax in the city of Lucknow had been attended with measures of undue severity. Colonel Barrow, C.B., who was at the time officiating as Chief Commissioner, used his best endeavours to reduce the shadow to substance, by affording complainants against the tax every possible facility for making known their grievances to him, daily taking petitions in person. He also requested some European gentlemen, who mentioned these reports to him, to produce any specific instances of oppression, in order that enquiries might be made into their truth.

Statement of Oudh Gazette, and institution of action for libel.

129. The rumours at length assumed shape, and were embodied in a leading article, published in the Oude Gazette, in which Extra Assistant Ramdial was accused of having been guilty of gross oppression, more especially in regard to the inhabitants of a mohulla named Ashruffabad. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, considering his private character assailed by this attack, instituted an action for libel against the proprietors, editor, and printer of the Oude Gazette. This step was taken without the advice or cognizance of his immediate superiors, or of the authorities. Intense excitement was the result. The defendants endeavoured in every possible way, not only to bring home to the plaintiff acts of revolting brutality, but also generally to throw discredit and odium on the officers of the Commission and their proceedings. In this they were aided by certain officers and men of the police, the latter of whom committed perjury when giving evidence on the trial, for which they were tried and convicted.

Results of trial.

130. It is needless to enter in detail into all the circumstances connected with this trial. They have been fully reported to the Supreme Government. It is sufficient to record, that the decision of the Civil Judge of Lucknow, in favour of the plaintiff, was upheld in appeal by the Judicial Commissioner, and that the conviction of Subadar Babadoor Unjore Tewarry and his companions on the charge of perjury by the Special Judge deputed to try the case was also confirmed on appeal. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, after a careful perusal of the entire proceedings, and of the voluminous reports submitted in explanation of the various collateral matters connected with the trial, recorded his opinion that the charges against the Extra Assistant Commissioner were groundless and untrue. He further condemned the part taken by the police in the matter, and removed from their appointments two of the European officers, at the same time remitting the sentence passed on Unjore Tewarry and the other policemen. The views entertained and orders passed by his Excellency have been entirely approved of by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Extent of excitement.

131. The excitement caused by the above proceedings was, as far as the natives were concerned, confined to Lucknow; throughout the remainder of the province the most profound tranquillity prevailed. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the balances of the Trades Tax, or in imposing the duties leviable under Act XXXII. of 1860 on landholders, &c. The financial results of these measures have already been described. The enormous export of grain created some uneasiness in the minds of the people in some districts, but no approach to any breach of the peace or food riot occurred.

Cession to Nepal.

132. Beyond the borders of the province the only matter worthy of notice is the cession of the former Goorkha possessions to the Nepal Government, which has been completed during the

year. The Nepalese having refused to consent to certain modifications of the ancient boundary, involving a slight exchange of territory proposed by the Boundary Commissioners, with a view to lessen the irregularities of the boundary, the old line has been maintained, and the former Goorkha possessions have been made over in their integrity. The instructions issued by Government for heightening the masonry pillars constructed by the Commissioners, and erecting intermediate ones, have received attention.

Introduction of the Arms Act.

133. On the passing of the Arms Act the Supreme Government addressed the Chief Commissioner, enquiring whether the order authorizing the general search for arms, which was still in operation in Oudh, could be withdrawn, and the general provisions of the Act allowed to take effect. The frequent discovery of arms on occasions of search for stolen property, together with the opinions frankly expressed by the majority of district officers regarding the existence to a considerable extent of arms throughout the country, induced the Chief Commissioner to recommend that the order for a general search should not be withdrawn just yet. The provisions of Section XXXII. of the Act are therefore enforced in this province, but it has been found in practice that the necessity imposed by the law for the presence of an European officer at the time of search acts as a restriction almost amounting to a nullification of the power conferred.

Exemptions granted.

134. Permission having been granted by the Supreme Government to exempt classes from the operation of Section XXVI., the Chief Commissioner exempted all Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians accordingly. He also exempted all Natives who had already obtained licences to possess arms under the former rules from the operation of the above section, providing them with licences under Section XXVIII., and desired that, where the crops are subject to the ravages of wild animals, and in parts of the country infested with wolves, licences under this latter section might be freely given.

Rule of succession in Talookdaree estates.

135. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has during the year passed final orders on the question of making primogeniture the rule of succession in great Talookdaree families. His Excellency has refused to restrict in the smallest degree the power of Talookdars to dispose of their estates during their lifetime, or bequeath them by will at their death, in any way and to whomsoever they please. This right was guaranteed by the terms of the Sunnud granted at the Durbar held by his Excellency at Lucknow in 1859, at which the settlement made by the Talookdars was declared final and perpetual. His Excellency, however, expressed his opinion, that whenever a Talookdar died intestate it would be advisable if his estate devolved entire to one heir, instead of being subjected to division amongst several. He therefore authorized the insertion of a fresh clause in the Sunnuds granted to those Talookdars in whose families the raj or guddee has not hitherto existed, and who expressed their desire to adopt such a rule, making it a condition of the grant by Government that the estate should, in the event of the intestacy of the Talookdar or any of his descendants, be subject to the rule of primogeniture. These instructions have been carried out, the wishes of the several Talookdars have been ascertained, and fresh Sunnuds, containing the new clause, have been issued wherever necessary. 160 Talookdars have adopted the rule.

136. Several cases of succession have already occurred. In one of these the guddee had always existed in the family of the deceased Talookdar, who died intestate and without progeny. It was found that it was a rule of the family that in such a case the estate went to the widow, who could adopt any member of the clan, with the consent of the brotherhood. The Chief Commissioner, however, ruled that the law of primogeniture must, under the Governor General's instructions, be enforced; that by the law the succession of a female is not recognized; and that consequently the estate must descend to the next male heir, who, in the case in point, was the father of the deceased, he having succeeded by adoption. The present officiating Chief Commissioner being doubtful whether his Excellency intended to set aside local customs in families in which the guddee had always existed, and substitute in their place the strict rule of primogeniture, has referred for further orders.

137. The important measure of bestowing magisterial and revenue powers on certain great Talookdars has met with marked success. It may be remarked that one of the main objects in granting these powers was to remove the large landed proprietors from the reach of affronts and interference from Tehseeldars, which to men of rank and influence was the most odious feature of our administration, and also to legitimise and regulate the authority they had always exercised over their tenants, of which it would have been impolitic, if not impossible, wholly to deprive them. The duties thus imposed have been performed willingly and conscientiously, and in some instances with great intelligence and zeal. A statement showing the number of cases, criminal and revenue, which have been decided by Talookdars, is appended. It will be perceived that the duty has fallen most heavily on Maharajah Maun Singh, whose estates are thickly peopled with turbulent and litigious races. The paucity of appeals from the orders of the Talookdars, and the few instances in which their orders have been reversed or modified by the Superior Courts, may be accepted as conclusive proof that their decisions are just, and give satisfaction. On the revenue side it is pleasing to be able to record that the proportion of cases in which decrees have been given in favour of tenants against the Talookdars' agent is proof that the powers have been exercised with impartiality and disinterestedness. Power to try civil suits involving claims of value less than rupees 100 has also been conferred on the Talookdars during the year, and a set of simple rules has been drawn up by the Judicial Commissioner for their guidance in this portion of their duty, and their designation has been changed from Assistant Magistrates and Collectors to Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

138. Before making over charge of the province, Mr. Wingfield submitted to Government a list of Talookdars on whom he recommended that magisterial revenue and civil powers should be

conferred. The recommendation has been complied with, and the number of Honorary Assistant Commissioners has greatly increased. In some instances the magisterial jurisdiction of the Talookdar has been extended beyond the limits of his own estate.

139. It has also been suggested, that if persons of property and station, not Talookdars, can be found willing and competent to undertake the duties, they should be appointed Honorary Assistant Commissioners. The example would be useful, as it would show that the right which property of every description has to power is recognized. The subject, so far as regards its general introduction into the province, is under consideration; meanwhile a scheme has been submitted to Government for investing with the powers of magistrates and of civil judges certain citizens of Lucknow chosen from among the nobility, the commercial classes, and officials of the late Government.

140. Major Orr, Captain Bunbury, Captain J. Hearsay, and Mr. Schilling, gentlemen who have received grants of land, have been included in the list of Honorary Assistant Commissioners. Appendix K.

141. Early in the spring his Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit of a few days to Lucknow, and granted an audience to such of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners as were present in the city. They were individually introduced to his Excellency by the Chief Commissioner, and his Lordship was pleased to intimate to them his gratification at the success which had attended the experiment of associating them with Government officers in the administration of the province.

142. A little later in the year a deputation, comprising the most influential Talookdars from all parts of the province, proceeded to Calcutta to present an address to his Excellency the Viceroy, thanking him for the policy pursued by the Government of India for the government of Oudh. They have returned to their homes, highly pleased not only with the reception they received, but also with the terms of the address which his Excellency delivered to them on the occasion. Appendix K.

143. It remains only to bring to his Excellency's notice the names of those landed proprietors who are especially deserving of mention. The Maharajah of Bulrampore's ability and character are well known. The energy displaced by Maharajah Maun Singh in the improvement of his estate, and his aptitude for the discharge of the judicial duties entrusted to him, are worthy of commendation. Rajah Roostum Sah continues to be highly spoken of. Mr. Bradford notices the assistance rendered him by Baboo Jydutt Singh of Bheetee, Meer Bakur Hossein of Peerpore, Rajah Madho Pertab Sing of Koowar, and Seetta Buksh of Nanemow in the Fyzabad district; and the Commissioner reports on the valuable aid afforded by Bakur Hossein and Gazuffer Hossein in superintending the collection of the Trades Tax in Tanda, which is not on their estate,—a delicate and difficult duty, which they performed in the most praiseworthy manner. Mr. Simson has a high opinion of the Gowarish Talookdars, especially of Shere Buhadar of Kunnar in Gonda, and also of Nasir Alee Khan Kuzilbash, a grantee in Baraitch. The Commissioner of Baiswarrah notices the services of Baboo Surubject Singh of Tekoree, and of Lall Shunkur Bux, grandson and heir of Rana Rughonath Singh of Keyoorgaon. In the Khyrabad district, Rajah Hurdoo Buksh and Thakoor Bharut Singh deserve favourable notice, as also Syud Fuzl Russool of Sundeela, for the example he has set in sending his eldest son and a nephew to the Seetapore Talookdaree school, where they are constant attendants. The Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore commends Rajah Shumshere Buhadoor. Rajah Gouree Shunker of Morawan, Rajah Kashee Pershad of Sissendee, Rajah Furzund Alee, and Rajah Hunwant Singh of Kalee Kunkur, also deserve honourable mention.

144. As soon as the Chief Commissioner was assured that the scourge of famine would not extend to any portion of this province, he issued instructions to the several district officers, desiring them to draw the attention of the Talookdars and other wealthy natives to the measures being taken in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab for the relief of the famine-stricken poor. He expressed his assurance that the appeal would be generously answered. He was not disappointed in this expectation. A monster meeting was held at Lucknow, at which rupees 10,000 were subscribed, and the out-stations poured in contributions with a liberal hand. Altogether the sum of rupees 35,208 were collected; of this, rupees 30,910 were remitted to the Punjab and North Western Provinces, and the balance expended in the relief of starving and indigent emigrants.

145. The high price of grain which ruled throughout the province in consequence of the unprecedented export to the North West necessarily caused much suffering and distress amongst the lowest classes of the people. A portion of the subscriptions raised in each of the districts was devoted to the relief of these classes, and in Lucknow the Municipal Committee set apart a sum of rupees 10,000 to be expended on this object. This sum, distributed in the shape of the lowest rate of wages for a day's labour, has relieved many of the poorest classes of the city for several months; and considering the number of manual labourers employed on the Public Works, it may be fairly said that, under the blessing of Providence, this city and province have been preserved from any serious distress. It is worthy also of remark, that the bands of emigrants from the North Western Provinces have, as a rule, refused to work for their sustenance, though perfectly willing to accept gratuitous relief.

146. The Chief Commissioner ventures to hope that the impulse given to trade by the necessities of the past year will not be temporary. The marts of Oudh have hitherto been in a manner closed against the outside traders. The exactions of the landowners, through whose estates traffic *en route* to the Ganges must necessarily pass, almost entirely shut up the produce of the Northern districts. It is also certain that under a Native dynasty the export of grain to the extent which has taken place during the past year would not have been allowed. Traders from all parts of India have, however, this year found their way to

all the bazaars of the province, and it is hoped that the connexion thus formed may be continued for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

147. The question of introducing one uniform scale of weights and measures has been under consideration. Copies of the memorandum drawn up by Sir Robert Montgomery, when Magistrate of Cawnpore, have been circulated, and Deputy Commissioners have been desired to give their attention to the subject, and endeavour gradually to substitute the seer of 80 tolahs for the current bazaar weights.

## SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

148. The strength of the military garrison has been reduced during the year by one regiment of European infantry and one troop of horse artillery. In the last Report the Chief Commissioner expressed his opinion that one European and one Native infantry regiment at least could be spared, and subsequently he recommended the withdrawal of two European regiments, by removing the regiment from Gonda altogether, and stationing a wing only at Roy Bareilly and Seetapore. He further suggested the reduction of the force by one Native infantry and one Native cavalry regiment. This recommendation was approved, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was requested to make arrangements for carrying it out. Consequently, Her Majesty's 35th Regiment was removed from Roy Bareilly, and Her Majesty's 90th from Seetapore, and their place taken by Her Majesty's 48th, a wing being stationed at each cantonment. Her Majesty's 20th was also ordered to march from Gonda, but later in the year, owing to the want of barrack accommodation, elsewhere. Her Majesty's 13th were sent to Gonda as a temporary arrangement. The troop of horse artillery stationed at Gonda has left the province, and not been replaced. No reductions in the Native forces took place before the close of the year. The strength of the military forces in Oudh on 1st May 1861 numbered 11,341 of all ranks, as per Distribution Return appended.

Appendix L.

## SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### PART I.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURAL.

149. The Horticultural Gardens established at the head quarters of each district are said to be progressing. At Lucknow an Agri-Horticultural Society has been established, and has taken up a suitable piece of ground. Its results will form the subject of future Reports.

150. The cotton seed mentioned last year as having been distributed throughout the province arrived too late in the year to be sown with advantage. Some sown by Rajah Roostum Sah, however, produced a very fair specimen of cotton. This year the supply of seed was received much earlier, and the experiment will have a fairer trial. Maharajah Maun Singh obtained a large supply of seed from Calcutta, and has carefully prepared land for its reception.

### PART II.—FORESTS.

151. The cession to Nepal of the territory skirting the hills has materially reduced the receipts on account of forest revenues, and rendered it necessary to take steps for the preservation of the forests still remaining within British territory. These forests are still considerable, and contain valuable timber. They possess great capabilities, but have been too much exhausted by indiscriminate cutting, and the absence of all conservancy arrangements prior to the annexation of the province. The Chief Commissioner therefore proposed to adopt a plan of direct Government superintendence, and to permit no more cutting of timber on licence, but entirely to close the forests, and arrange for the timber being cut by Government, and carted to the nearest ghats on the adjacent rivers, where it would be sold at stated periods. To carry out this scheme, it was suggested that a rough skeleton survey of the forests should be made, in order to determine the tracts worth preserving for the sake of the timber, define their boundaries, and divide them into compartments. The duties above mentioned, the Chief Commissioner proposed, should devolve on a Superintendent of Forests, who would also superintend the felling of trees for the season's supply, and the disposal of the season's produce. The rough survey it was proposed to conduct with the aid of one of the revenue surveys now in the province.

152. The Supreme Government approved of the adoption of the plan recommended, and Mr. Read, who held the office prior to the mutinies, was appointed Superintendent of Forests. The Government orders, however, were received so late in the season, that Mr. Read, considering that he could not advantageously commence operations this year, with the sanction of Government deferred taking up his appointment till October 1861.

153. Meanwhile the Chief Commissioner, in anticipation of the Government orders on his proposition, closed the forests. This created some disappointment in the timber market; and it having been represented that the progress of the railway works might be seriously impeded if Messrs. Palmer and Co. were not allowed to cut timber this year, so as to fulfil the contracts they had made, the Chief Commissioner accorded permission to those contractors to cut the timber they required under the old rules. The gun carriage agency also received permission to work up the timber cut in 1859, and not removed in that year, into half-wroughts.

154. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of forests during the past two years :—

| YEARS. | Collections. | Disbursements. | Net Receipts credited to Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. |
| 1859–60. | 2,77,362 9 0 | 6,533 11 4 | 2,70,828 13 8 |
| 1860–61. | 91,439 5 9 | 6,575 6 11 | 84,863 14 10 |

155. Under the liberal rules for the grant of waste lands sanctioned last year, a considerable number of grants have been given as marginally noted. Out of the 14 grants in Mahomdee 8 were given to Europeans, and very considerable progress has been made in clearing and reclaiming them. But little has been done in Baraitch, owing partly to the want of a survey to define the limits of those tracts which might be given away in grants, and separate them from those which should be retained for the sake of the timber, and also to the scarcity of labour, without which grantees cannot render their grants remunerative.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mahomdee | 14 | 65,000 |
| Gonda | 6 | 6,768 |
| Baraitch | 1 | 2,279 |
| | 21 | 74,047 |

## PART III.—SURVEYS.

156. A second survey party having been attached to the province, it was necessary to increase the establishment placed under Mr. Bradford for the purpose of demarcating boundaries. Mr. J. Kavanagh, an officer formerly employed in the Revenue Survey, was appointed Assistant to Mr. Bradford, with three Extra Assistant Commissioners, and a suitable staff of ameens. Their first duty was to examine the districts in which the boundary pillars were set up the preceding year, to ascertain how many had been destroyed by the rains, &c. They then proceeded to lay down the village boundaries of the districts of Roy Bareilly, Sultanpore, Fyzabad, and part of Lucknow. Mr. Bradford reports that the operations in Fyzabad have been very difficult, owing to the large number of village communities, amongst whom there were always numerous disputes, and often of an intricate nature. The total number of villages demarcated amount to 7,964, with an area of 5,918 square miles. There were 679 disputes decided, and 158 appeals were preferred against the decision. In 22 only were the orders reversed or modified. Mr. Bradford has kept his establishment below the sanctioned scale, and the officiating Chief Commissioner has every reason to be well satisfied with the result of his season's operations. The work is well in advance of the Revenue Survey, and should a third survey party be sent into the province there will be no delay in the commencement of work.

157. The Revenue Survey has been carried on in the districts of Oonao and Pertabgurh. In the former Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen completed about two-thirds of the Oonao district, comprising 13 pergunnahs, formed into three Tehseel jurisdictions. The approximate area, of which a complete boundary and interior detail survey has been made, is estimated at 1,180 square miles, and contains 850 villages. Lieutenant Anderson similarly completed the survey of 1,443 villages, comprising 1,048 square miles. It will be remarked that the number of traversed village hulkahs into which the country is sub-divided in Pertabgurh greatly exceeds that in Oonao, thus accounting for the out-turn of work shown by Lieutenant Anderson's party, calculated in square miles, being less than that of Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen. The total area surveyed by both parties aggregate 2,228 square miles. It is satisfactory to learn that no difficulties have been experienced by the Revenue Surveyors during the past year. The inconsiderable number of discrepant boundaries discovered in the maps prepared by Mr. Bradford, and made over to the Revenue Surveyors, speaks well for the accuracy and care with which these maps were originally drawn, and reflects great credit on Mr. Bradford and his establishment.

158. The Khusreh Survey, under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioners, has been commenced and carried on, along with the Revenue Survey, wherever practicable. The organization of the establishments necessary for the prosecution of this work entailed some delay, but the progress has been satisfactory. The rules laid down for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in conducting these surveys were drawn up on the basis of those which have been in force in the North West Provinces and the Punjab. The work is done by Ameens, with the plane table. The following table shows the progress which has been made :—

| DISTRICT. | No. of Mouzahs entirely surveyed. | No. of Mouzahs partially surveyed. | Total No. of Acres surveyed. | Cost of Survey. | Average per 1,000 Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Pertabgurh - - | 317 | 65 | 1,01,016 | 21,080 | 208·69 |
| Oonao - - - | 444 | 94 | 3,94,964 | 30,976 | 78·42 |
| Total - - | 761 | 159 | 4,95,980 | 52,056 | 104·95 |

## PART IV.—CONSERVANCY.

159. The levy of Choongee has been confined during the year to those towns in which a town police was maintained, and the duty leviable was fixed at a rate which was estimated to be just sufficient to pay the cost of the police, and leave a small margin for conservancy and

CHAP. XIV. Oudh.

local improvements. Except in the Baiswarra Division, the receipts appear to have been far higher than was anticipated; thus not only proving the existence of thriving trade, but also showing that the rates of duty may be lowered. The following table gives an abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the several local funds of the province:—

| DIVISIONS. | RECEIPTS. | | | | | DISBURSEMENTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Municipal Fund. | Choongee. | Nuzzool. | Local Agency. | Total. | Police. | Conservancy. | Local Improvements. | TOTAL. |
| | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. | Rs. As. P. |
| Lucknow | 84,972 11 7 | 2,58,840 4 2 | 72,813 14 4 | 3,10,756 0 8 | 7,27,382 14 9 | 1,76,662 8 10 | 73,461 2 5 | 3,17,913 3 7 | 5,68,036 14 10 |
| Khyrabad | — | 41,667 15 3 | 5,023 1 7 | — | 46,691 0 10 | 12,390 12 10 | 3,453 14 10 | 13,371 6 10 | 29,216 2 6 |
| Baiswarra | — | 5,928 10 2 | 2,216 4 3 | — | 11,144 13 5 | 2,760 9 9 | 1,744 12 8 | 3,818 3 11 | 8,323 10 4 |
| Baraitch | — | 65,285 6 2 | 13,419 9 2 | — | 78,704 15 4 | 22,944 0 0 | 6,498 15 8 | 24,756 2 0 | 54,199 1 8 |
| Total | 84,972 11 7 | 3,64,722 8 9 | 93,472 13 4 | 3,10,756 0 8 | 8,63,923 13 4 | 2,14,757 15 5 | 85,158 13 7 | 3,59,859 0 4 | 6,59,775 13 4 |

160. In Lucknow it will be seen that the maintenance of the city police has entailed a charge of rupees 1,71,185, and that rupees 71,197 have been expended on conservancy arrangements. Of the large sum of three lakhs expended on local improvements, a portion also has been spent on metalling and draining the principal thoroughfares of the native portion of the city, opening out new streets, and generally improving the town. In the eastern portion of the city great improvements have been effected, by removing a portion of the Cheenee Bazaar, so as to throw open the magnificent tomb of Saudut Ali Khan, and the elegant square of the Kaiser Bagh, through which two broad roadways have been made. The Chutter Munzil Palace has also been cleared of a vast amount of adjacent buildings, and the Lall Barra Durree has been put in thorough repair. A road skirting the demolitions, and forming a main line of communication between the east end and the heart of the city, has been made, at a cost, including bridges, of rupees 23,613. The grand palace, with its handsome railings and grassy slopes, and the Wingfield Park, greatly contribute to the beauty of the place, and are universally admired. A magnificent serai in the centre of the city has been renovated, so that one-half of its space may be used as a bonded warehouse (the want of which was much felt), at a cost of rupees 20,000; and the approaches to this serai have been improved. An Insane Hospital, costing rupees 3,272, has been erected.

161. These improvements have been carried out under the superintendence of the Municipal Committee, of which the Deputy Commissioner is Secretary. The powers of the Committee have been defined by a set of rules framed in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850.

162. In the other districts local improvements have also been energetically carried out, wherever the funds were available. The gunge established at Seetapore has now a flourishing trade, as has also that at Sultanpore.

163. Several works of public utility have been built by private enterprise. In Lucknow a large gunge has been commenced by the Maharajah of Bulrampore. Rajah Rashee Pershad has made great progress in the construction of another, at Mohun Lall Gunge, which is estimated to cost rupees 50,000. A line of shops has been built on each side of one of the new military roads running through the city from the fort. In the Seetapore division, Chowdree Ram Narain, of Khyrabad, has completed a gunge and serai, and a bridge, which was begun some two or three years ago; while in Hurdui Rajah Hurdeo Bux and Thakoor Bharut Singh have done much towards the completion of the gunge at Hurdui. In Mahomdee the Rajah of Oel has built a serai and a gungalow at Oel for the convenience of travellers.

164. Cattle fairs have been originated during the year at Khyrabad and Mahomdee, at which the attendance was considerable, and the show of the cattle and horses very encouraging. The object of these fairs is to afford a ready market for the cattle bred in the pergunnahs of Dhowrera, Esanugger, Bhoor, and Khyrabad, which have hitherto been obliged to seek purchasers out of their district. In establishing the fair at Khyrabad, the Deputy Commissioner's immediate object was to provide a market for Oudh horses, as arrangements for breeding are gradually developing themselves. The Talookdars lent great assistance, and the results of both fairs afford grounds for hoping that they will become annual marts of favorite and useful resort.

## PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

165. Considerable progress has been made in the working of the charitable dispensaries. The appointment of Civil Assistant Surgeons to all the stations of the province has greatly increased the efficiency of the establishments. Suitable buildings at each station, in which in-door patients can be received, are advancing towards completion. The Talookdars and Native community have liberally subscribed to raise the funds required for the construction of these buildings. In several districts the private subscriptions have been so large that it has been found unnecessary to take advantage of the Government donation of rupees 500. It is satisfactory also to observe that the European community have not been backward in supporting these useful institutions.

Appendix M.

166. The returns show that there were 35,745 persons under treatment, of whom 24,999 are said to have been cured, while 304 only died. Out of a total income of rupees 43,308, the Government has paid rupees 12,000, the balance having been raised by private subscription. There appears to have been the large sum of rupees 23,543 in hand at the close of the year.

167. The endowed hospitals in Lucknow have been maintained in a state of efficiency. The one established on the English system has been under the charge of that able and zealous officer, Doctor Douglas, by whom several important surgical operations have been performed during the year. The Eunanee Hospital is supervised by a committee composed of European officers and Native gentlemen, and is in charge of a Hakeem. From the returns it would appear that this institution is highly popular.

168. A plan is under contemplation for providing accommodation in the Huzrutgunge dispensary for Europeans of distressed condition. This establishment is also under Doctor Douglas, as also is the City Lock Hospital, which has been of the greatest benefit.

169. Vaccinators were appointed in most of the districts at the commencement of the cold season, but their operations have not been successful. The people generally showed a great disinclination to allow their children to be vaccinated; but it is probable that the want of success is mainly to be attributed to the absence of all supervision exercised over the vaccinators. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals has assumed a more active control, and the appointment of Civil Assistant Surgeons has afforded the means of more careful supervision in future.

## CONCLUSION.

170. In conclusion, the officiating Chief Commissioner desires to express his satisfaction at the general results of the administration of the past year, which he considers to hold out every prospect of material advancement in future. He is of opinion that these results reflect great credit on the officers of the Commission, and it only remains for him to bring the following prominently to notice:—

171. Mr. George Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner, has supervised the important branch of the administration entrusted to him with his usual ability. During his absence on leave to England his place was ably filled by Mr. E. C. Bayley, whose merits as a public officer are well known to his Excellency.

172. Colonel Abbott has continued to discharge the heavy duties of his office with energy and judgment. Colonel Clarke and Messrs. Simson and Tucker have also laboured assiduously to carry out the policy of Government. Colonel Barrow, C.B., officiated as Commissioner of Lucknow during the absence of Colonel Abbott, and Major Evans as Commissioner of Baiswarra during that of Mr. Tucker, to the entire satisfaction and approval of the Chief Commissioner.

173. The Commission possesses very able and intelligent officers in Major Evans, Captain Reid, Mr. Capper, Captain Thompson, Mr. P. Carnegy, and Mr. Clifford, Deputy Commissioners. Lieutenant Perkins is also an officer of great assiduity and zeal.

174. Lieutenant MacAndrew, Lieutenant Chamier, Lieutenant Shaw, and Mr. Lindsay, First-class Assistant Commissioners, have officiated as Deputy Commissioners during the whole or portions of the year under review, and have proved themselves fully competent to hold charge of their important offices. Amongst the other Assistant Commissioners the officiating Chief Commissioner's thanks are due to Messrs. Glynn, Wood, Ross, T. Kavanagh, V.C., Commelin, Lang, and Maconochie.

175. The officiating Chief Commissioner has already expressed his sense of Mr. Fraser's merits. Mr. Lincoln's services have been of great value, especially since his appointment to be assistant to the Civil Judge. Mr. Bickers has also laboured strenuously in the discharge of his onerous duties as officer in charge of the Lucknow treasury. Syud Abdool Hakeem, Monshee Ramdial, Rae Odjoodhin Pershad Bahadur, and Moonshee Nundkishore, are all officers who deserve well of Government.

176. Messrs. Bradford and J. Kavanagh have well deserved the officiating Chief Commissioner's highest approbation in the discharge of their duties. They were well aided by Moonshee Guneshee Lall, Moonshee Jwala Pershad, and Syud Alee Hossein. The Extra Assistant Commissioners, Syud Alee Hossein and Moonshee Madho Pershad, rendered valuable assistance to the officers engaged in settlement operations.

177. It is scarcely necessary for the officiating Chief Commissioner to comment on the merits of Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen and Lieutenant Anderson, Revenue Surveyors; he desires, however, to record his satisfaction at the harmony which existed between them and the district officers.

178. In the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, C.B., the office of Inspector General of Police has been held partly by Captain Reid and partly by Colonel Barrow, C.B. To the influence of the former the Chief Commissioner ascribed the harmonious working of the police with the civil officers of the Commission. The latter has made some important improvements in the system, and has carried out most effectually all the reductions and modifications in the police force, many of which were suggested by himself.

179. The officiating Chief Commissioner desires to bring prominently to notice the valuable services rendered by Major Boileau, who has lately submitted the resignation of his appointment, Captain Aitken, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Sharpe, Captain Ryall, Lieutenant Hawkins, and Lieutenant Ousely, District Superintendents. Of the junior officers, Lieutenants Woodcock, Stainforth, and Maynard have been zealous and attentive. Lieutenant Dodd, assistant to the Chief of Police, was most industrious in the discharge of his duties. He has received an appointment in the North West Provinces, and this province has lost a valuable officer.

180. Native Commandants Sheodeen Dobey and Seetul Sing have done good service, as have many of the subadars and jemadars of the police force.

181. The progress made in the execution of public works reflects the highest credit on the Public Works Department under Major Crommelin, C.B. The following officers deserve special mention:—Captain Tucker, Lieutenant A. M. Lang, Lieutenant J. A. Champain, Lieutenant R. B. Pemberton, Lieutenant M. Hall, and Mr. Marshall, Executive Engineers, Lieutenant Nuthall, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. J. Powel, Sub-Engineer.

182. The services rendered by Dr. Douglas, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, have been noticed in an earlier portion of this Report. Dr. Selons, at Pertabgurh, and Dr. Bensley, at Baraitch, have inspired great confidence by their skill and patience in the treatment of Natives.

183. All cases connected with the Waseekas have been conducted by Mr. R. M. King, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, a promising officer of much ability.

184. Captain Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, has earned the approbation of the Judicial Commissioner by the manner in which he has unravelled several intricate cases connected with the murder of Europeans during the Mutiny.

185. In conclusion, the officiating Chief Commissioner has great pleasure in expressing his deep sense of the ability and zeal of the writer of this Report, Mr. C. Currie, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and of the very valuable and hearty aid which that officer has invariably afforded him.

CHARLES CURRIE,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

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# APPENDIX A.

## REGISTRATION OF DEEDS IN OUDH.

*Extract paragraphs 5 to 10 from Circular No. 62, dated 4th April 1859, from the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, to all Commissioners, Oudh.*

Para. 5.—But in the Punjab it has been made altogether obligatory to register bonds of 50 rupees and upwards, no such bond being received in evidence at all in any case unless registered. The subject of introducing this rule in Oudh is under consideration, and Government seem anxious to extend the rule to all bonds, however small. In my opinion, the present machinery for registry is quite insufficient for the system of obligatory registration of bonds of 50 rupees and upwards, much more of all bonds. Up to the time when I last served in the Punjab territory, there can be no doubt that the scheme of Tehseel registration was in a great degree a failure; *i.e.*, the registry was very little resorted to by the people at large. In fact, the formal registry in a Tehseel court (very likely a good many miles distant), with the incumbrances of witnesses to identify and correct copies, and solemn certifications, &c. &c., is a very serious matter, and I cannot but think that to require it in every 50-rupee transaction, under the present system of registration, will be felt a hardship. To compare it fairly, we might suppose that in England it was absolutely necessary to register every note-of-hand or written agreement of any kind for any sum above 25*l.* in the court of the county court judge, that it was required that for that purpose the parties should attend with witnesses to their identity and all sorts of formality in court hours, and wait till the judge had done trying his cases, and had leisure to attend to them, and chose to do so, and should then have the deed registered in a somewhat cumbrous fashion. In England I am sure that this would not be submitted to; in this country I suspect that the Natives would only neglect the rule, and that great confusion would result.

6. Before, therefore, submitting a final opinion, I am very anxious to suggest some more simple plan of registration, more conformable to the habits of the Natives, by which registration may be rendered obligatory, without hardship or confusion. The subject is a very difficult one, and I request the favour of your opinion and suggestions. The thing can only be done by multiplying in some shape or other rural registrars, not overwhelmed with duties, very easily accessible, and within the constant knowledge and observation of the rural public. A crowded Cutcherry is the place of all others in which a petty private transaction of unknown parties is least noticed. A registry executed in a village Chowpal, in view of the neighbours, would be in reality a much more public affair.

7. Objection has been taken to making the Putwarees registrars, lest it should interfere with their unsophiscated and trustworthy character, and lead them into wiles and frauds; while it may also be observed, that registrars are most needed in towns and bazars, which are not the province of the Putwaree.

8. My own impression is, that the difficulty can only be met by the institution of a system of notaries public, like that which prevails on the continent of Europe, or at least in France. It strikes me that if we selected trustworthy men, and appointed them public notaries, with a right to receive certain fees, we might get a decent class of men who would much prize their offices, and whose stake in them would give some guarantee for their trustworthiness, and that they might register petty deeds, and do other offices connected with the judicial and social system, in a way which the Natives would much prefer to our formal Cutcherries. A notary public might have an open office in a conspicuous place in each town or large bazar, where in the face of the community he would register bonds and do such like business. He might attest the signature of the parties and of the subscribing witnesses with his own seal and signature on the original bond, and enter the substance of it, with the names of the parties and witnesses, in a paged and

bound *Roznamcha*, to be supplied him from the Deputy Commissioner's Office, one copy of which he would transmit quarterly for record in the office. The book itself would be kept open to the inspection of any one on payment of a few cowries; I should think that old Cazees and Pundits of respectable character, Bunials of inactive habits, and select Putwarees would gladly accept an office of this kind. In considerable towns there might be two or three notaries; a Cazee writing Persian to register the transactions of Mahomedans, and a Pundit or Putwaree to register those of Hindoos.

9. I really think that in this way we might obtain as great amount of security against fraud as is compatible with a system of registration sufficiently easy to justify our rendering it obligatory, and I believe that it would be a great benefit if we could thus create a class of men, upon whom we could in some measure depend, to attest various legal processes and social contracts, &c. Such a system, I imagine, the people would willingly adopt. If a man bought a cow from another in the bazar, he would readily have the transaction attested by the notary in the next street on payment of half an anna, when he would never think of going off to the Tehseel to register the bill of sale under the present system.

10. I should like to know first, how you think this plan would answer; and second, whether you think that fit men could be found to appoint as notaries public, and if so, what class of men? You might specify some individuals. I shall hope to have your reply and opinion as soon as possible.

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CIRCULAR No. 121. of 1859.

From G. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, to all COMMISSIONERS in Oudh.

SIR, Dated Lucknow, the 20th August 1859.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of local registration, I have the honour to enclose a set of rules, to which I beg that effect may be given as soon as possible.

2. The Chief Commissioner has fully concurred in and authorized the experiment, and I earnestly beg your attention and that of the district officers to the subject. It is one the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated. The successful working of such a system would undoubtedly create an entire social revolution. But Natives are difficult to move, and the plan will certainly not have a fair trial unless local offices actively bestir themselves, and take a real interest in it. I would, therefore, both publicly and personally, solicit the active aid of all officers.

3. Arrangements should be immediately made for ascertaining and selecting individuals fitted to undertake the office of public notaries, and the thing should be well explained to them, and every encouragement given them. The result of the late correspondence has been that the Canoongoe families have been pointed out by almost every officer as the class from whom the most fit persons may be selected. Cazees, of really good character, will also not be excluded, especially in Mahomedan places. The Chief Commissioner has suggested that some Talookdars might, perhaps, undertake the duty. If they can be induced to do so, and really to perform it, they may be tried. The Chief Commissioner also suggests schoolmasters.

4. The provision for requiring security will not be very rigorously exacted at first till the system is established; and under any circumstances property belonging to or rent-free lands held by the notaries will be sufficient security, as will be the personal security of relatives and others possessed of such property or land.

5. The Tehseeldars will be required to supervise and encourage the registration.

6. The whole system must of course be for the present considered experimental, and it may be necessary to make alterations in the detail, from time to time, before we settle down into a final system. I shall be very glad to receive all suggestions.

7. It is comparatively little an object to provide more easy registry for important and detailed written documents. My object is principally to provide the means of recording agreements of the simplest character; and I would look very much, as the principal duty of the notary, to the record of verbal agreements, of which he would make a note in the simplest and briefest form. I should like that when a man borrows five rupees of another, or pays five rupees which he has borrowed, or when a man agrees to do a certain work, or enters into any other simple contract, instead of calling in a writer, or himself writing a hopelessly illegible deed, the parties should go before the notary, who should in the fewest words note the agreement in his book in the method laid down in the rules.

8. Whatever fees are fixed, they will be only a maximum, and the notary will be at liberty and encouraged to charge any cheaper rates which he may find to pay by attracting customers. If the practice once takes root, I should hope that agreements may be simply noted for the smallest possible payment.

9. The Chief Commissioner adds his authority to mine for directing that local officers, besides explaining the advantages afforded by the new Limitation Law, should also impress upon the people that in practice unregistered documents and agreements will be considered, as they are, extremely untrustworthy, and of little weight in court; that when there is such facility for registration its absence will always be weighed against the alleged agreement; and

in fact that all classes living near a public notary are enjoined and urged to register their agreements. Care should, however, be taken that this advice does not wear the air of such compulsion as to inspire distrust; and it should not be urgently pressed on those who live remote from any registration officer. The great object will be to introduce the general use of this system at and about the place where each office is successively established.

10. I will make an arrangement to have registration books, in the form suggested by Colonel Abbott, made up in the Lucknow gaol, whence they will be supplied on reasonable terms. The first book may be charged in the contingent bill; subsequent books will be paid for by the notary.

11. I beg that a return may as soon as possible be submitted, showing the places where notary offices are established, and the persons who are appointed. Details should be given regarding each notary, and the position and character of the place should be explained. Supplementary returns should be sent as new offices are from time to time established, as I hope they will be.

*12. For the present, I refrain from going into further details, but again commend the experiment to your good offices.

13. I should like two or three notaries to be at once established in the city. You suggested trying the system there, and I thoroughly concur with you. Perhaps it may there be tried better than anywhere else. The city duplicates should be filed in the Sudder office, instead of in the Tehseel.

14. I beg the favour of your having books, on the plan suggested by you, made up in the Lucknow gaol. I think they might be like the long bankers' books, which will admit of the three slips, with division marks.

I have the honour to be, &c.
G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner.

### RULES FOR PUBLIC NOTARIES.

1. Qualified and trustworthy persons will be appointed public notaries in towns, bazars, and places of resort of the rural population. If possible, there will be at least three or four such notary officers in each Tehseel. Notaries will be nominated by the Deputy Commissioners, and the sanction of the Commissioner will be required to each nomination.

2. They will be required to give security for good conduct, either in their own property or by others. Amount of security will be fixed according to circumstances, when we see how far the appointments are sought for by responsible people.

3. They will be remunerated by fees. The rates are fixed experimentally at 2 annas for every deed up to rupees 10, 4 annas up to rupees 50, 8 annas up to rupees 100, and 8 annas for every additional rupees 100, 4 annas being charged for social contracts, &c. not expressed in money; one anna per page will also be charged for copying all documents exceeding half a page.

4. Notaries will fix their offices at places to be approved by the Deputy Commissioner, and they will conduct their business publicly at specified hours.

5. The notary will register all agreements and transactions, either written or verbal, provided either the transaction has taken place or one of the parties is resident within the notary's circle, and provided that the subject of the agreement does not exceed in amount or value company's rupees 500.

6. In case of verbal agreements, he will first reduce their substance to writing, in the most concise terms, as "A receives from B 25 rupees in my presence, and agrees to repay in one year, with interest at one per cent. per mensem;" or "A agrees to marry his daughter Motee to B at the end of three years;" and he will obtain the attestation of the parties to the correctness of the agreement.

7. Parties who have long deeds will have the option of reciting the contents in brief, and registering the same, in the same way as a verbal agreement by a note of the notary.

8. No deed or agreement will be registered by a public notary in which the parties who bind themselves do not appear. An agent who has power to act for a banking firm may sign an agreement, as he would in his own shop, but his own name also should be stated, as "Buldeo, Dass, and Co., per Gunesh Gomoshta." No mookhtarnama or other special power to execute the agreement will be admitted.

9. The notary will be held personally responsible for the identity of the parties, which he must ascertain before registering.

10. The entry respecting all agreements in excess of rupees 20 is to be attested by two respectable witnesses (besides the notary), whose names are to be entered in his book, with their signatures or marks. They are to sign in presence of the obligors and of one another.

11. On the original agreement, when it is in writing, or on the note made by the notary when it is verbal, the notary will mark the date, time, and place of registration, and the number, in his book, and will return the paper, certified with his seal and signature, to the party or parties.

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* To Commissioner of Lucknow only.

12. He will register the same in full in his book, and make a duplicate copy for deposit in the Tehseel.

13. For this purpose bound and paged books will be supplied from the Deputy Commissioner's Office. They will contain two detachable slips, thus :

| *Copy to remain for Record.* | *Copy for Tehseel.* | *Original Note.* |
|---|---|---|

On one of which will be written the substance of agreement, to be torn off, and given to the parties; on another, copy for transmission to the Tehseel; while on the remaining portion the copy for record will be made.

14. The duplicate copies will be transmitted to and filed in the Tehseel each month. As soon as they are filed, the Tehseeldar will write his name across each page, and paste them in a book.

15. In every Registry the name of the parties, name of their fathers, age, residence, caste, and profession must be stated so clearly as to leave no doubt of their identity.

16. The Registers shall always be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one anna.

G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner.

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CIRCULAR MEMO.

No. 51 of 1860.

To all COMMISSIONERS in OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 24th March 1860.

During my late tour, I have enquired into the mode in which the new registration rules have been carried out. There is much difference in the degree to which effect has been given to them in different districts. The fact is, that in the present stage very much depends on individual officers. We have not yet been able to settle and put in absolute force, without exceptions or discretion, rules for compulsory registration, but we desire, as far as possible, to induce and force every one to register, and hope thus to form the habits and prepare the minds of the people for absolutely compulsory laws. These last require very great care and consideration, and upon the whole it has been thought best to postpone any such proposal till we see a little more of the present system. I would therefore again impress upon district officers how much this great social experiment depends on their exertions.

2. I am satisfied with the arrangements which have been made for the appointment of a good many notaries in several districts, and I trust that the others will not be long behind, and that in all the number of notaries and operation of the system will be gradually, and not slowly, extended. My hope will be to find it very widely established when I return from leave. The returns already received show that in Seetapore and Oonao the system had been very speediiy introduced before the end of last year, and at Gonda, Captain Ross has established in the bazar of the town a model notary, whose office, signboard, and general appearance and arrangements are unexceptionable, and who seems to be highly popular. If my office had photographic means, I would send him round for example.

3. Very great care must be taken in regard to the identification of the persons who bind themselves by registry. Although the new rules did not go into great detail, it is understood that all the precautions used under the old registry rules are to be borne in mind, and the notaries are to be held strictly responsible that they fully satisfy themselves of the identity of the parties. I assume that in very petty transactions the temptation to great corruption will not be so much as to render necessary cumbrous forms; but the notaries are to be made quite to understand that they are never to say that they registered a man's name as he gave it, and know nothing about him. The great advantage of their local position and knowledge is their facility for identifying persons, and ascertaining the genuineness of agreements, &c., if they only act in good faith. They must, therefore, satisfy themselves, in any way they can, of the identity. In larger cases the registry is always to be also attested by two respectable witnesses; and if no responsible person is found who knows a man by sight, there must be at least some clue and chain of identification, and in these larger cases this must be noted. For instance, if a man cannot find any known and respectable person who knows him by sight, he may find some other persons who know him, who again are known to the notary or to the neighbouring residents.

4. It should be understood that the rules do not require that both parties to a transaction should appear to register. The obligors only need appear, that is, the persons who bind themselves. For instance, when a man borrows money, he must attest the obligation; the man who lends need not do so; but if two parties make a contract involving mutual obligations, they must both attest it.

5. In the case of women of consideration and such special cases, it might be permitted that the notary should, on receipt of a double fee, go to the house to make special attestation, each such case being specially reported to the Tehseeldar or Sudder office; and a list of all such special registrations, giving the names and nature of the deed, but not particulars, being

conspicuously hung up for six months both in the notaries' office and in the Tehseel or Sudder; thus:

LIST of SPECIAL REGISTRIES.

| DATE. | NAME OF OBLIGORS. | SUBJECT. | PLACE OF REGISTRY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March 15th, 1860 | Mussumat Luchoo and Khan Mahomed | Marriage and Deed of Dower | House of Makun Buksh, Father of Mussumat Luchoo. |
| March 20th, 1860 | Begum Tajdar Bahow | Transfer of Government Promissory Notes | House of Tajdar Bahow. |

6. It would be a good thing that parties using seals should be invited and required to register model impressions of them.

7. The notaries may, with advantage, use seals in addition to (not instead of) their signatures; and it would be a good thing that they should bring in their seals, and destroy them periodically, say after three years use, and record the impressions of new ones in the Tehseel or Sudder.

8. It appears to be easy enough to obtain the registry of deeds for the transfer of real property and such transactions. The grand difficulty is to obtain the registry of ordinary loans; yet these are of all transactions those which it is most desirable and simple to register in this easy way. Every loan taken by a cultivator, and every settlement of accounts, should, I think, be registered by the local notary. I trust that every endeavour will be used to force this practice. Money-lenders should be especially told that their alleged settlements of accounts are worth nothing whatever unless registered, and that when a balance is struck the debtors must go before the notary; they must also keep regular day-books as well as ledgers. All regular loans should be registered when there is a running account on a large scale and frequent transactions by cheques, &c.; the balance might be registered once a year.

9. All social contracts should be registered as much as possible. When there is no specified sum of money in question, the notaries may register as if it was under rupees 500.

G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

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No. 734.

From G. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, to CHARLES CURRIE, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

SIR, Dated Lucknow, the 17th December 1860.

WHEN several rules of civil procedure which had been introduced into the Punjab were proposed for example in Oude, it was objected to that which rendered compulsory the registration of all bonds for rupees 50 and upwards, that the machinery for registration was deficient, and that if it were sufficient it would be as important to register small bonds as great ones. Indeed, while the interests of small people are as important as those of great people, the deeds on which the rights of the former rest are much more liable to doubt and fraud.

2. Under the circumstances stated, the Government (paragraph 6 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 5109, dated 19th August 1859) sanctioned the delay of compulsory registration, but particularly requested that early attention should be given to that important subject.

3. To remedy the deficiency of the machinery of registration, our system of rural registration was devised, and has now a long way progressed; sufficiently so, I think, to show its entire feasibility. Good and fit men are found to undertake the duty. I have talked to many persons throughout the province, and find that they have no apprehension of fraud or practical difficulty; and in many places the number of transactions registered is so large, and the system has taken such root, that it may be considered to have been well tested. There is only one drawback: the usual neglect of the ordinary population, especially those of rural districts, to take an active step, such as registration, till some direct influence is used to induce them to do so. In consequence of this, the registration not being compulsory, the number of registries does not everywhere become so large as it might be, and fit persons do not find it worth their while to accept or retain office in out-of-the-way rural tracts, where they might bring the advantage of registry home to the doors of all.

4. It seems to me then that the time has come when, the system being well established in the populous centres and considerable towns, we may, with advantage, make one more step in advance, by which both the number of deeds registered would be everywhere increased and the means of position of the registrars raised, and likewise it would become possible to extend the system into more rural parts.

5. The great objection to compulsory registration in general has, I think, been this, that if not really and fully carried out the effect must be to invalidate large proportion of the deeds on which the transactions of the country are in fact founded, and in the absence of sufficient machinery this was an overwhelming objection. But now not only have we devised the machinery, but there is another consideration which weighs still more with me. It is this:—by the new Stamp Act the use of stamps for deeds is rendered compulsory, and deeds executed without stamps are shut out of Court and invalid. It seems to me that every man who can understand and act on the Stamp Act, by procuring a stamp of the right value, and executing his deed thereupon, can and will understand and act upon the much more simple rule which should make registration also compulsory, and that if the absence of the one makes the deed invalid, it can be no great evil to apply the same rule to the other.

6. I would therefore beg to propose that we should not only now introduce the delayed Punjab rule of compulsory registration, but that we should go further, and should require the registration of all written deeds, except receipts under rupees 10, which are exempted from stamp. Unregistered bonds are already by the Limitation Rules put in the same footing as parole debts; but I would exclude them as evidence, if not registered. To make the matter simple, I would rule that exactly the same disqualifications are to apply to unregistered as to unstamped deeds, as explained to local officers in my Circular No. 182, dated 10th instant, copy of which was submitted with my No. 722 of the same date.

7. I trust this proposal will meet with favor. I would give two months' notice of the new rule; and meantime, with the prospect of increased business arising from compulsory registration, the number of notaries might be greatly increased, and the whole system would receive much impulse and development.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

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No. 101.

From G. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, to C. CURRIE, Esquire, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

SIR, Dated Lucknow, the 6th February 1861.

IN reply to your letter, No. 15, dated 3d January, regarding compulsory registration, I beg to enclose a statement showing the number of rural registration offices in each district of the province. It will be observed that there are, on an average, about 13 to each district, or 3·71 to each Tehseel; the result of which I take to be that there is already such an office in almost all considerable places, and ordinarily within say five miles of every man in town or country. Should registration be rendered compulsory, new offices would at once be opened in every place in which there is a demand for one.

2. I would render obligatory the registration of all the following documents for which stamps are required:—

Deed of sales, mortgage, or lease, bonds or engagements of any kind for the payment of money.

Contracts for performance of any specific acts, or settlement of any property, as of marriage, to build a house, &c., &c.

Deeds of partnership and partition.

Powers of attorney.

3. And acting on the Chief Commissioner's suggestion, I now propose to exempt from the obligation to register,—

Receipts.

Drafts and bills of exchange, as well as all papers for which stamps are not required.

4. I trust the proposal, as now amended, will be accepted and sanctioned, and that the measure may be carried out without delay.

5. With reference to your last paragraph, I annex copy of a letter from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, from which it will be seen that information is not to be expected from thence for a long time to come; and I may add, that as there are no rural offices in the Punjab, even when it does come, a year or two hence, it will hardly be a guide to us.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

GENERAL STATEMENT of NOTARIES employed in the Province of Oudh.

| Number of Notaries. Lucknow Division. | | | Number of Notaries. Baiswara Division. | | | Number of Notaries. Baraitch Division. | | | Number of Notaries. Khyrabad Division. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow. | Oonao. | Duriabad. | Roy Bareilly. | Sultanpore. | Pertabghur. | Fyzabad. | Gonda. | Baraitch. | Seetapore. | Hurdui. | Mahomdee. | * Includes the City. |
| 26* | 10 | 11 | 16 | 18 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 156 |

## APPENDIX B.

### RULES FOR TRIAL BY JURY IN THE CITY OF LUCKNOW.

I. A general list of all persons, of all classes fitted to serve on juries, will be made, and they will serve in rotation. Only the Chief Commissioner, his Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and Government officers holding judicial appointments, will be exempted.

(NOTE.—The income tax lists may furnish a basis.)

II. Persons of superior condition and respectability will be specially marked, and these will form the special jury list, and will serve on special juries, also in rotation. They will be exempted from serving on common juries.

III. The professions and trades of jurymen will be marked, and on particular occasion the judge may select from any calling a special jury of experts.

IV. For ordinary trials, common juries will be summoned. For trials of particular magnitude or importance, or in which the parties may show sufficient ground, and are willing to bear the expense, special juries will be summoned.

In cases involving questions depending on peculiar professional skill and knowledge, a jury of experts may be summoned.

Juries will ordinarily consist of not less than five persons.

V. Juries will be taken according to a regular roster in the following manner, so that each man may know when he is liable to serve, but it may not be known beforehand what jurymen are to serve on each case.

A certain number of jurymen following the order of the roster, say 25, will, a reasonable time beforehand, be warned for service for each half-month during which the Court will sit, and the Moonserim will ascertain that they are alive and available for service, and if not, will make up the number by going down the general list; but except in case of absence (prior to warning), or absolute incapacity from severe illness, no one will be excused without the special order of the Judge, on sufficient cause shown.

From the list of jurymen warned for each half month, juries for each particular trial will be taken by lot, and they will be warned for immediate attendance not less than four hours before the time appointed for trial. If several juries are appointed for the same day, any accidental deficiency in one may be made up (again by lot) from the others, and if not then, to prevent accidents, two or three in excess of the actual number required may be summoned, and if not wanted will be dismissed at once.

VI. Every juryman failing to attend when summoned will be punished as for contempt of Court.

VII. Jurymen will receive the following remuneration (to be charged to costs) for each day's actual sitting upon a trial:

| | |
|---|---|
| Common Jurors - - - - | Annas 8 per diem. |
| Special Jurors - - - - | Rupees 2 per diem. |

VIII. The Judge will allow challenges to the jurymen for cause, and may, ordinarily, allow as far as one or two challenges without being very particular about proof of cause. Indeed, when the parties are of the same class, such challenges may be almost peremptory. But in case of parties of different classes, he will be careful that one party is not allowed to eliminate one element so as to leave a one-sided jury. And in all cases the Judge will be careful that no jury is by accident too one-sided, and will in such cases exercise the right of excluding persons called, and go on to draw more names till he has a fair jury. For instance, if a man is sued in a doubtful case by a money-lender, and the jury, as called, turn out to be all money-lenders, he may exclude the last-called names, and go on till he gets fair persons whose sympathies are not all on one side.

IX. For the present, jury trials will ordinarily be held in the Court of the Civil Judge, or if, with his sanction, cases in subordinate Courts are so tried, the jury will be taken from his service list for the period.

X. The Judge will exercise his discretion in deciding which cases are to be tried by jury, with reference to the nature of the case, and the wishes and convenience of the parties.

He will be very particular that the issues have been sifted, and irreconcilable questions of fact fit for decision by a jury found, before a trial by jury is appointed; that when it is appointed the issues to be decided are very clearly put, and made as few, brief, and simple as possible, and that great care is taken to secure the attendance of the parties and witnesses, and make every arrangement so that there may be no delay or inconvenience.

XI. A convenient and comfortable jury box, in a good position for hearing and seeing, and protected from the approach of out-siders, will be constructed. And as the trial proceeds the Judge will take care that the jurors hear and understand all that passes, and that every opportunity and encouragement is given to them to put to witnesses all the questions which occur to them. Ordinarily, it will be, under present circumstances, desirable that at the conclusion of the trial, and before decision, an opportunity should be given to the jury, if they wish it, to call up any witnesses again, and to put to them any questions they desire in their own way.

XII. When the evidence is closed, the Judge will shortly recapitulate it to the jury, and will charge them, explaining where the doubtful points lie, and what it especially rests with them to decide. He will make a note of important directions contained in his charge.

XIII. The jury will then be called on to deliver their verdict. If they agree in the box, the Judge will take it at once. If they doubt or disagree, they will retire to a room provided for the purpose, and from which all other persons will be excluded, and will there consider their verdict. All documents and papers connected with the case may be given to them.

As soon as the jury agree, their verdict will be taken by the Judge at any time. If they disagree, a verdict will not be taken till they have been shut up for two hours, in order that opportunity of argument may be given to the minority. After two hours, a verdict of the majority may be taken. In such cases the numbers shall be recorded as 4 to 1, or 3 to 2.

XIV. Such verdict will be final, except in very special cases for specific causes shown. And in such case it will only be in the power of the Civil Judge (and of no lower officer) to admit a new trial by another jury.

XV. The Judge will decide on the effect in law of the findings of the jury, and will enter up the record accordingly.

Judicial Commissioner's Office,
Lucknow, the 14th February 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

No. 96.

From the JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH, to the CIVIL JUDGE, Lucknow.

SIR, Dated Lucknow, the 5th February 1861.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 24, dated the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the trial of cases by jury, and to make the following observations:—

2. The members of the Chamber of Commerce should be treated as commercial experts only in judicial matters.

3. Hindoos and Mahomedans can and ought to be associated as jurors, and there should not, I think, be any sub-division of classes in the lists.

4. I would try to do without a vernacular record of evidence at present. It would too much lengthen the proceedings.

5. The rules referred to in your 8th paragraph do not affect arbitration, which may also be adopted in many cases, and is to be encouraged.

6. With reference to the directions issued to the Moonserim, I beg to point out that the duty of adding names to the lists must not be left to him, but that the lists must be as general as a census. I would procure the income tax lists, and take all above the condition or rank of manual labour. I altogether object to the classified lists; it sins against the essence of the rules. I wish all classes to be taken together, mohullah by mohullah.

7. As regards the selection by the Moonserim of one of the Amlah to report names of suitable persons, I beg to say that there is to be a regular roster, and no selection.

8. You will be good enough to get the lists prepared as quickly as possible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

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No. 121.

From the JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, Oudh, to the CIVIL JUDGE, Lucknow.

SIR, Dated Lucknow, the 14th February 1860.

IN reply to your letter, No. 30., dated 11th instant, enclosing a jury list of Christians, I beg to observe as follows:—

The principle is that all are to serve together, and the lists should be made out according to locality, not according to class. But as our European law is so different, I think it will be desirable for the present, in cases between Europeans, to have a jury exclusively European, and such Europeans may receive a special remuneration as experts. Further, in consideration of the extra duty thus falling on Europeans, I shall not object to the Judge, when he thinks proper, exempting one or two Europeans who may happen to be summoned among a Native jury. When one party is European and the other Native there should be a mixed jury.

I think it an advantage that the roster will be so large as to fall light on individuals; but if it is such that a man will not be called on to serve more than once a year, I shall not think that too much. All persons in good circumstances should be included. If you do not think this line sufficiently clear, I shall be glad to know what test you propose. I think the payment of not less than four rupees income tax a very good one.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

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No. 87.

From E. G. FRASER, Esquire, Civil Judge, to G. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

SIR, Dated Lucknow, the 21st March 1861.

WITH reference to previous correspondence regarding preparation of jury lists, I beg to report that the four-rupee rate of tax has given nearly 20,000 names.

2. This being still vastly beyond our wants, I would beg that the line may be drawn at eight or ten rupees, and the lists reconstructed accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. G. FRASER,
Civil Judge.

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No. 294.

From the JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, Oudh, to the CIVIL JUDGE, Lucknow.

SIR, Dated Lucknow, the 3d April 1861.

IN the 2d paragraph of your letter, No. 87., dated 21st ultimo, regarding the preparation of jury lists, you request that the line may be drawn at eight or ten rupees, and the lists reconstructed accordingly. In reply I beg to say that I approve of this being done.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

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# APPENDIX C.

## CIVIL STATEMENT No. I.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of ORIGINAL SUITS in the DISTRICT and CITY DISTRICT COURTS of the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Years 1859 and 1860.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number of Cases. | | | | Number of Cases disposed of. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | In favour of Plaintiff. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | By Trial. | | By Confession. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number. | Division. | District. | No. of Cases pending at the close of last Year. | No. of Cases on the File. | Received by Transfer. | Total No. of Cases on the File. | In full. | In part. | In full. | In part. | In favour of Defendant. | By Razeenama. | By Nonsuit. | Struck off on Default. | Transferred. | Total. | Pending at the Close of the Year. | Average No. of Days for each Suit. | Remarks. |
| 1 | | City District - 1860 | 179 | 1,877 | — | 2,056 | 344 | 371 | 253 | 121 | 376 | 291 | 23 | 140 | 22 | 1,919 | 115 | 31·8 | |
| 2 | Lucknow. | Lucknow - 1859 | 21 | 1,843 | 9 | 1,873 | 328 | 282 | 207 | 110 | 341 | 219 | 8 | 145 | 30 | 1,640 | 203 | 26·20 | |
| | | 1860 | 6 | 276 | 19 | 301 | 50 | 38 | 35 | 25 | 51 | 68 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 278 | 11 | 26·80 | |
| 3 | | Durriabad - 1859 | — | 162 | 37 | 199 | 28 | 29 | 13 | 10 | 40 | 21 | — | 7 | 32 | 148 | 19 | 20·62 | |
| | | 1860 | 19 | 481 | 1 | 501 | 68 | 88 | 70 | 40 | 128 | 57 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 477 | 11 | 17·38 | |
| 4 | | Oonao - - 1859 | — | 149 | 2 | 151 | 50 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 18 | 1 | 7 | — | 136 | 15 | 34·08 | |
| | | 1860 | 15 | 351 | 2 | 368 | 74 | 88 | 14 | 10 | 70 | 58 | 8 | 31 | 7 | 353 | 8 | 18·23 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | 21 | 2,154 | 48 | 2,223 | 406 | 328 | 224 | 122 | 418 | 258 | 9 | 159 | 62 | 1,924 | 237 | 26·96 | |
| | | 1860 | 40 | 1,108 | 22 | 1,170 | 192 | 214 | 119 | 75 | 249 | 188 | 23 | 53 | 32 | 1,108 | 30 | 20·82 | |
| | | Difference - - | +19 | −1,046 | −26 | −1,053 | −214 | −114 | −105 | −47 | −169 | −75 | +14 | −106 | −30 | −816 | −207 | −6·14 | |
| 5 | Khyrabad. | Seetapore - 1859 | — | 129 | 1 | 130 | 28 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 29 | — | 16 | — | 127 | 3 | 27·13 | |
| | | 1860 | 3 | 290 | 3 | 296 | 76 | 50 | 31 | 12 | 18 | 45 | 2 | 55 | — | 289 | 7 | 25·78 | |
| 6 | | Hurdui - 1859 | — | 137 | 1 | 138 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 12 | 27 | — | 21 | — | 123 | 15 | 25·02 | |
| | | 1860 | 15 | 506 | — | 521 | 103 | 100 | 52 | 38 | 91 | 65 | 30 | 36 | — | 515 | 6 | 17·59 | |
| 7 | | Mahomdee - 1859 | — | 147 | — | 147 | 14 | 38 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 30 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 134 | 12 | 28·20 | |
| | | 1860 | 12 | 363 | — | 375 | 52 | 61 | 86 | 31 | 11 | 81 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 367 | 7 | 26·17 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | — | 413 | 2 | 415 | 60 | 84 | 36 | 33 | 35 | 86 | 7 | 43 | 1 | 384 | 30 | 26·78 | |
| | | 1860 | 30 | 1,159 | 3 | 1,192 | 231 | 211 | 169 | 81 | 120 | 191 | 54 | 114 | 1 | 1,171 | 20 | 23·18 | |
| | | Difference - - | +30 | +746 | +1 | +777 | +171 | +127 | +133 | +48 | +85 | +105 | +47 | +71 | — | +788 | −10 | −3·60 | |
| 8 | Baiswara. | Sultanpore - 1859 | — | 178 | — | 178 | 34 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 8 | 27 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 168 | 9 | 32·40 | |
| | | 1860 | 9 | 479 | — | 488 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 29 | 63 | 86 | 24 | 34 | — | 469 | 19 | 18·98 | |
| 9 | | Roy Bareilly - 1859 | — | 106 | 2 | 108 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 100 | 6 | 38·10 | |
| | | 1860 | 6 | 296 | — | 302 | 28 | 27 | 54 | 63 | 53 | 50 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 283 | 10 | 20·58 | |
| 10 | | Pertabgurh - 1859 | — | 135 | 57 | 192 | 12 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 10 | 34 | — | 4 | 66 | 102 | 24 | 47·42 | |
| | | 1860 | 24 | 162 | 26 | 212 | 20 | 26 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 53 | 1 | 4 | 40 | 164 | 8 | 49·92 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | — | 419 | 59 | 478 | 71 | 45 | 62 | 37 | 28 | 76 | 4 | 47 | 69 | 370 | 39 | 39·20 | |
| | | 1860 | 39 | 937 | 26 | 1,002 | 126 | 130 | 152 | 110 | 138 | 189 | 29 | 42 | 49 | 916 | 37 | 29·82 | |
| | | Difference - - | +39 | +518 | −33 | +524 | +55 | +85 | +90 | +73 | +110 | +113 | +25 | −5 | −20 | +546 | −2 | −9·38 | |
| 11 | Baraitch. | Fyzabad - 1859 | 2 | 243 | — | 245 | 83 | 18 | 27 | 10 | 21 | 34 | 23 | 16 | 1 | 232 | 12 | 21·89 | |
| | | 1860 | 12 | 476 | — | 488 | 187 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 64 | 63 | 2 | 40 | — | 468 | 20 | 10·93 | |
| 12 | | Gonda - - 1859 | — | 196 | — | 196 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 24 | 16 | 58 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 184 | 11 | 19·64 | |
| | | 1860 | 11 | 641 | — | 652 | 70 | 106 | 176 | 82 | 101 | 75 | 21 | 7 | 8 | 638 | 6 | 19·45 | |
| 13 | | Baraitch - 1859 | — | 138 | — | 138 | 22 | 13 | 21 | 4 | 18 | 25 | — | 10 | — | 113 | 25 | 20·12 | |
| | | 1860 | 24 | 360 | — | 384 | 38 | 58 | 98 | 32 | 78 | 34 | 9 | 27 | — | 374 | 10 | 19·51 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | 2 | 577 | — | 579 | 130 | 50 | 68 | 38 | 55 | 117 | 28 | 43 | 2 | 529 | 48 | 20·55 | |
| | | 1860 | 47 | 1,477 | — | 1,524 | 295 | 228 | 306 | 130 | 243 | 172 | 32 | 74 | 8 | 1,480 | 36 | 16·63 | |
| | | Difference - - | +45 | +900 | — | +945 | +165 | +178 | +238 | +92 | +188 | +55 | +4 | +31 | +6 | +951 | −12 | −3·92 | |
| | | Grand Total - 1859 | 23 | 3,563 | 109 | 3,695 | 667 | 507 | 390 | 230 | 536 | 537 | 48 | 292 | 134 | 3,207 | 354 | 28·37 | |
| | | 1860 | 235 | 6,558 | 51 | 6,944 | 1,186 | 1,154 | 999 | 517 | 1,126 | 1,026 | 161 | 423 | 112 | 6,594 | 238 | 24·45 | |
| | | Difference - - | +312 | +2,995 | −58 | +3,249 | +521 | +647 | +609 | +187 | +590 | +489 | +113 | +131 | −22 | +3,387 | −116 | −3·92 | |

N.B.—The Total in Column 17 is exclusive of Transfers.

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CIVIL STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT of SUITS SETTLED by ARBITRATION in the DIVISIONS and CITY DISTRICT COURT of the PROVINCE of OUDH, during the Years 1859 and 1860.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number. | Division. | Districts. | Unreservedly confirmed. | Partially confirmed. | Set aside. | Total. | Remarks. |
| 1 | | City District - 1860 | 141 | 4 | 6 | 151 | |
| 2 | Lucknow. | Lucknow - 1859 | 86 | 2 | 4 | 92 | |
| | | 1860 | 20 | 1 | — | 21 | |
| 3 | | Durriabad - 1859 | 17 | — | 2 | 19 | |
| | | 1860 | 43 | 2 | 3 | 48 | |
| 4 | | Oonao - - 1859 | 5 | 2 | — | 7 | |
| | | 1860 | 20 | — | — | 20 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | 108 | 4 | 6 | 118 | |
| | | 1860 | 83 | 3 | 3 | 89 | |
| | | Difference - - | −25 | −1 | −3 | −29 | |
| 5 | Khyrabad. | Seetapore - 1859 | 18 | 4 | — | 22 | |
| | | 1860 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 35 | |
| 6 | | Hurdui - - 1859 | 8 | — | 0 | 8 | |
| | | 1860 | 72 | 3 | 1 | 76 | |
| 7 | | Mahomdee - 1859 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 23 | |
| | | 1860 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 23 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | 44 | 8 | 1 | 53 | |
| | | 1860 | 113 | 15 | 6 | 134 | |
| | | Difference - - | +69 | −7 | +5 | +81 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number. | Division. | Districts. | Unreservedly confirmed. | Partially confirmed. | Set aside. | Total. | Remarks. |
| 8 | Baiswara. | Sultanpore - 1859 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 12 | |
| | | 1860 | 34 | 1 | 4 | 39 | |
| 9 | | Roy Bareilly - 1859 | 3 | — | — | 3 | |
| | | 1860 | 14 | 6 | — | 20 | |
| 10 | | Pertabgurh - 1859 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | |
| | | 1860 | 5 | — | 2 | 7 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 23 | |
| | | 1860 | 53 | 7 | 6 | 66 | |
| | | Difference - - | +40 | +1 | +4 | +43 | |
| 11 | Baraitch. | Fyzabad - 1859 | 8 | — | 4 | 12 | |
| | | 1860 | 19 | 1 | — | 20 | |
| 12 | | Gonda - - 1859 | 16 | 11 | — | 27 | |
| | | 1860 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 20 | |
| 13 | | Baraitch - 1859 | 3 | — | — | 3 | |
| | | 1860 | 43 | 2 | — | 45 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 42 | |
| | | 1860 | 78 | 5 | 2 | 85 | |
| | | Difference - - | +51 | −6 | −2 | +43 | |
| | | Grand Total - 1859 | 192 | 31 | 13 | 236 | |
| | | 1860 | 468 | 34 | 23 | 525 | |
| | | Difference - - | +276 | +3 | +10 | +289 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
23d May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CIVIL STATEMENT No. III.—General Comparative Statement of Appeals for the Years 1859 and 1860.

| Number. | Division. | Districts. | Court of Deputy Commissioner and City District. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Court of Commissioners. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Court of Judicial Commissioner. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Date of Oldest Case pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pending at the Close of last Year. | Instituted during the Year. | | | Disposed of. | | | | | | Pending on the 31st December. | Per-centage of Reversals to Cases tried. | Average Number of Days taken in each Case. | Date of Oldest Case pending. | Pending at the Close of last Year. | Instituted during the Year. | | | Disposed of. | | | | | | Pending on 31st December. | Per-centage of Reversals to Cases tried. | Average Number of Days taken in each Case. | Date of oldest Case pending. | Pending at the Close of last Year. | Instituted during the Year. | | | Disposed of. | | | | | | Pending on 31st December. | Average Duration of each Appeal from Date of Institution. | Average Duration of each Appeal from Date of Receipt of Proceedings. | Per-centage of Reversals to Appeals tried. | |
| | | | | Appeals. | Cases called for. | Total. | Rejected. | Confirmed. | Reversed. | Modified. | Returned for Re-investigation. | Total. | | | | | | Appeals. | Cases called for. | Total. | Rejected. | Confirmed. | Reversed. | Modified. | Returned for Re-investigation. | Total. | | | | | | Appeals. | Cases called for. | Total. | Rejected. | Confirmed. | Reversed. | Modified. | Returned for Re-investigation. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | | City District 1860 | 18 | 111 | — | 129 | — | 78 | 3 | 6 | 34 | 121 | 8 | 2·47 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 12 | 26 | 164 | 4 | 14·22 | 8·62 | 5·48 | Remanded for Retrial 2d Jan. 1861. |
| 2 | Lucknow. | Lucknow - 1859 | — | 164 | — | 164 | — | 105 | 6 | 3 | 32 | 146 | 18 | 4·10 | — | — | 7 | 97 | — | 97 | — | 51 | 9 | 4 | 26 | 90 | 7 | 10·00 | — | — | 2 | 17 | — | 17 | 4 | 6 | — | 3 | 2 | 15 | 2* | 32·66 | 28·53 | — | * 29th December 1859, disposed of on the 13th January 1860. |
| | | 1860 | — | 25 | — | 25 | — | 10 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 25 | — | 32·00 | | | | 11 | — | 11 | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | 7 | — | | | | 38 | — | 40 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 40 | — | 13·30 | 7·47 | 5 | |
| 3 | | Durriabad - 1859 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 5 | — | — | | | — | 6 | 6 | 12 | — | 9 | — | 1 | 2 | 12 | — | | | | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1·04 | 97 | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 23 | 9 | 32 | — | 13 | 4 | — | 15 | 32 | — | 12·50 | | | | 13 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | 5 | 14 | — | 14·28 | | | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 69 | 59 | — | |
| 4 | | Oonao - 1859 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | | | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — | 7 | 2 | — | 1 | 10 | 1 | 20·00 | | | | 15 | — | 17 | — | 10 | 1 | — | 5 | 16 | 1 | 6·25 | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 11·56 | 4·5 | — | |
| | | Total - 1859 | — | 175 | — | 175 | — | 112 | 6 | 3 | 36 | 157 | 18 | 3·82 | — | — | — | 105 | 6 | 111 | — | 60 | 9 | 5 | 28 | 102 | 9 | 8·82 | — | — | — | 19 | — | 19 | 5 | 6 | — | 3 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 42·41 | 30·41 | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 59 | 9 | 68 | — | 30 | 14 | 2 | 21 | 67 | 1 | 20·89 | | | 9 | 32 | 1 | 42 | 2 | 19 | 3 | — | 10 | 34 | 8 | 8·82 | | | 2 | 41 | 1 | 44 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 44 | — | 14·50 | 8·53 | 7·47 | |
| | | Difference - | — | 116 | 9 | 107 | — | 82 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 90 | 17 | 17·07 | — | — | 9 | 73 | 5 | 69 | 2 | 41 | 6 | 5 | 18 | 68 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 22 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 27 | 2 | 27·90 | 21·88 | 7·47 | |
| 5 | Khyrabad. | Seetapore - 1859 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 25 | 1 | 26 | — | 16 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 26 | — | 3·84 | | | | 7 | — | 7 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 7 | — | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 6 | | Hurdui - 1859 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | | | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 18 | — | 18 | — | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 18 | — | 33·33 | | | | 14 | — | 14 | 5 | 4 | — | — | 3 | 12 | 2 | | | | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | |
| 7 | | Mahomdee - 1859 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | | | — | 5 | 4 | 9 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 10·52 | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | | | — | 16 | — | 18 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 18 | — | 13·51 | | | — | 6 | — | 6 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 6 | — | 17 | 4·83 | — | |
| | | Total - 1859 | — | 12 | — | 12 | — | 9 | — | 1 | 2 | 12 | — | — | | | — | 9 | 6 | 15 | — | 9 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 7·69 | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 46 | 1 | 47 | — | 27 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 47 | — | 15·21 | | | 2 | 37 | — | 39 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 37 | 2 | 9·67 | | | — | 7 | — | 7 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 7 | — | 14·71 | 4·28 | — | |
| | | Difference - | — | 34 | 1 | 35 | — | 18 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 35 | — | 15·21 | — | — | 2 | 28 | 6 | 24 | 10 | 5 | 1 | — | 8 | 24 | — | 1.98 | — | — | — | 7 | — | 7 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 7 | — | 14·71 | 4·28 | — | |
| 8 | Baiswara. | Sultanpore - 1859 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 5 | — | 20·00 | — | — | — | 16 | — | 16 | — | 11 | — | — | 4 | 15 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 38 | 2 | 40 | — | 21 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 38 | 2 | 21·05 | | | 1 | 18 | — | 19 | — | 12 | 3 | — | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17·64 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 4 | 1† | 15·75 | 6·75 | — | † 4th July 1860, disposed of 9th January 1861. |
| 9 | | Roy Bareilly 1859 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16·66 | | | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | 27 | — | 28 | — | 13 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 28 | — | 10·71 | | | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | 14·28 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | |
| 10 | | Pertabgurh - 1859 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | | | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 2 | — | — | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 27 | 1 | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 9 | 1 | 10 | — | 4 | — | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | — | | | — | 10 | — | 10 | — | 7 | 2 | — | 1 | 10 | — | 20·00 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 26 | 7 | — | |
| | | Total - 1859 | — | 15 | — | 15 | — | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 14·28 | — | — | — | 22 | — | 22 | — | 13 | — | — | 8 | 21 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 27 | 1 | — | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | 74 | 3 | 78 | — | 38 | 11 | 5 | 21 | 75 | 3 | 14·66 | | | 1 | 36 | — | 37 | — | 24 | 6 | — | 4 | 34 | 3 | 17·60 | — | — | — | 7 | — | 7 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 6 | 1 | 15 | 5·83 | — | |
| | | Difference - | 1 | 59 | 3 | 63 | — | 28 | 9 | 4 | 20 | 61 | 2 | 0·38 | — | — | 1 | 14 | — | 15 | — | 11 | 6 | — | 4 | 13 | 2 | 17·64 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | 12 | 4·83 | — | |
| 11 | Baraitch. | Fyzabad - 1859 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | 7 | 1 | 14·28 | — | — | — | 14 | — | 14 | — | 10 | — | — | 3 | 13 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 6·75 | 1 | — | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | 42 | — | 43 | — | 19 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 41 | 2 | 9·75 | | | 1 | 15 | 1 | 17 | — | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 17 | — | 17·64 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 9·50 | 2·50 | — | |
| 12 | | Gonda - 1859 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 50·60 | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | — | 6 | — | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1860 | — | 34 | — | 34 | — | 20 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 33 | 1 | 24·24 | | | 1 | 16 | 7 | 24 | — | 18 | — | — | 4 | 22 | 2 | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 13 | | Baraitch - 1859 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 6 | 4 | 33·33 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | — | 20·00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1860 | 4 | 22 | — | 26 | — | 12 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 26 | — | 38·46 | | | — | 22 | — | 22 | — | 15 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 22 | — | 18·18 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 29·50 | 26 | 50 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | — | 20 | — | 20 | — | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 26·66 | — | — | — | 16 | 11 | 27 | — | 16 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 4·00 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 6·75 | 1 | — | |
| | | 1860 | 5 | 98 | — | 103 | — | 51 | 22 | 17 | 10 | 100 | 3 | 22·00 | | | 2 | 53 | 8 | 63 | — | 45 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 61 | 2 | 0·47 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | 19·50 | 14·25 | 50 | |
| | | Difference - | 5 | 78 | — | 83 | — | 42 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 85 | 2 | 4·66 | — | — | 2 | 37 | 3 | 36 | — | 29 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 36 | — | 7·47 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 12·75 | 13·25 | 50 | |
| | | Grand Total 1859 | — | 222 | — | 222 | — | 140 | 12 | 6 | 40 | 198 | 24 | 6·06 | — | — | — | 152 | 23 | 175 | — | 96 | 11 | 12 | 42 | 161 | 14 | 6·83 | — | — | — | 24 | — | 24 | 8 | 7 | 4 | — | 3 | 22 | 2 | 35·22 | 23·72 | — | |
| | | 1860 | 24 | 388 | 13 | 425 | — | 224 | 57 | 37 | 92 | 410 | 15 | 13·90 | | | 14 | 153 | 9 | 181 | 12 | 100 | 18 | 6 | 30 | 166 | 15 | 10·84 | — | — | 2 | 227 | 1 | 230 | 31 | 125 | 21 | 13 | 35 | 224 | 5 | 14·41 | 8·52 | 5·35 | |
| | | Difference - | 24 | 166 | 13 | 203 | — | 84 | 45 | 31 | 52 | 212 | 9 | 7·84 | — | — | 14 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 4·01 | — | — | 2 | 203 | 1 | 206 | 23 | 118 | 17 | 13 | 32 | 202 | 3 | 20·81 | 15·20 | 5·35 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office, 3d May 1861. (Signed) G. Campbell, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## PART III.—Average Statement of Civil Cases disposed of in the Province of Oudh, for the Year 1860.

| Value of Cases. | Number of Cases. | Average Value of Suits. | Average Number of Days taken in the disposal of each Case. | Total Cost of Suits. | Average Value of Suits. | Per-centage of Cost to Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Rupees, 1 to 20 - - - | 2,577 | 11 5 10 | 7·59 | 1,881 9 0 | 29,298 13 0 | 6 6 8 |
| „ 20 to 100 - - - | 2,894 | 47 14 3 | 11·25 | 9,050 4 0 | 138,598 9 4 | 6 8 5 |
| „ 100 to 500 - - - | 819 | 228 11 1 | 23·91 | 11,467 13 0 | 187,301 11 5 | 6 1 11 |
| „ 500 to 5,000 - - - | 276 | 1,355 3 7 | 32·90 | 21,633 12 0 | 374,041 14 4 | 5 12 7 |
| Above „ 5,000 - - - | 28 | 26,492 9 2 | 46·80 | 13,048 12 0 | 741,792 2 3 | 1 12 0 |
| Total - - - - | 6,594 | 223 1 4 | 24·45 | 57,082 2 0 | 1,471,028 2 7 | 3 14 1 |

(Signed) G. Campbell, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CIVIL STATEMENT No. IV.

General Statement of Averages and Proportions of Original Suits in the Divisions and Civil Court of the Province of Oudh, for the Years 1859 and 1860.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Time. | | | | Per-centage. | | | | | | | | | Value and Costs. | | | | | |
| Number. | Division. | District. | Total Number of Cases on the File. | Number of Cases disposed of. | Total Number of Days taken in the Decision of Original Suits disposed of, exclusive of Transfers. | Average Number of Days taken in each Case disposed of, exclusive of Transfers. | Longest Time a Suit was pending. | Shortest Time a Suit was pending. | Cases disposed of on Confession of Judgment to total Number decided. | Decreed in full to total Number of Decrees. | Cases in favour of Defendant to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers. | Cases decided by Razeenama to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers. | Nonsuits and Dismissals in default to the Number of Cases disposed of, exclusive of Transfers. | Original Suits tried by Tehseeldars to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers. | Original Suits tried by Deputy Commissioners and Assistants to the Number disposed of, exclusive of Transfers. | Number of Cases pending at the Close of the Year to the Number on the File. | Date of oldest Case pending. | Total Value of Suits. | Total Cost of Suits. | Average Value of each Suit. | Average Cost of each Suit. | Per-centage of Cost to Value. | Remarks. |
| 1 | – | City District - 1860 | 2,056 | 1,919 | — | 31·81 | Not | given | 19·48 | 54·82 | 19·59 | 15·16 | 8·49 | — | 100·00 | 5·59 | 2d October 1860 | 9,03,951 14 9 | 25,079 12 0 | 471 0 10 | 13 1 0 | 2 8 2 | |
| 2 | – | Lucknow - {1859 | 1,873 | 1,660 | — | 26·20 | — | — | 18·98 | 57·71 | 20·41 | 13·11 | 9·16 | 7·42 | 92·75 | 10·83 | 26th May 1859 | 1,29,14,891 10 3 | 21,109 3 6 | 7,918 6 2 | 12 10 2 | 0 2 7 | |
| | | {1860 | 301 | 278 | — | 26·80 | 154 | 3 | 21·58 | 57·43 | 18·34 | 24·46 | 3·95 | 48·20 | 51·79 | 3·65 | 6th September 1860 | 20,353 5 2 | 1,287 14 0 | 73 3 7 | 4 10 1 | 6 5 2 | |
| 3 | – | Durriabad - {1859 | 199 | 148 | — | 20·62 | — | — | 15·54 | 51·25 | 27·02 | 14·18 | 4·72 | 16·21 | 90·02 | 9·54 | 11th November 1859 | 13,179 9 2 | 732 6 0 | 89 0 9 | 4 15 2 | 5 8 9 | |
| | | {1860 | 501 | 477 | — | 17·38 | 104 | 1 | 23·06 | 51·87 | 26·83 | 11·94 | 5·45 | 22·22 | 77·77 | 2·19 | 20th November 1860 | 47,713 14 8 | 2,359 0 0 | 100 0 5 | 4 15 1 | 4 15 0 | |
| 4 | – | Oonao - {1859 | 151 | 136 | — | 34·08 | — | — | 4·41 | 73·97 | 27·20 | 13·23 | 5·88 | 8·22 | 91·17 | 9·93 | 10th September 1859 | 64,332 11 3 | 1,687 4 0 | 473 0 6 | 12 6 6 | 2 9 10 | |
| | | {1860 | 368 | 353 | — | 18·28 | 152 | 1 | 6·79 | 47·31 | 19·83 | 16·43 | 11·04 | 30·87 | 69·12 | 2·17 | 25th September 1860 | 44,600 15 1 | 2,928 6 0 | 126 5 6 | 8 4 8 | 6 9 0 | |
| | | Total - {1859 | 2,223 | 1,944 | — | 26·96 | — | — | 17·70 | 58·33 | 21·39 | 13·20 | 8·59 | 8·18 | 26·66 | 10·66 | 26th May 1859 | 1,29,92,403 15 3 | 23,528 13 6 | 6,683 5 4 | 12 1 7 | 0 2 10 | |
| | | {1860 | 1,170 | 1,108 | — | 20·82 | 154 | 1 | 17·50 | 51·83 | 22·47 | 16·51 | 6·85 | 31·49 | 68·50 | 2·64 | 6th September 1860 | 1,12,668 2 11 | 6,575 4 0 | 101 10 11 | 5 14 11 | 5 13 4 | |
| | | Difference - | 1,053 | 836 | — | 6·14 | — | — | ·20 | 6·50 | 1·08 | 3·31 | 1·74 | 23·31 | 41·84 | 8·02 | —— | 1,28,79,735 12 4 | 16,953 9 6 | 6,581 10 5 | 6 2 8 | 5 10 6 | |
| 5 | – | Seetapore - {1859 | 130 | 127 | — | 27·13 | — | — | 6·29 | 49·27 | 10·23 | 22·83 | 12·69 | 38·58 | 61·41 | 2·30 | 21st October 1859 | 17,574 9 9 | 877 2 0 | 138 6 1 | 6 14 6 | 4 15 10 | |
| | | {1860 | 296 | 289 | — | 25·78 | 152 | 1 | 14·87 | 63·31 | 6·22 | 15·57 | 19·72 | 38·40 | 65·39 | 2·36 | 28th September 1860 | 30,080 8 8 | 1,981 4 0 | 104 1 4 | 6 13 8 | 9 4 0 | |
| 6 | – | Hurdui - {1859 | 138 | 123 | — | 25·02 | — | — | 26·01 | 47·61 | 9·75 | 21·95 | 17·07 | 50·40 | 49·59 | 10·86 | 1st December 1859 | 8,656 9 8 | 528 6 0 | 70 6 0 | 4 4 8 | 6 1 7 | |
| | | {1860 | 521 | 515 | — | 17·59 | 122 | 2 | 17·47 | 52·90 | 17·66 | 12·62 | 12·81 | 75·92 | 24·07 | 1·15 | 26th May 1860 | 26,414 15 4 | 1,702 6 0 | 51 4 7 | 3 4 1 | 6 7 1 | |
| 7 | – | Mahomdee {1859 | 147 | 134 | — | 28·20 | — | — | 21·64 | 39·50 | 7·46 | 22·38 | 9·70 | — | 100·00 | 8·16 | 21st September 1859 | 37,758 5 3 | 2,352 11 0 | 279 11 0 | 17 8 0 | 6 3 8 | |
| | | {1860 | 375 | 367 | — | 26·17 | 112 | 1 | 31·79 | 60·00 | 2·98 | 22·01 | 12·22 | 8·96 | 91·03 | 1·86 | 22d August 1860 | 52,306 3 6 | 2,937 13 3 | 142 2 2 | 7 15 8 | 5 9 10 | |
| | | Total - {1859 | 415 | 384 | — | 26·78 | — | — | 17·96 | 45·07 | 9·11 | 22·39 | 13·02 | 28·90 | 71·09 | 7·22 | 21st September 1859 | 63,989 8 8 | 3,758 3 0 | 166 10 2 | 9 12 1 | 5 13 11 | |
| | | {1860 | 1,192 | 1,171 | — | 23·18 | 152 | 1 | 21·33 | 57·80 | 15·06 | 16·51 | 14·33 | 45·64 | 55·29 | 1·67 | 26th May 1860 | 1,08,801 11 6 | 6,621 7 0 | 92 13 4 | 5 10 4 | 6 1 4 | |
| | | Difference - | 777 | 787 | — | 3·60 | — | — | 3·37 | 12·73 | 5·95 | 6·88 | 1·31 | 16·74 | 15·80 | 5·55 | —— | 44,812 2 10 | 2,863 4 0 | 73 12 10 | 4 1 9 | 0 3 5 | |
| 8 | – | Sultanpore - {1859 | 178 | 168 | — | 32·40 | — | — | 29·16 | 56·07 | 4·76 | 16·07 | 15·47 | 33·33 | 66·66 | 5·05 | 24th August 1859 | 24,275 0 0 | 1,302 14 0 | 144 7 10 | 7 12 1 | 5 5 10 | |
| | | {1860 | 488 | 469 | — | 18·98 | 143 | 1 | 22·81 | 59·54 | 13·43 | 18·33 | 12·36 | 49·68 | 50·31 | 3·89 | 31st July 1860 | 90,182 9 2 | 5,072 9 0 | 192 4 8 | 10 13 0 | 5 9 11 | |
| 9 | – | Roy Bareilly - {1859 | 108 | 100 | — | 33·01 | — | — | 17·00 | 68·51 | 10·00 | 15·00 | 21·00 | 45·00 | 57·00 | 5·55 | 7th November 1859 | 10,041 7 3 | 337 0 0 | 98 7 0 | 3 5 11 | 3 5 8 | |
| | | {1860 | 302 | 283 | — | 20·58 | 182 | 1 | 41·34 | 47·67 | 18·72 | 17·66 | 2·82 | 53·35 | 46·64 | 3·31 | 16th November 1860 | 23,439 14 9 | 1,492 4 0 | 53 13 2 | 5 4 4 | 6 5 10 | |
| 10 | – | Pertabgurh - {1859 | 192 | 102 | — | 47·42 | — | — | 32·35 | 66·66 | 9·80 | 33·33 | 3·92 | 24·50 | 75·49 | 12·50 | 29th July 1859 | 25,041 0 2 | 1,308 2 0 | 245 8 0 | 12 13 2 | 5 3 6 | |
| | | {1860 | 212 | 164 | — | 49·92 | 216 | 6 | 23·17 | 47·61 | 13·41 | 32·31 | 3·04 | 33·53 | 66·46 | 3·77 | 3d September 1860 | 50,793 7 10 | 3,135 2 0 | 340 3 3 | 19 1 10 | 5 9 10 | |
| | | Total - {1859 | 478 | 370 | — | 39·20 | — | — | 26·75 | 61·86 | 7·56 | 20·54 | 13·78 | 34·05 | 66·48 | 8·01 | 29th July 1859 | 59,357 7 5 | 2,948 0 0 | 160 6 9 | 7 15 5 | 4 15 5 | |
| | | {1860 | 1,002 | 916 | — | 29·82 | 216 | 1 | 28·60 | 53·66 | 15·06 | 20·63 | 7·75 | 47·92 | 52·07 | 3·69 | 31st July 1860 | 1,69,415 15 9 | 9,700 3 0 | 184 15 2 | 10 9 5 | 5 11 7 | |
| | | Difference - | 524 | 546 | — | 9·38 | — | — | 1·85 | 8·20 | 7·50 | 0·9 | 6·03 | 13·87 | 14·41 | 4·32 | —— | 1,10,063 8 4 | 7,261 15 0 | 24 2 6 | 3 2 1 | 1 1 2 | |
| 11 | – | Fyzabad - {1859 | 245 | 232 | — | 21·89 | — | — | 15·94 | 79·71 | 9·05 | 14·65 | 16·81 | — | 100·00 | 4·89 | 2d July 1859 | 37,372 9 4 | 1,686 14 0 | 166 12 0 | 7 4 7 | 4 8 3 | |
| | | {1860 | 488 | 468 | — | 10·93 | 159 | 1 | 10·25 | 73·24 | 13·67 | 13·46 | 8·97 | 15·38 | 84·61 | 4·09 | 10th September 1860 | 1,01,790 3 5 | 4,711 10 0 | 217 8 4 | 10 1 0 | 4 6 2 | |
| 12 | – | Gonda - {1859 | 196 | 184 | — | 19·64 | — | — | 23·91 | 51·13 | 8·69 | 31·52 | 11·95 | — | 100·00 | 5·61 | 20th October 1859 | 12,071 14 0 | 474 10 0 | 65 14 0 | 2 9 3 | 3 14 10 | |
| | | {1860 | 652 | 638 | — | 19·45 | 159 | 1 | 40·43 | 56·68 | 15·83 | 11·75 | 4·38 | — | 100·00 | 0·92 | 20th October 1860 | 49,963 12 0 | 3,076 8 0 | 78 5 0 | 4 11 7 | 6 2 6 | |
| 13 | – | Baraitch - {1859 | 138 | 113 | — | 20·12 | — | — | 22·12 | 71·66 | 15·92 | 22·12 | 8·84 | — | 100·00 | 18·11 | 15th September 1859 | 6,917 5 0 | 380 12 0 | 61 3 5 | 3 5 10 | 5 8 0 | |
| | | {1860 | 384 | 374 | — | 19·51 | 223 | 1 | 34·75 | 60·17 | 20·85 | 9·09 | 9·62 | — | 100·00 | 2·60 | 4th December 1860 | 24,436 6 3 | 1,317 6 0 | 65 5 4 | 3 8 4 | 5 3 9 | |
| | | Total - {1859 | 579 | 529 | — | 20·55 | — | — | 20·03 | 69·23 | 10·37 | 22·11 | 13·42 | — | 100·00 | 8·29 | 2d July 1859 | 56,361 12 4 | 2,542 4 0 | 106 8 8 | 4 12 10 | 4 8 1 | |
| | | {1860 | 1,524 | 1,480 | — | 16·63 | 223 | 1 | 29·45 | 62·66 | 16·41 | 11·62 | 7·16 | 15·38 | 95·13 | 5·90 | 10th September 1860 | 1,76,190 5 8 | 9,105 8 0 | 119 0 9 | 6 2 5 | 5 2 6 | |
| | | Difference - | 945 | 951 | — | 3·92 | — | — | 9·42 | 6·57 | 6·04 | 10·49 | 6·26 | 15·38 | 4·87 | 2·39 | —— | 1,19,828 9 4 | 6,563 4 0 | 12 8 1 | 1 5 7 | 0 10 5 | |
| | | Total, exclusive of Lucknow City - | 4,888 | 4,675 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | —— | 5,67,076 3 10 | 32,002 6 0 | 121 4 9 | 6 13 6 | 5 10 3 | |
| | | Grand Total {1859 | 3,695 | 3,207 | — | 28·37 | — | — | 19·12 | 58·91 | 16·55 | 16·28 | 10·15 | 14·65 | 44·88 | 9·58 | 26th May 1859 | 1,31,72,112 11 8 | 32,777 4 6 | 4,081 13 5 | 10 2 6 | 0 3 11 | |
| | | {1860 | 6,944 | 6,594 | — | 24·95 | 223 | 1 | 22·98 | 56·68 | 17·07 | 15·55 | 8·85 | 38·07 | 70·40 | 4·20 | 26th May 1860 | 14,71,028 2 7 | 57,082 2 0 | 223 1 4 | 8 10 6 | 3 14 1 | |
| | | Difference - | 3,249 | 3,387 | — | 3·92 | — | — | 3·86 | 2·23 | 0·52 | 0·73 | 2·30 | 23·42 | 25·52 | 5·38 | —— | 1,17,01,084 9 1 | 24,304 14 6 | 3,858 12 1 | 1 8 0 | 3 10 2 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioners Office,
3rd May 1861.

(Signed) G. Campbell,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CIVIL STATEMENT No. V.

CLASSIFICATION of different descriptions of ORIGINAL SUITS instituted in the DIVISIONS and CITY DISTRICT COURT of the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Years 1859 and 1860.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number. | Division. | DISTRICTS. | Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law. | Inheritance under the Hindo Law. | Inheritance under any other Law. | Claims in right of Adoption. | Debts on Bonds or otherwise. | Suits of Bankers or Traders. | Religious Suits connected with Caste, &c. | Claims to Hereditary or Customary Fees. | Damages for Breach of Contract. | Damages for direct Trespass or Personal Injury. | Damages for Libels, Nuisances, or other Indirect Injury. | Suits between Master or Clients and Servants or Agents. | Suits between Landlords and Tenants of Houses, &c. | Suits between Mortgagors and Mortgagees. | Claims to Subsistence, &c. between Relations. | Suits connected with Marriages. | Claims to Partition. | Claims founded on right of Pre-emption. | Claims to Real Property not included in the above. | Claims to Personal Property not included in the above. | Total. | REMARKS. |
| 1 | Lucknow | City District - - 1860 | 9 | 2 | — | — | 928 | 323 | — | 2 | 35 | 50 | 9 | 171 | 134 | 91 | 20 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 86 | 28 | 1,919 | |
| 2 | Lucknow | Lucknow - - 1859 | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | 461 | 260 | — | 34 | 64 | 30 | 5 | 111 | 71 | 90 | 12 | 34 | 2 | — | 83 | 355 | 1,622 | |
| | | 1860 | — | 1 | — | — | 141 | 20 | — | 46 | 3 | 12 | — | 9 | 9 | 4 | — | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 26 | 278 | |
| 3 | Lucknow | Durriabad - - 1859 | — | — | 1 | — | 115 | 6 | — | 20 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 148 | |
| | | 1860 | — | — | 2 | — | 373 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 49 | 10 | 477 | |
| 4 | Lucknow | Oonao - - 1859 | — | — | — | — | 77 | 10 | — | 11 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 12 | — | 2 | — | — | 8 | 13 | 136 | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 186 | 40 | 2 | 19 | — | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | — | 10 | — | — | 34 | 42 | 353 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | 7 | 2 | 2 | — | 653 | 276 | — | 65 | 64 | 32 | 5 | 113 | 73 | 103 | 12 | 38 | 2 | — | 91 | 368 | 1,906 | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | 700 | 63 | 3 | 90 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 13 | — | 17 | 5 | — | 84 | 78 | 1,108 | |
| | | Difference - - | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | 47 | 213 | 3 | 25 | 60 | 13 | 3 | 101 | 62 | 90 | 12 | 21 | 3 | — | 7 | 290 | 798 | |
| 5 | Khyrabad | Seetapore - - 1859 | — | — | — | — | 76 | 15 | — | 3 | 13 | 2 | — | 7 | 3 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | 127 | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | — | — | — | 216 | 1 | — | 4 | 6 | 3 | — | 16 | 3 | 5 | — | 13 | 9 | — | 5 | 4 | 286 | |
| 6 | Khyrabad | Hurdui - - 1859 | — | — | — | — | 86 | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 15 | 123 | |
| | | 1860 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 275 | 22 | — | 25 | 4 | 2 | — | 6 | 2 | 30 | — | 24 | 2 | 1 | 41 | 74 | 515 | |
| 7 | Khyrabad | Mahomdee - - 1859 | — | — | — | — | 90 | 23 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 9 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 135 | |
| | | 1860 | — | 1 | — | — | 119 | 141 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 6 | 3 | — | 11 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 367 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | — | — | — | — | 252 | 38 | — | 7 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 13 | — | 14 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 385 | |
| | | 1860 | 4 | 5 | — | — | 682 | 164 | — | 30 | 11 | 5 | — | 26 | 11 | 38 | 5 | 48 | 12 | 1 | 47 | 79 | 1,168 | |
| | | Difference - - | 4 | 5 | — | — | 430 | 126 | — | 23 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 8 | 25 | 5 | 34 | 9 | — | 37 | 63 | 783 | |
| 8 | Baiswara | Sultanpore - - 1859 | — | — | — | — | 169 | 8 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 8 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 30 | 168 | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 330 | 72 | — | 2 | — | 5 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 12 | — | 8 | — | — | 4 | 10 | 469 | |
| 9 | Baiswara | Roy Bareilly - - 1859 | — | 5 | — | — | 67 | — | — | 9 | — | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 102 | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | — | — | — | 226 | — | — | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | 23 | 8 | 283 | |
| 10 | Baiswara | Purtabgurh - - 1859 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 80 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | — | 6 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 102 | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 119 | — | — | — | 4 | 13 | — | 8 | — | 14 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 164 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | 1 | 7 | — | — | 256 | 8 | — | 11 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 19 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 372 | |
| | | 1860 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 675 | 72 | — | 11 | 9 | 20 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 27 | 1 | 12 | — | — | 27 | 19 | 916 | |
| | | Difference - - | 2 | 4 | — | — | 419 | 64 | — | — | 7 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 11 | 544 | |
| 11 | Baraitch | Fyzabad - - 1859 | — | — | 5 | — | 198 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | — | — | 16 | — | 232 | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 299 | 44 | — | 2 | 8 | — | — | 24 | 8 | 7 | — | 6 | — | 1 | 8 | 59 | 468 | |
| 12 | Baraitch | Gonda - - 1859 | — | — | — | — | 131 | 35 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 185 | |
| | | 1860 | — | — | — | — | 495 | 96 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 29 | — | 8 | — | 7 | 2 | — | 5 | 1 | 646 | |
| 13 | Baraitch | Baraitch - - 1859 | — | — | — | — | 103 | 4 | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | 11 | 138 | |
| | | 1860 | — | — | — | — | 275 | 21 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 3 | — | 10 | 9 | — | 16 | 13 | 374 | |
| | | Total - 1859 | — | — | 5 | — | 432 | 40 | — | 5 | 4 | 2 | — | 17 | 3 | 5 | — | 11 | 1 | — | 19 | 11 | 555 | |
| | | 1860 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1,069 | 161 | — | 5 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 62 | 9 | 18 | — | 23 | 11 | 1 | 29 | 73 | 1,488 | |
| | | Difference - - | 1 | 1 | 5 | — | 637 | 121 | — | — | 7 | 1 | 11 | 45 | 6 | 13 | — | 12 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 62 | 933 | |
| | | Grand Total - 1859 | 8 | 9 | 7 | — | 1,593 | 362 | — | 88 | 85 | 52 | 7 | 150 | 81 | 140 | 12 | 65 | 7 | 2 | 125 | 425 | 3,218 | |
| | | 1860 | 18 | 14 | 3 | — | 4,054 | 783 | 3 | 138 | 70 | 97 | 31 | 203 | 171 | 187 | 26 | 123 | 34 | 4 | 273 | 277 | 6,599 | |
| | | Difference - - | 10 | 5 | 4 | — | 2,461 | 421 | 3 | 50 | 15 | 45 | 24 | 143 | 90 | 47 | 14 | 58 | 27 | 2 | 148 | 148 | 3,381 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CIVIL STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER and SPECIFICATION of DEEDS registered in the DISTRICTS of the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Years 1859 and 1860.

| 1 | 3 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Division. | District. | | Deeds of Sale or Gift. | Deeds of Mortgage on Land, &c. | Leases and Conveyances for temporary Transfer of Real Property. | Wills. | Authority to adopt. | Contracts. | Obligations for Payment of Money. | Betrothal and the like. | Total. | Amount of Fees received. | Remarks. |
| 1 | Lucknow. | Lucknow | 1859 | 245 | 147 | 3 | 5 | 2 | — | 79 | 7 | 488 | 488 0 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 1,489 | 970 | 95 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 1,886 | 14 | 4,485 | 3,193 12 0 | |
| 2 | | Durriabad | 1859 | 24 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | 51 | 73 4 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 135 | 134 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 187 | 87 | 560 | 500 14 2 | |
| 3 | | Oonao | 1859 | 6 | 53 | 1 | — | — | 93 | 4 | — | 157 | 182 0 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 105 | 385 | 3 | — | 1 | 143 | 200 | — | 837 | 674 13 6 | |
| | | Total | 1859 | 275 | 209 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 93 | 101 | 7 | 696 | 743 4 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 1,729 | 1,489 | 98 | 19 | 13 | 160 | 2,273 | 101 | 5,882 | 4,369 7 8 | |
| | | Difference | | +1,459 | +1,280 | + 94 | + 14 | + 11 | + 67 | +2,172 | + 94 | +4,386 | +3,626 3 8 | |
| 4 | Khyrabad. | Seetapore | 1859 | 141 | 17 | 1 | 2 | — | 9 | 121 | 14 | 305 | 86 13 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 489 | 78 | 41 | 3 | — | 30 | 479 | 104 | 1,224 | 582 14 9 | |
| 5 | | Hurdui | 1859 | 15 | 31 | 1 | — | — | 7 | 22 | — | 76 | 87 0 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 131 | 244 | 69 | 12 | 4 | 160 | 334 | 1 | 955 | 564 11 0 | |
| 6 | | Mahomdee | 1859 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 7 0 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 2,200 | 287 | 6 | — | 5 | 133 | 29 | 750 | 3,410 | 951 8 0 | |
| | | Total | 1859 | 156 | 55 | 2 | 2 | — | 16 | 143 | 14 | 388 | 180 13 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 2,820 | 609 | 116 | 15 | 9 | 323 | 842 | 855 | 5,589 | 2,099 1 9 | |
| | | Difference | | +2,664 | + 554 | +114 | + 13 | + 9 | +307 | + 699 | +841 | +5,201 | +1918 4 9 | |
| 7 | Baiswara. | Sultanpore | 1859 | 2 | 17 | — | — | — | 6 | 19 | — | 44 | 74 14 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 71 | 127 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 111 | 177 | 21 | 517 | 369 6 9 | |
| 8 | | Roy Bareilly | 1859 | 7 | 11 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 30 | — | 50 | 138 14 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 17 | 60 | 2 | — | — | — | 288 | 388 | 755 | 469 6 6 | |
| 9 | | Purtabgurh | 1859 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 8 | — | 13 | 27 0 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 15 | 52 | — | — | — | 113 | 289 | 35 | 504 | 411 0 9 | |
| | | Total | 1859 | 9 | 31 | 2 | — | — | 8 | 57 | — | 107 | 240 12 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 103 | 239 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 224 | 754 | 444 | 1,776 | 1,249 14 0 | |
| | | Difference | | + 94 | + 208 | + 3 | + 2 | + 5 | +216 | + 697 | +444 | +1,669 | +1,009 2 0 | |
| 10 | Baraitch. | Fyzabad | 1859 | 54 | 9 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 15 | — | 81 | 101 0 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 141 | 103 | 8 | — | 1 | — | 135 | — | 388 | 286 8 0 | |
| 11 | | Gonda | 1859 | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 26 | 31 10 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 294 | 48 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 408 | 2,293 | 71 | 3,189 | 420 13 6 | |
| 12 | | Baraitch | 1859 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 8 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 17 | 18 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 138 | 2 | 178 | 157 4 0 | |
| | | Total | 1859 | 63 | 18 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 25 | — | 109 | 134 2 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 452 | 169 | 82 | 1 | 4 | 408 | 2,566 | 73 | 3,755 | 864 9 6 | |
| | | Difference | | + 389 | + 151 | + 80 | + 1 | + 3 | +408 | +2,541 | + 73 | +3,646 | + 730 7 6 | |
| | | Grand Total | 1859 | 503 | 313 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 117 | 326 | 21 | 1,300 | 1,298 15 0 | |
| | | | 1860 | 5,104 | 2,506 | 301 | 37 | 31 | 1,115 | 6,435 | 1,473 | 17,002 | 8,583 0 11 | |
| | | Difference | | +4,601 | +2,193 | +291 | + 30 | + 28 | +998 | +6,109 | +1,452 | +15,702 | +7,284 1 11 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CIVIL STATEMENT No. VII.

GENERAL STATEMENT of MISCELLANEOUS CASES pending and disposed of in the CIVIL COURTS of the DISTRICTS in the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Year 1860.

| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NATURE OF CASES. | Pending at the close of last Year. | Instituted during the Year. | Total. | Decided on their merits. | Struck off on Default. | Total. | Remaining under Trial. | Explanation of Cases pending more than Six Months. |
| 1. Application for execution of orders | 270 | 1,889 | 2,159 | 1,532 | 449 | 1,981 | 178 | |
| 2. Claims preferred against attachment of property on execution of decrees | 10 | 185 | 195 | 173 | 21 | 194 | 1 | |
| 3. Contempt of Court | — | 47 | 47 | 45 | 1 | 46 | 1 | |
| 4. Appeals in miscellaneous cases from the order of lower courts | 2 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 20 | — | |
| 5. Claims to sue as paupers | 3 | 111 | 114 | 89 | 12 | 101 | 13 | |
| 6. Claims to foreclose or redeem a mortgage | 5 | 20 | 25 | 22 | 2 | 24 | 1 | |
| 7. Claims of insolvent debtors to release | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | |
| 8. Claims to estates of deceased or incapable persons | 5 | 83 | 88 | 33 | — | 33 | 55 | |
| 9. Cases relating to administration of trusts | 5 | 153 | 158 | 147 | 11 | 158 | — | |
| 10. Proceedings in miscellaneous subjects received from commissioner and superintendent and from other civil courts | 70 | 1,737 | 1,807 | 1,712 | 34 | 1,746 | 61 | |
| 11. Miscellaneous petitions, returns of Amlah proceedings from lower courts | 41 | 2,015 | 2,056 | 1,855 | 82 | 1,937 | 119 | |
| Total | 411 | 6,223 | 6,634 | 5,592 | 613 | 6,205 | 429 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CIVIL STATEMENT, No. VIII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS on account of PROCESSES in the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, in the DIVISIONS and CITY DISTRICT of the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Years 1859 and 1860.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICTS. | No. of Cases above 5,000. | Above 500. | Above 100. | Above 20. | Miscellaneous. | Total Amount Tulubanah received. | Total Amount Tulubanah disbursed. | Total Amount credited to Government. | REMARKS. |
| | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| | City district - 1860 | 19 | 123 | 296 | 1,427 | — | 16,551 5 0 | 4,458 0 0 | 12,093 5 0 | |
| Lucknow | Lucknow - 1859 | 10 | 265 | 312 | 1,207 | — | 11,085 7 0 | 1,253 1 0 | 9,832 6 0 | Includes City District. |
| | 1860 | — | 6 | 25 | 245 | — | 754 2 0 | 234 0 0 | 520 2 0 | |
| | Durriabad - 1859 | — | 3 | 16 | 143 | — | 403 6 0 | 109 1 9 | 294 4 3 | |
| | 1860 | — | 7 | 43 | 394 | 67 | 887 8 0 | 521 12 6 | 365 11 6 | |
| | Oonao - 1859 | 2 | 23 | 41 | 83 | — | 577 4 0 | 185 3 8 | 392 0 4 | |
| | 1860 | 1 | 13 | 48 | 280 | — | 1,368 0 0 | 531 14 3 | 836 1 9 | |
| | Total - 1859 | 12 | 291 | 369 | 1,433 | — | 12,066 1 0 | 1,547 6 5 | 10,518 10 7 | |
| | 1860 | 1 | 26 | 116 | 116 | 67 | 3,009 10 0 | 1,287 10 9 | 1,721 15 3 | |
| | Difference - - | −11 | −265 | −253 | −514 | +67 | −9,056 7 0 | −259 11 8 | −8,796 11 4 | |
| Khyrabad | Seetapore - 1859 | — | 9 | 18 | 63 | — | 448 6 0 | 230 0 0 | 218 6 0 | |
| | 1860 | — | 14 | 39 | 239 | — | 1,021 13 0 | 738 4 2 | 282 8 10 | |
| | Hurdui - 1859 | — | 2 | 8 | 120 | — | 394 12 0 | 189 7 0 | 205 5 0 | |
| | 1860 | — | 5 | 30 | 466 | — | 882 0 0 | 798 8 1 | 83 7 11 | |
| | Mahomdee - 1859 | 1 | 24 | 39 | 99 | — | 2,060 3 0 | 519 8 0 | 1,540 11 0 | |
| | 1860 | — | 8 | 49 | 306 | — | 935 14 0 | 630 6 1 | 304 7 11 | |
| | Total - 1859 | 1 | 35 | 65 | 282 | — | 2,903 5 0 | 938 15 0 | 1,964 6 0 | |
| | 1860 | — | 27 | 118 | 1,011 | — | 2,839 11 0 | 2,167 2 4 | 670 8 8 | |
| | Difference - - | −1 | −8 | +53 | +729 | — | −63 10 0 | +1,228 3 4 | −1293 13 4 | |
| Baiswara | Sultanpore - 1859 | 2 | 10 | 19 | 147 | — | 1,127 0 4 | 405 13 3 | 721 3 1 | |
| | 1860 | 5 | 21 | 68 | 385 | — | 2,539 0 0 | 1,049 9 3 | 1,489 6 9 | Rs. 38-12 expended in excess of receipts. |
| | Roy Bareilly - 1859 | — | — | 5 | 27 | — | 52 12 0 | 91 8 0 | — | |
| | 1860 | — | 8 | 27 | 259 | — | 817 6 0 | 260 0 0 | 557 6 0 | |
| | Pertabgurh - 1859 | 2 | 21 | 32 | 72 | — | 1,524 12 0 | 314 11 0 | 1,210 1 0 | |
| | 1860 | 1 | 13 | 28 | 110 | — | 1,032 4 0 | 795 5 8 | 236 14 4 | |
| | Total - 1859 | 4 | 31 | 56 | 246 | — | 2,704 8 4 | 812 0 3 | 4,892 8 1 | |
| | 1860 | 6 | 42 | 123 | 754 | — | 4,388 10 0 | 2,104 14 11 | 2,283 11 1 | |
| | Difference - - | +2 | +11 | +67 | +508 | — | +1,684 1 8 | +1,292 14 8 | +391 3 0 | |
| Baraitch | Fyzabad - 1859 | — | 20 | 39 | 102 | — | 1,153 5 0 | 386 8 8 | 766 12 4 | |
| | 1860 | — | 24 | 54 | 398 | — | 2,055 3 0 | 1,282 12 5 | 772 6 7 | |
| | Gonda - 1859 | — | 2 | 23 | 160 | — | 814 3 0 | 145 0 0 | 169 3 0 | |
| | 1860 | — | 11 | 60 | 491 | 2 | 1,363 14 0 | 508 0 0 | 855 14 0 | |
| | Baraitch - 1859 | — | 1 | 21 | 116 | — | 240 8 0 | 135 2 11 | 105 5 1 | |
| | 1860 | — | 13 | 73 | 310 | — | 641 0 0 | 403 5 8 | 237 10 4 | |
| | Total - 1859 | — | 23 | 83 | 378 | — | 1,708 0 0 | 666 11 7 | 1,041 4 5 | |
| | 1860 | — | 48 | 187 | 1,199 | 1 | 4,060 1 0 | 2,194 2 1 | 1,865 14 11 | |
| | Difference - - | — | +25 | +104 | +821 | +2 | +2,352 1 0 | +1,527 6 6 | +824 10 6 | |
| | Grand Total - 1859 | 17 | 380 | 573 | 2,339 | — | 19,381 14 4 | 3,965 1 3 | 15,416 13 1 | |
| | 1860 | 26 | 266 | 840 | 5,310 | 69 | 30,849 5 0 | 12,211 14 1 | 18,635 6 11 | |
| | Difference - - | +9 | −114 | +267 | +2,971 | +69 | +11,467 6 8 | +8,246 12 10 | +3,218 9 10 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

# APPENDIX D.

## CRIMINAL STATEMENT No. I.

### COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT of TRIALS in DISTRICT COURTS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NUMBER. | DIVISION. | DISTRICT. | Number of Cases reported during the Year. | | | Number of Cases brought to Trial. | | | Number of Persons brought to Trial. | | | | Total Number of Persons brought to Trial. | Disposed of on Trial. | | | | | | | | | | | | Persons died, escaped, or transferred. | | | Pending on the 31st December. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Persons committed to the Sessions. | | | Persons ordered to find Security. | | | Persons convicted. | | | Persons acquitted. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Heinous. | Minor. | Total. | Heinous. | Minor. | Total. | Under Examination on 1st January 1859 and 1860. | Apprehended during the Year, and received by Transfer. Heinous. | Minor. | Total. | | For Heinous Offences. | For Minor Offences. | Total. | For Heinous Offences. | For Minor Offences. | Total. | Of Heinous Offences. | Of Minor Offences. | Total. | Of Heinous Offences. | Of Minor Offences. | Total. | Implicated in Heinous Offences. | Implicated in Minor Offences. | Total. | Cases. | Persons in Custody. | Persons on Bail or Recognizance. |
| 1 | Lucknow | Lucknow 1859 | 2,687 | 1,395 | 4,082 | 1,456 | 777 | 2,233 | 43 | 2,544 | 1,771 | 4,315 | 4,358 | 47 | 5 | 52 | 37 | 85 | 122 | 1,541 | 1,201 | 2,742 | 922 | 471 | 1,393 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| | | 1860 | 3,073 | 1,717 | 4,790 | 1,376 | 742 | 2,118 | 24 | 2,488 | 1,439 | 3,927 | 3,951 | 40 | 21 | 61 | 26 | 49 | 75 | 1,441 | 864 | 2,305 | 976 | 503 | 1,479 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 2 |
| 2 | | Durriabad 1859 | 757 | 398 | 1,155 | 407 | 398 | 805 | 3 | 835 | 795 | 1,630 | 1,633 | 33 | 1 | 34 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 397 | 451 | 848 | 363 | 319 | 682 | 32 | 14 | 46 | 4 | 6 | — |
| | | 1860 | 918 | 438 | 1,356 | 431 | 439 | 870 | 6 | 820 | 850 | 1,670 | 1,676 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 4 | — | 4 | 379 | 416 | 795 | 414 | 412 | 826 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 5 | 5 | — |
| 3 | | Oonao 1859 | 399 | 184 | 583 | 228 | 172 | 400 | 31 | 526 | 349 | 875 | 906 | 28 | — | 28 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 286 | 223 | 509 | 225 | 123 | 348 | 7 | — | 7 | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| | | 1860 | 839 | 410 | 1,249 | 296 | 382 | 678 | 9 | 538 | 914 | 1,452 | 1,461 | 14 | 1 | 15 | — | 22 | 22 | 319 | 553 | 872 | 193 | 334 | 527 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 20 | — |
| | | Total 1859 | 3,843 | 1,977 | 5,820 | 2,091 | 1,347 | 3,438 | 77 | 3,905 | 2,915 | 6,820 | 6,897 | 108 | 6 | 114 | 50 | 94 | 144 | 2,224 | 1,875 | 4,099 | 1,510 | 913 | 2,423 | 56 | 22 | 78 | 19 | 27 | 12 |
| | | 1860 | 4,830 | 2,565 | 7,395 | 2,103 | 1,563 | 3,666 | 39 | 3,846 | 3,203 | 7,049 | 7,088 | 58 | 29 | 87 | 30 | 71 | 101 | 2,139 | 1,833 | 3,972 | 1,583 | 1,249 | 2,832 | 33 | 24 | 57 | 15 | 37 | 2 |
| | | Difference | 987 | 588 | 1,575 | 12 | 216 | 228 | 38 | 59 | 288 | 229 | 191 | 50 | 23 | 27 | 20 | 23 | 43 | 85 | 42 | 127 | 73 | 336 | 409 | 23 | 2 | 21 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| 4 | Khyrabad | Seetapore 1859 | 907 | 263 | 1,170 | 297 | 264 | 561 | — | 584 | 647 | 1,231 | 1,231 | 33 | — | 33 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 277 | 333 | 610 | 265 | 302 | 567 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | | 1860 | 1,186 | 278 | 1,464 | 420 | 281 | 701 | 3 | 802 | 575 | 1,377 | 1,380 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 473 | 369 | 842 | 301 | 182 | 483 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 2 | 2 | — |
| 5 | | Hurdui 1859 | 761 | 139 | 900 | 332 | 135 | 467 | 2 | 838 | 223 | 1,061 | 1,063 | 20 | — | 20 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 562 | 108 | 667 | 229 | 106 | 335 | 9 | — | 9 | 10 | 10 | 18 |
| | | 1860 | 1,027 | 512 | 1,539 | 460 | 507 | 967 | 28 | 1,071 | 1,144 | 2,215 | 2,243 | 30 | — | 30 | 16 | 38 | 54 | 538 | 596 | 1,134 | 465 | 507 | 972 | 29 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 12 | 8 |
| 6 | | Mahomdee 1859 | 168 | 161 | 329 | 169 | 128 | 297 | 1 | 327 | 243 | 570 | 571 | 8 | — | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 210 | 152 | 362 | 93 | 89 | 182 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| | | 1860 | 564 | 925 | 1,489 | 261 | 311 | 572 | 6 | 534 | 676 | 1,210 | 1,216 | 6 | 5 | 11 | — | 11 | 11 | 246 | 386 | 632 | 264 | 264 | 528 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| | | Total 1859 | 1,835 | 563 | 2,398 | 798 | 527 | 1,325 | 3 | 1,749 | 1,113 | 2,862 | 2,865 | 61 | — | 61 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 1,049 | 590 | 1,639 | 587 | 497 | 1,084 | 24 | 2 | 26 | 18 | 17 | 20 |
| | | 1860 | 2,777 | 1,715 | 4,492 | 1,141 | 1,099 | 2,240 | 37 | 2,407 | 2,395 | 4,802 | 4,839 | 48 | 9 | 57 | 26 | 59 | 85 | 1,257 | 1,351 | 2,608 | 1,030 | 953 | 1,983 | 49 | 18 | 67 | 20 | 24 | 10 |
| | | Difference | 942 | 1,152 | 2,094 | 343 | 572 | 915 | 34 | 658 | 1,282 | 1,940 | 1,974 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 19 | 48 | 67 | 208 | 761 | 969 | 443 | 456 | 899 | 25 | 16 | 41 | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| 7 | Baiswara | Sultanpore 1859 | 427 | 229 | 656 | 343 | 209 | 552 | 37 | 828 | 477 | 1,305 | 1,342 | 43 | — | 43 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 479 | 272 | 751 | 286 | 209 | 495 | 32 | 1 | 33 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| | | 1860 | 957 | 893 | 1,850 | 526 | 718 | 1,244 | 9 | 1,014 | 1,380 | 2,394 | 2,403 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 450 | 708 | 1,158 | 498 | 650 | 1,148 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 52 | 1 |
| 8 | | Roy Bareilly 1859 | 449 | 323 | 772 | 252 | 316 | 568 | 2 | 526 | 546 | 1,072 | 1,074 | 9 | — | 9 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 280 | 369 | 649 | 162 | 168 | 330 | 49 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 25 | 2 |
| | | 1860 | 666 | 744 | 1,410 | 272 | 399 | 671 | 26 | 612 | 705 | 1,317 | 1,343 | 25 | — | 25 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 324 | 390 | 714 | 257 | 292 | 549 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| 9 | | Pertabgurh 1859 | 417 | 260 | 677 | 207 | 269 | 476 | — | 431 | 639 | 1,070 | 1,070 | 7 | — | 7 | — | 3 | 3 | 185 | 378 | 563 | 200 | 235 | 435 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 11 | 15 | — |
| | | 1860 | 853 | 422 | 1,275 | 299 | 424 | 723 | 15 | 638 | 735 | 1,373 | 1,388 | 25 | 22 | 47 | — | 9 | 9 | 355 | 475 | 830 | 247 | 226 | 473 | 4 | — | 4 | 6 | 24 | 1 |
| | | Total 1859 | 1,293 | 812 | 2,105 | 802 | 794 | 1,596 | 39 | 1,785 | 1,662 | 3,447 | 3,486 | 59 | — | 59 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 944 | 1,019 | 1,963 | 648 | 612 | 1,260 | 107 | 24 | 131 | 17 | 46 | 5 |
| | | 1860 | 2,476 | 2,059 | 4,535 | 1,097 | 1,541 | 2,638 | 50 | 2,264 | 2,820 | 5,084 | 5,134 | 65 | 23 | 88 | 22 | 36 | 58 | 1,129 | 1,573 | 2,702 | 1,002 | 1,168 | 2,170 | 22 | 7 | 29 | 35 | 84 | 3 |
| | | Difference | 1,183 | 1,247 | 2,430 | 295 | 747 | 1,042 | 11 | 479 | 1,158 | 1,637 | 1,648 | 6 | 23 | 29 | 11 | 25 | 36 | 185 | 554 | 739 | 354 | 556 | 910 | 85 | 17 | 102 | 18 | 38 | 2 |
| 10 | Baraitch | Fyzabad 1859 | 938 | 533 | 1,471 | 576 | 382 | 958 | 33 | 1,161 | 855 | 2,016 | 2,049 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 34 | 3 | 37 | 663 | 518 | 1,181 | 361 | 329 | 690 | 60 | 9 | 69 | 22 | 39 | 14 |
| | | 1860 | 1,284 | 737 | 2,021 | 691 | 654 | 1,345 | 53 | 1,415 | 1,263 | 2,678 | 2,731 | 22 | 40 | 62 | 40 | 43 | 83 | 842 | 713 | 1,555 | 531 | 460 | 991 | 24 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 11 | | Gonda 1859 | 846 | 408 | 1,254 | 290 | 312 | 602 | — | 639 | 578 | 1,217 | 1,217 | — | — | — | 5 | 17 | 22 | 344 | 315 | 659 | 253 | 239 | 492 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| | | 1860 | 1,064 | 1,004 | 2,068 | 430 | 490 | 920 | 26 | 940 | 976 | 1,916 | 1,942 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 479 | 546 | 1,024 | 410 | 410 | 820 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| 12 | | Baraitch 1859 | 406 | 226 | 632 | 265 | 149 | 414 | 3 | 515 | 230 | 745 | 748 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 25 | 5 | 30 | 246 | 124 | 370 | 168 | 72 | 240 | 33 | 8 | 41 | 20 | 38 | 12 |
| | | 1860 | 974 | 908 | 1,882 | 377 | 285 | 662 | 50 | 575 | 470 | 1,045 | 1,095 | 31 | — | 31 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 287 | 286 | 573 | 259 | 148 | 407 | 29 | 11 | 40 | 5 | 1 | 18 |
| | | Total 1859 | 2,190 | 1,167 | 3,357 | 1,131 | 843 | 1,974 | 36 | 2,315 | 1,663 | 3,978 | 4,014 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 64 | 25 | 89 | 1,253 | 957 | 2,210 | 782 | 640 | 1,422 | 100 | 18 | 118 | 55 | 90 | 40 |
| | | 1860 | 3,322 | 2,649 | 5,971 | 1,498 | 1,429 | 2,927 | 129 | 2,930 | 2,709 | 5,639 | 5,768 | 73 | 41 | 114 | 75 | 75 | 150 | 1,608 | 1,545 | 3,153 | 1,200 | 1,018 | 2,218 | 64 | 20 | 84 | 18 | 14 | 34 |
| | | Difference | 1,132 | 1,482 | 2,614 | 367 | 586 | 953 | 93 | 615 | 1,046 | 1,661 | 1,754 | 48 | 30 | 78 | 11 | 50 | 61 | 355 | 588 | 952 | 418 | 378 | 796 | 36 | 2 | 34 | 37 | 76 | 6 |
| | | Court of Asst. Genl. Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity Department 1859 | — | — | — | 119 | — | 119 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 34 | — |
| | | 1860 | — | — | — | 193 | — | 193 | — | 444 | — | 444 | 444 | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 261 | — | 261 | 76 | — | 76 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | | Difference | — | — | — | 74 | — | 74 | — | 444 | — | 444 | 444 | 8 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 261 | — | 261 | 76 | — | 76 | 1 | 33 | — |
| | | Grand Total 1859 | 9,161 | 4,519 | 13,680 | 4,941 | 3,511 | 8,452 | 155 | 9,754 | 7,353 | 17,107 | 17,262 | 253 | 17 | 270 | 132 | 141 | 273 | 5,470 | 4,441 | 9,911 | 3,527 | 2,660 | 6,189 | 287 | 66 | 353 | 109 | 214 | 77 |
| | | 1860 | 13,405 | 8,988 | 22,393 | 6,032 | 5,632 | 11,664 | 255 | 11,891 | 11,127 | 23,018 | 23,278 | 252 | 102 | 354 | 153 | 241 | 394 | 6,133 | 6,302 | 12,435 | 5 076 | 4,388 | 9,464 | 245 | 69 | 314 | 89 | 160 | 40 |
| | | Difference | 4,244 | 4,469 | 8,713 | 1,091 | 2,131 | 3,212 | 100 | 2,137 | 3,774 | 5,911 | 6,011 | 1 | 85 | 84 | 21 | 100 | 121 | 663 | 1,861 | 2,524 | 1,549 | 1,728 | 3,275 | 42 | 3 | 39 | 20 | 54 | 28 |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office, 3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## Criminal Statement No. II.

Comparative General Statement of Trials in Sessions Courts and Court of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, for the Years 1859 and 1860.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sessions Courts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Court of Judicial Commissioner. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number. | Division. | Persons under Trial on 1st January. | Committed during the Year. | Received back from Judicial Commissioner's Court. | Received by Transfer. | Total No. of Persons. | Disposed of on Trial. | | | | | Died, escaped, or transferred. | Under Trial and pending on 31st December. | Date of Oldest Case pending on 1st January. | Pending on 1st January. | | Received during the Year. | | Total. | | Persons disposed of. | | | Pending on 31st December. | | Date of Receipt of oldest Case pending. |
| | | | | | | | Commitment cancelled. | Referred to Judicial Commissioners. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Ordered to find Security. | | | | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Returned to Court of Commissioners. | Cases. | Persons. | |
| 1 | Lucknow — 1859 | 6 | 94 | — | — | 100 | — | 40 | 35 | 12 | 6 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 27 | 50 | 27 | 50 | 41 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | The number shown in the Sessions Statement, as referred to Judicial Commissioner, does not correspond with Judicial Commissioner's Statement, owing to the transfers of Districts; but the Grand Total of Columns 9 and 20 will be found to be alike. |
| | 1860 | 7 | 107 | — | — | 114 | — | 45 | 31 | 22 | 9 | 1 | 6 | — | 3 | 4 | 27 | 49 | 30 | 53 | 43 | 7 | — | 3 | 3 | |
| | Difference | 1 | 13 | — | — | 14 | — | 5 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 4 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | |
| 2 | Khyrabad — 1859 | — | 92 | — | — | 92 | — | 34 | 39 | 10 | — | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | 22 | 35 | 22 | 35 | 27 | 8 | — | — | — | |
| | 1860 | 1 | 46 | — | — | 47 | 1 | 26 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | 13 | — | — | — | 15 | 23 | 15 | 23 | 21 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| | Difference | 1 | 46 | — | — | 45 | 1 | 8 | 36 | 7 | — | 7 | 12 | — | — | — | 7 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| 3 | Baiswara — 1859 | 10 | 72 | — | — | 82 | — | 28 | 37 | 16 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 25 | 12 | 25 | 19 | 6 | — | — | — | |
| | 1860 | — | 96 | — | — | 96 | — | 14 | 42 | 12 | — | — | 28 | — | — | — | 10 | 17 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | |
| | Difference | 10 | 24 | — | — | 14 | — | 14 | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | 28 | — | — | — | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | |
| 4 | Baraitch — 1859 | — | 61 | — | — | 61 | — | 19 | 37 | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 17 | 34 | 17 | 34 | 31 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | |
| | 1860 | 1 | 128 | — | — | 129 | — | 36 | 48 | 33 | 1 | 6 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | 14 | 32 | 15 | 33 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| | Difference | 1 | 67 | — | — | 68 | — | 17 | 11 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Grand Total — 1859 | 16 | 319 | — | — | 335 | — | 121 | 148 | 38 | 7 | 12 | 9 | — | — | — | 78 | 144 | 78 | 144 | 119 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 5 | |
| | 1860 | 9 | 377 | — | — | 386 | 1 | 121 | 124 | 70 | 10 | 8 | 52 | — | 4 | 5 | 66 | 121 | 70 | 126 | 107 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 6 | |
| | Difference | 7 | 58 | — | — | 51 | 1 | — | 24 | 32 | 3 | 4 | 43 | — | 4 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 8 | — | 2 | 1 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office, 3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. Campbell,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

# STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

## CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. III.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of PUNISHMENTS inflicted in all the COURTS

| No. | Division. | — | Fined. Number of Persons fined. | Fined. Amount. Awarded. | Fined. Amount. Realized. | Flogged. Boys. | Flogged. Adults. | Imprisoned. Under 6 Months. | Imprisoned. Not more than 3 Years. | Imprisoned. Above 3 Years. | Details of Cols. 2 to 14, Part III. Transportation. | Dismissed. | Security. | Committed. | Outlawed. | Number acquitted. | Number of Cases in which Compensation is awarded to Plaintiffs. | By Commis. Transportation. 16 Years. | Above 7 to 15 Years. | Above 3 to 7 Years. | Imprisonment. Above 7 Years. | Above 3 to 7 Years. | Above 6 Months to 3 Years. | Under 6 Months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lucknow | 1859 | 1,341 | 41,839 10 9 | 15,180 6 9 | 37 | 1,036 | 98 | 184 | 7 | 18 | 21 | 122 | 52 | 28 | 1,393 | 114 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 1,006 | 29,659 6 0 | 8,135 11 0 | 24 | 1,112 | 164 | 152 | 6 | 4 | 22 | 75 | 61 | – | 1,479 | 144 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Durriabad | 1859 | 500 | 9,803 8 0 | 8,441 14 0 | 3 | 292 | 121 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 34 | 2 | 682 | 56 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 438 | 4,193 6 0 | 3,394 6 0 | 1 | 218 | 174 | 42 | 11 | – | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | 826 | 37 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Oonam | 1859 | 238 | 7,016 0 0 | 5,846 0 0 | 6 | 205 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 28 | 15 | 348 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 | – | 1 | 3 | – |
| | | 1860 | 538 | 5,534 8 0 | 4,063 11 0 | 12 | 245 | 71 | 56 | – | – | 10 | 22 | 15 | – | 527 | 42 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| | Total | 1859 | 2,079 | 58,659 2 9 | 29,468 4 9 | 46 | 1,533 | 248 | 229 | 21 | 30 | 44 | 144 | 114 | 45 | 2,423 | 174 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 1,982 | 39,397 4 0 | 15,593 12 0 | 37 | 1,575 | 409 | 250 | 17 | 4 | 39 | 101 | 87 | – | 2,832 | 223 | | | | | | | |
| | Difference | | −1,097 | −19,261 14 9 | −13,864 8 9 | −9 | +42 | +161 | +21 | −4 | −26 | −5 | −43 | −27 | −45 | +409 | +49 | −2 | −4 | – | +5 | +5 | +3 | +1 |
| 4 | Seetapore | 1859 | 303 | 6,038 10 0 | 4,698 10 0 | 11 | 215 | 58 | 24 | – | 21 | 1 | 10 | 33 | – | – | – | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 368 | 3,918 0 0 | 2,920 0 0 | 16 | 335 | 106 | 70 | – | 1 | 7 | 20 | 16 | – | 466 | 61 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Hurdui | 1859 | 460 | 11,995 0 0 | 8,560 15 9 | 3 | 192 | 24 | 44 | 3 | 4 | – | 4 | 20 | – | – | – | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 707 | 12,560 8 0 | 9,569 8 0 | 13 | 239 | 100 | 85 | 36 | 7 | – | 54 | 30 | – | 972 | 31 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Mohumdee | 1859 | 228 | 6,516 15 7 | 4,979 3 7 | – | 132 | 68 | 20 | – | – | 7 | 4 | 8 | – | 182 | 23 | – | 15 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | | 1860 | 487 | 13,496 8 3 | 9,660 14 8 | – | 188 | 77 | 46 | – | 4 | 2 | 11 | 11 | – | 528 | 72 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 |
| | Total | 1859 | 991 | 24,550 9 7 | 18,238 13 4 | 14 | 539 | 150 | 88 | 3 | 25 | 8 | 18 | 61 | – | 182 | 23 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 1,562 | 29,980 0 3 | 22,150 6 8 | 29 | 762 | 283 | 201 | 36 | 12 | 9 | 85 | 57 | – | 1,966 | 164 | | | | | | | |
| | Difference | | +571 | +5,429 6 8 | +3,911 9 4 | +15 | +223 | +133 | +113 | +33 | −13 | +1 | +67 | −4 | – | +1,784 | +141 | – | −15 | −11 | – | −1 | −3 | – |
| 7 | Sultanpore | 1859 | 475 | 7,127 9 0 | 5,848 9 0 | 4 | 231 | 69 | 17 | 7 | – | 4 | 11 | 43 | – | 495 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 745 | 9,956 0 0 | 6,475 0 0 | 3 | 239 | 150 | 40 | – | – | 32 | 27 | 16 | – | 1,148 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly | 1859 | 388 | 4,855 12 0 | 2,589 3 0 | 6 | 169 | 102 | 25 | 4 | 4 | – | 8 | 9 | – | 330 | – | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 468 | 8,162 0 0 | 4,231 14 0 | 1 | 211 | 40 | 30 | 11 | – | – | 28 | 25 | – | 549 | 22 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Purtabgurh | 1859 | 399 | 13,617 12 6 | 9,548 12 6 | 1 | 164 | 67 | 13 | – | – | – | 3 | 7 | – | 435 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | 8 | 18 | – |
| | | 1860 | 598 | 15,813 1 3 | 7,980 0 3 | 3 | 249 | 194 | 47 | 11 | – | – | 9 | 47 | – | 473 | 47 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 18 | – |
| | Total | 1859 | 1,262 | 21,691 1 6 | 17,986 8 6 | 11 | 564 | 238 | 55 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 59 | – | 1,260 | 28 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 1,811 | 33,931 1 3 | 18,686 14 3 | 7 | 699 | 384 | 117 | 22 | – | 32 | 64 | 88 | – | 2,170 | 72 | | | | | | | |
| | Difference | | +549 | +12,239 15 9 | +700 5 9 | −4 | +135 | +146 | +62 | +11 | −4 | +28 | +42 | +29 | – | +910 | +44 | – | – | +3 | +1 | +6 | – | – |
| 10 | Fyzabad | 1859 | 756 | 11,682 14 0 | 5,822 14 0 | 6 | 431 | 142 | 72 | – | 16 | – | 37 | 19 | 6 | 690 | 49 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 1,086 | 17,430 9 0 | 11,543 7 0 | 3 | 383 | 104 | 67 | – | 31 | 13 | 83 | 62 | – | 991 | 52 | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Gonda | 1859 | 440 | 11,764 0 0 | 7,705 12 0 | – | 143 | 19 | 42 | 7 | 6 | – | 22 | – | 4 | 490 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 659 | 12,834 0 0 | 9,875 0 0 | 5 | 334 | 58 | 79 | 4 | – | – | 66 | 21 | – | 820 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Baraitch | 1859 | 131 | 2,570 12 0 | 2,238 12 0 | 10 | 182 | 54 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 17 | 18 | 240 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | |
| | | 1860 | 286 | 4,876 6 0 | 3,580 6 0 | 6 | 256 | 31 | 47 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 28 | 31 | – | 407 | 52 | 4 | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | |
| | Total | 1859 | 1,327 | 26,017 10 0 | 15,767 6 0 | 16 | 756 | 215 | 135 | 9 | 24 | 5 | 89 | 36 | 28 | 1,420 | 59 | | | | | | | |
| | | 1860 | 2,031 | 35,140 15 0 | 24,998 13 0 | 14 | 973 | 193 | 203 | 5 | 36 | 32 | 177 | 114 | – | 2,218 | 108 | | | | | | | |
| | Difference | | +704 | +9,123 5 0 | +9,231 7 0 | −2 | +217 | −22 | +68 | −4 | +12 | +27 | +88 | +78 | −28 | +798 | +49 | – | +3 | +2 | −1 | −6 | −2 | +2 |
| | Grand Total | 1859 | 5,659 | 1,30,918 7 10 | 81,461 0 7 | 87 | 3,392 | 851 | 507 | 44 | 83 | 61 | 273 | 270 | 73 | 5,287 | 284 | 7 | 27 | 23 | 3 | 16 | 26 | 1 |
| | | 1860 | 7,386 | 1,38,449 4 6 | 81,429 13 11 | 87 | 4,009 | 1,269 | 771 | 80 | 52 | 112 | 427 | 346 | – | 9,186 | 567 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 8 | 20 | 24 | 4 |
| | Difference | | +1,727 | +7,530 12 8 | −31 2 8 | – | +617 | +418 | +264 | +36 | −31 | +51 | +154 | +76 | −73 | +3,899 | +283 | −2 | −6 | −6 | +5 | +4 | −2 | +3 |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
3d May 1861.

## CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. III.

of the PROVINCE of OUDH, for the Years 1859 and 1860.

| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIONERS. | | | | | | | | BY JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | OTHER PUNISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Fine. | | | Stripes. | | | | | | Transportation. | | | | | | | | | Imprisonment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Above 1,000 Rupees. | Above 200 Rupees. | Under 200 Rupees. | Above 100. | 100 and under. | Outlawed. | Dismissed. | Total. | Death. | For Life. | For more than 14 Years. | From 12 to 14 Years. | From 10 to 12 Years. | From 8 to 10 Years. | From 6 to 8 Years. | From 5 to 6 Years. | From 4 to 5 Years. | Total. | From 12 to 14 Years. | From 10 to 12 Years. | From 8 to 10 Years. | From 6 to 8 Years. | From 5 to 6 Years. | From 4 to 5 Years. | From 3 to 4 Years. | From 2 to 3 Years. | From 1 to 2 Years. | Less than 1 Year. | Total. | Imprisoned and Flogged. | Imprisoned and Fined. | Imprisoned, Flogged, and Fined. | Fined, simple. | Flogged, simple. | Imprisoned in Lunatic Asylum. | Suspended or Dismissed. | Security or Recognizance. | Total. | REMARKS. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LUCKNOW DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | – | – | 36 | 15 | 17 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 22 | 1 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 4 | 6 | |
| 1 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | 35 | 13 | 18 | – | 4 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 25 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | |
| – | –2 | +3 | –1 | –9 | – | – | –1 | –2 | +1 | – | +3 | –1 | – | +3 | – | – | +6 | +1 | – | – | – | – | – | –1 | – | –1 | – | – | –1 | – | –1 | – | – | –1 | +1 | – | –4 | –5 | |
| KHYRABAD DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| – | – | 5 | – | 8 | – | – | 46 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 18 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | |
| – | – | –5 | – | –8 | – | – | –43 | –4 | –5 | –4 | –1 | – | – | – | – | –1 | –11 | – | – | – | +8 | +1 | –1 | – | – | – | – | +8 | – | – | – | – | – | +1 | – | – | – | +1 | |
| BAISWARAH DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 34 | 9 | 5 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 42 | 5 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| – | – | –1 | – | –1 | – | – | +8 | –4 | –1 | – | –2 | –1 | – | –1 | – | – | –5 | +5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | +1 | – | – | +4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| BARAITCH DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| – | 3 | 9 | – | 6 | – | 1 | 37 | 9 | 4 | – | – | 8 | – | 4 | – | – | 16 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| – | 3 | 21 | 7 | – | 3 | 1 | 51 | 6 | 10 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 8 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| – | – | +12 | +7 | –6 | +3 | – | +14 | –3 | +6 | – | – | –4 | – | –4 | – | – | –2 | – | – | – | –1 | – | – | –3 | +1 | – | +7 | +4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 1 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 26 | – | 1 | 153 | 41 | 37 | 5 | 4 | 10 | – | 5 | – | 1 | 62 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 4 | 6 | |
| 1 | 3 | 25 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 131 | 28 | 38 | 1 | 4 | 4 | – | 3 | – | – | 50 | 6 | – | – | 8 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | – | 8 | 27 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 4 | 2 | |
| – | –2 | +9 | +6 | –24 | +3 | – | –22 | –13 | +1 | –4 | – | –6 | – | –2 | – | –1 | –12 | +6 | – | – | +7 | +1 | –1 | –4 | – | –1 | +7 | +15 | – | –1 | – | – | –1 | +2 | – | –4 | –4 | |

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. IV.

STATEMENT showing the RESULT of TRIALS for each class of CRIMES in the DISTRICT COURTS of the Province of OUDH, for 1859 and 1860.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | DESCRIPTION OF CRIME. | Number of Cases Reported. | | Number of Persons under Trial. | | Convicted. | | Committed. | | Acquitted. | | REMARKS. |
| | | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | |
| | *Offences cognizable under Special Acts.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Unlawful retention of arms | 1,038 | 913 | 2,472 | 1,618 | 1,867 | 1,047 | 3 | — | 566 | 547 | Of the mutineers under trial, 98 were made over to Talookdars without verdict, 100 were transferred to other districts, or died, and one was under trial at the close of the year. Of the eight committed, seven were hanged for mutiny with murder. |
| 2 | Other political offences | 3 | 15 | 12 | 62 | 7 | 23 | — | 1 | 5 | 38 | |
| 3 | Proceedings against villages, under Act X. of 1858 | 3 | — | 115 | — | 115 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4 | Murder or attempt to murder | 181 | 126 | 363 | 269 | 16 | 2 | 91 | 105 | 188 | 145 | |
| 5 | Culpable homicide | 52 | 47 | 99 | 90 | 27 | 38 | 17 | 11 | 44 | 31 | |
| 6 | Affray with homicide | 12 | 17 | 105 | 177 | 45 | 81 | 6 | 17 | 39 | 72 | |
| 7 | Very violent assaults and affrays | 139 | 225 | 434 | 884 | 292 | 602 | 5 | 3 | 94 | 273 | |
| 8 | Rape | 25 | 18 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 10 | |
| 9 | Arson | 73 | 89 | 54 | 93 | 8 | 13 | — | 2 | 42 | 76 | |
| 10 | Dacoity with murder | 10 | 4 | 31 | 37 | — | — | 6 | 31 | 17 | 5 | |
| 11 | „ wounding | 21 | 9 | 76 | 111 | 25 | 13 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 54 | |
| 12 | „ simple | 48 | 19 | 166 | 129 | 29 | 12 | 42 | 8 | 78 | 79 | |
| 13 | Robbery with murder | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | |
| 14 | „ wounding | 15 | 21 | 15 | 46 | 4 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 18 | |
| 15 | „ simple | 91 | 113 | 109 | 160 | 29 | 37 | 3 | — | 42 | 106 | |
| 16 | Burglary with murder | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | |
| 17 | „ wounding | 23 | 19 | 20 | 32 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | |
| 18 | „ simple | 1,670 | 2,985 | 786 | 1,272 | 457 | 740 | 7 | 4 | 297 | 481 | |
| 19 | Theft with murder | 8 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 1 | — | 11 | 14 | 5 | 1 | |
| 20 | „ „ wounding or violence | 38 | 39 | 60 | 85 | 19 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 27 | 51 | |
| 21 | „ by administering poisonous drugs | 8 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 5 | |
| 22 | Cattle theft with murder | — | 1 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | |
| 23 | „ with wounding or violence | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | |
| 24 | Receiving property obtained by dacoitee or violent robbery | 24 | 3 | 54 | 2 | 24 | 1 | — | — | 24 | 1 | |
| 25 | Escape from jail | 18 | 28 | 28 | 44 | 11 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | |
| | *Not cognizable as above.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Simple theft | 4,718 | 6,948 | 3,518 | 4,696 | 2,013 | 2,584 | 6 | 6 | 1,356 | 1,961 | |
| 27 | „ cattle theft | 822 | 1,492 | 665 | 1,314 | 323 | 679 | — | — | 308 | 582 | |
| 28 | Receiving stolen property | 115 | 251 | 251 | 395 | 101 | 152 | — | — | 140 | 210 | |
| | Total heinous | 9,161 | 13,405 | 9,489 | 11,575 | 5,439 | 6,129 | 239 | 241 | 2,327 | 4,788 | |
| | *Minor Offences not cognizable as above.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Assaults or petty affray | 1,200 | 4,319 | 1,661 | 3,190 | 953 | 1,775 | — | — | 701 | 1,351 | |
| 30 | Forgery or uttering forged documents | 31 | 26 | 59 | 61 | 28 | 40 | 8 | 3 | 20 | 18 | |
| 31 | Coining or uttering base coins | 58 | 61 | 73 | 97 | 28 | 33 | — | 7 | 37 | 54 | |
| 32 | Perjury or subornation of perjury | 33 | 48 | 58 | 81 | 48 | 46 | — | 3 | 6 | 30 | |
| 33 | Adultery or abduction | 184 | 328 | 189 | 364 | 60 | 125 | 5 | — | 120 | 225 | |
| 34 | Bad livelihood and vagrancy | 119 | 161 | 238 | 398 | 24 | 14 | — | — | 113 | 137 | |
| 35 | Cases not specified above | 2,894 | 4,045 | 5,107 | 7,095 | 3,302 | 4,269 | 4 | 89 | 1,663 | 2,573 | |
| | Total Minor | 4,519 | 8,988 | 7,385 | 11,186 | 4,442 | 6,302 | 17 | 102 | 2,660 | 4,388 | |
| | Grand Total | 13,680 | 22,393 | 16,874 | 22,761 | 9,882 | 12,431 | 256 | 343 | 5,987 | 9,176 | |
| | *Detail of heading 40. Part I.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Misconduct not coming under other headings, or neglect of duty on the part of— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Government servants | — | — | 227 | 183 | 173 | 161 | — | — | 53 | 18 | |
| 2 | Zumeendars | — | — | 281 | 396 | 169 | 249 | 1 | — | 111 | 147 | |
| 3 | Chowkeedars | — | — | 118 | 319 | 68 | 220 | — | — | 49 | 97 | |
| 4 | Abortion, procuring of | — | — | 29 | 44 | 10 | 7 | — | — | 19 | 27 | |
| 5 | Abusive language | — | — | 45 | 119 | 27 | 79 | — | — | 13 | 39 | |
| 6 | Bribery and corruption | — | — | 280 | 164 | 166 | 103 | — | — | 109 | 55 | |
| 7 | Breach of Abkaree laws | — | — | 269 | 426 | 229 | 324 | — | — | 40 | 102 | |
| 8 | „ Octroi laws | — | — | 58 | 25 | 32 | 4 | — | — | 22 | 21 | |
| 9 | „ jail discipline | — | — | 45 | 26 | 31 | 22 | — | — | 14 | 3 | |
| 10 | „ contract | — | — | 54 | 42 | 36 | 28 | — | — | 17 | 14 | |
| 11 | „ peace | — | — | 192 | 327 | 119 | 216 | — | — | 68 | 94 | |
| 12 | „ „ apprehended | — | — | 71 | 282 | 16 | 88 | — | — | 48 | 184 | |
| 13 | „ trust | — | — | 7 | 11 | 5 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 8 | |
| 14 | „ stamp laws | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 15 | „ discipline, military police | — | — | 9 | 47 | 5 | 44 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | |
| 16 | „ impressment laws | — | — | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 2 | |
| 17 | „ laws relating to slavery | — | — | 8 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 8 | — | |
| 18 | „ post office laws | — | — | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 3 | |
| 19 | „ salt laws | — | — | 146 | 50 | 101 | 26 | — | — | 45 | 24 | |
| 20 | „ canal or river laws | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 21 | „ ferry laws | — | — | 34 | 19 | 23 | 16 | — | — | 45 | 24 | |
| 22 | „ forest laws | — | — | 21 | 9 | 2 | 7 | — | — | 19 | 2 | |
| 23 | „ agreement between master and servant | — | — | — | 25 | — | 9 | — | — | — | 16 | |

Criminal Statement, No. IV.—*continued.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Description of Crime. | Number of Cases Reported. | | Number of Persons under Trial. | | Convicted. | | Committed. | | Acquitted. | | Remarks. |
| | | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | |
| | *Detail of heading* 40. *Part I.*—continued. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Calumny | — | — | 33 | 31 | 27 | 17 | — | — | 6 | 14 | |
| 25 | Concealment of heinous offences, wilful | — | — | 72 | 145 | 40 | 83 | — | — | 30 | 58 | |
| 26 | Contempt of court | — | — | 87 | 139 | 86 | 132 | — | — | 1 | 7 | |
| 27 | Caste, wilful offending against caste | — | — | 14 | 16 | 3 | 6 | — | — | 11 | 10 | |
| 28 | Cheating | — | — | 49 | 34 | 39 | 18 | — | — | 10 | 16 | |
| 29 | Child stealing | — | — | 26 | 54 | 14 | 17 | — | 3 | 12 | 31 | |
| 30 | Cattle poisoning for the sake of their skins | — | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 31 | Concealment of birth by mother | — | — | 7 | 9 | 3 | 6 | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | |
| 32 | Conspiracy | — | — | 38 | 3 | 17 | 2 | — | — | 21 | 1 | |
| 33 | Chowkeedars' dues, nonpayment of | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | |
| 34 | Crops, injuring by trespass of cattle or otherwise | — | — | 122 | 196 | 77 | 129 | — | — | 44 | 67 | |
| 35 | Dacoits, or professional thieves belonging to a gang of | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 36 | Destruction or wanton injury of property | — | — | 117 | 113 | 63 | 49 | — | — | 53 | 64 | |
| 37 | Dhurna | — | — | 14 | 53 | 10 | 29 | — | — | 4 | 14 | |
| 38 | Drunkenness | — | — | 42 | 80 | 25 | 75 | — | — | 17 | 5 | |
| 39 | Duress, illegal | — | — | 111 | 162 | 65 | 84 | — | 1 | 43 | 76 | |
| 40 | Embezzlement | — | — | 38 | 29 | 15 | 20 | — | — | 18 | 8 | |
| 41 | Extortion | — | — | 108 | 160 | 59 | 88 | — | — | 49 | 65 | |
| 42 | Exposing infant children | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | |
| 43 | Evading process | — | — | 9 | 12 | 3 | 12 | — | — | 6 | — | |
| 44 | False and malicious complaint | — | — | 84 | 137 | 76 | 112 | — | — | 8 | 25 | |
| 45 | ,, information knowingly given to police | — | — | 36 | 76 | 27 | 49 | — | — | 9 | 25 | |
| 46 | Falsification of papers | — | — | 9 | 11 | 8 | 5 | — | — | 1 | 6 | |
| 47 | Fraud | — | — | 205 | 225 | 154 | 142 | — | — | 49 | 67 | |
| 48 | Fraudulently appropriating, receiving, or concealing property found, or lawaris or stray cattle | — | — | 86 | 235 | 43 | 158 | — | — | 38 | 69 | |
| 49 | Fire-arms, discharging of, in public bazaars | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | |
| 50 | Gaming-house keeping or public gaming | — | — | 370 | 139 | 239 | 88 | — | — | 131 | 51 | |
| 51 | Government property, retention of | — | — | 33 | 50 | 7 | 17 | — | — | 21 | 33 | |
| 52 | Harbouring knowingly proclaimed offenders | — | — | 30 | 15 | 15 | 3 | — | 1 | 8 | 11 | |
| 53 | ,, men of bad character | — | — | — | 10 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 8 | |
| 54 | Incest | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | |
| 55 | Illegal wearing of government dress | — | — | 12 | 25 | 9 | 13 | — | — | 3 | 8 | |
| 56 | Libel | — | — | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 2 | |
| 57 | Neglect to support wife and children | — | — | 36 | 53 | — | 4 | — | — | 28 | 47 | |
| 58 | Negligence, culpable | — | — | 12 | 12 | 10 | 11 | — | — | 2 | 1 | |
| 59 | Nuisances, public, or offences against public decency | — | — | 345 | 147 | 289 | 101 | — | — | 43 | 46 | |
| 60 | Plunder of property during the rebellion | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | |
| 61 | Poisonous or deleterious drugs or substances, administering or improperly possessing or selling | — | — | 12 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 12 | 6 | |
| 62 | Resistance of process | — | — | 344 | 484 | 151 | 359 | — | — | 83 | 121 | |
| 63 | Riding or driving furiously in a street or public highway | — | — | 11 | 11 | 7 | 8 | — | — | 4 | 3 | |
| 64 | Riot, tumultuous assemblage | — | — | 155 | 274 | 79 | 170 | — | — | 75 | 85 | |
| 65 | Rescue, forcible | — | — | 1 | 34 | 1 | 27 | — | — | — | 7 | |
| 66 | Recognizance, forfeiture of | — | — | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | — | — | 2 | — | |
| 67 | Religion, offences against | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | |
| 68 | Roads, injury to public | — | — | — | 47 | — | 37 | — | — | — | 10 | |
| 69 | Suicide, attempt to commit | — | — | 162 | 377 | 74 | 185 | — | — | 85 | 172 | |
| 70 | Suicide, assisting | — | — | — | 110 | — | 3 | — | 65 | — | 65 | |
| 71 | Suttee, attempting and abetting | — | — | — | 123 | — | 12 | — | 15 | — | 64 | |
| 72 | Seditious conduct | — | — | 8 | 41 | 4 | 17 | — | — | 4 | 23 | |
| 73 | Threatening language or actions | — | — | 40 | 42 | 23 | 13 | — | — | 13 | 29 | |
| 74 | Trespass, ordinary | — | — | 140 | 517 | 100 | 248 | — | — | 31 | 271 | |
| 75 | Torture | — | — | — | 8 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | |
| 76 | Theft of children | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 77 | Unnatural crimes | — | — | 5 | 14 | 2 | 10 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | |
| 78 | Weights, using false or forbidden | — | — | 65 | 79 | 56 | 68 | — | — | 9 | 11 | |
| 79 | Witnesses refusing to give or produce evidence | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 80 | Offences entered by cantonment joint magistrate of Fyzabad | — | — | 77 | — | 73 | — | 2 | — | — | — | |
| | Total | — | — | 5,107 | 7,095 | 3,302 | 4,269 | 4 | 89 | 1,663 | 2,573 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. Campbell,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. V.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of APPEALS in the PROVINCE OF OUDH for 1859 and 1860.

| Number. | Division. | DISTRICTS. | | To Deputy Commissioner's Court. | | | | | | | | | | To Commissioners. | | | | | | | | | | To Judicial Commissioners. | | | | | | | | | | Date of oldest Case pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pending on 1st January 1860. | Preferred during the Year. | Total. | Appeals rejected. | Orders confirmed. | Orders modified or reversed. | Returned for Re-investigation or Revision. | Pending on 31st December 1860. | Date of oldest Case pending. | Pending on 1st January. | Appeals preferred during the Year. | Cases called for without Appeal. | Total. | Appeals rejected. | Orders confirmed. | Orders modified. | Orders reversed. | Returned for Re-investigation or Revision. | Pending on 31st December. | Date of oldest Case pending. | Pending on 1st January. | Appeals preferred during the Year. | Cases called for without Appeal. | Total. | Appeals rejected. | Orders confirmed. | Orders modified. | Orders reversed. | Returned for Re-investigation or Revision. | Pending on 31st December. | | |
| 1 | Lucknow. | Lucknow | 1859 | – | 31 | 31 | – | 21 | 4 | 2 | 4 | | 4 | 29 | 28 | 61 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 2 | – | | – | 13 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 1 | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | 4 | 93 | 97 | – | 64 | 13 | 20 | – | | – | 53 | 13 | 66 | 3 | 34 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 2 | | – | 15 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | – | |
| 2 | | Durriabad | 1859 | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | | – | 14 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 3 | – | – | | – | 10 | – | 10 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 14 | 14 | – | 10 | 3 | 1 | – | | – | 17 | 13 | 30 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | – | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | |
| 3 | | Oonao | 1859 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | | – | 10 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 7 | – | 3 | – | – | | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 21 | 21 | – | 15 | 5 | 1 | – | | – | 16 | 8 | 24 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 3 | – | – | | – | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | |
| | | Total | 1859 | – | 35 | 35 | – | 22 | 6 | 3 | 4 | | 4 | 53 | 36 | 93 | 25 | 45 | 10 | 11 | 2 | – | | – | 24 | 8 | 32 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 2 | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | 4 | 128 | 132 | – | 89 | 21 | 22 | – | | – | 86 | 34 | 120 | 5 | 71 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 3 | | – | 22 | 3 | 25 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | – | |
| | | Difference | | +4 | +93 | +97 | – | +67 | +15 | +19 | −4 | | −4 | +33 | −2 | +97 | −20 | +26 | +10 | +2 | +6 | +3 | | – | −2 | −5 | −7 | +1 | −15 | +1 | +2 | +4 | – | |
| 4 | Khyrabad. | Seetapore | 1859 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | | – | 10 | 1 | 11 | 6 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 8 | 8 | – | 7 | 1 | – | – | | – | 10 | 17 | 27 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | |
| 5 | | Hurdui | 1859 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | | – | 22 | 4 | 26 | 18 | – | 5 | – | 3 | – | | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 9 | 9 | – | 8 | 1 | – | – | | – | 40 | 31 | 71 | 16 | 28 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 7 | | – | 5 | – | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 24th Dec. 1860. Order reversed on the 19th Jan. 1861. |
| 6 | | Mahomdee | 1859 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | | – | 4 | 15 | 19 | – | 9 | 9 | 1 | – | – | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | | – | 10 | 22 | 32 | 4 | 19 | 5 | – | 3 | 1 | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | | Total | 1859 | – | 6 | 6 | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | | – | 36 | 20 | 56 | 24 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 5 | – | | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 18 | 18 | – | 16 | 2 | – | – | | – | 60 | 70 | 130 | 24 | 65 | 19 | 2 | 11 | 9 | | – | 6 | – | 6 | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | |
| | | Difference | | – | +12 | +12 | – | +12 | +1 | −1 | – | | – | +24 | +50 | +74 | – | +56 | +2 | +1 | +6 | +9 | | – | +2 | −3 | −1 | – | −4 | −1 | – | +3 | +1 | |
| 7 | Baiswara. | Sultanpore | 1859 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | | – | 22 | – | 22 | – | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 8 | 8 | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | | – | 27 | – | 27 | 4 | 18 | – | 1 | 4 | – | | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | |
| 8 | | Roy Bareilly | 1859 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | | – | 5 | – | 5 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 23 | 23 | – | 17 | 4 | 2 | – | | – | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 6 | – | 2 | 1 | – | | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 9 | | Pertabgurh | 1859 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | | – | 9 | – | 9 | 7 | – | – | 2 | – | – | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 11 | 11 | – | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | | – | 10 | – | 10 | – | 5 | – | 2 | 3 | – | | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | |
| | | Total | 1859 | – | 7 | 7 | – | 5 | 2 | – | – | | – | 36 | – | 36 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 6 | – | | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 42 | 42 | – | 28 | 10 | 2 | 2 | | – | 46 | 1 | 47 | 5 | 29 | – | 5 | 8 | – | | – | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | – | |
| | | Difference | | – | +35 | +35 | – | +23 | +8 | +2 | +2 | | – | +10 | +1 | +11 | −4 | +15 | −2 | – | +2 | – | | – | +4 | – | +4 | −1 | +3 | +1 | – | +1 | – | |
| 0 | Baraitch. | Fyzabad | 1859 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | | – | 24 | – | 24 | 2 | 20 | – | 1 | 1 | – | | – | 5 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 2 | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 29 | 29 | – | 19 | 5 | 5 | – | | – | 40 | 9 | 49 | 1 | 28 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | – | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – | – | |
| 1 | | Gonda | 1859 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | | – | 22 | 31 | 53 | 9 | 31 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 23 | 23 | – | 10 | 11 | – | 2 | | 1 | 25 | 66 | 92 | 2 | 55 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 1 | | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | |
| 2 | | Baraitch | 1859 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | | – | 5 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 11 | – | 1 | 3 | – | | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 6 | 6 | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | | – | 8 | 37 | 45 | 1 | 32 | 7 | – | 5 | – | | – | 6 | – | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – | |
| | | Total | 1859 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | | – | 51 | 42 | 93 | 12 | 62 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | | – | 6 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | – | 58 | 58 | – | 32 | 19 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | 73 | 112 | 186 | 4 | 115 | 32 | 15 | 18 | 2 | | – | 14 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | – | – | |
| | | Difference | | – | +55 | +55 | – | +29 | +19 | +5 | +2 | | +1 | +22 | +70 | +93 | −8 | +53 | +27 | +9 | +11 | +1 | | – | +8 | −3 | +5 | +1 | −2 | +2 | +4 | – | – | |
| | | Grand Total | 1859 | – | 51 | 51 | – | 34 | 9 | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 176 | 98 | 278 | 70 | 130 | 34 | 23 | 20 | 1 | | – | 37 | 19 | 56 | 13 | 34 | 7 | 2 | – | – | |
| | | | 1860 | 4 | 246 | 250 | – | 165 | 52 | 29 | 4 | | 1 | 263 | 217 | 483 | 38 | 280 | 71 | 35 | 45 | 14 | | – | 49 | 8 | 57 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 1 | |
| | | Difference | | +4 | +195 | +199 | – | +131 | +43 | +25 | – | | −3 | +89 | +119 | +205 | −32 | +150 | +37 | +12 | +25 | +13 | | – | +12 | −11 | −1 | +1 | −18 | +3 | +6 | +8 | +1 | |

Cannot be given.

Cannot be given.

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## CRIMINAL STATEMENT, No. VI.

### GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Use of CORPORAL PUNISHMENT for the Years 1859–60.

| | 1859. | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of persons flogged | 3,748 | 4,200 | |
| Of these were flogged and fined | 439 | 360 | −79 |
| „ flogged and imprisoned | 321 | 444 | +123 |
| „ flogged on account of nonpayment of alternative fine | 24 | 130 | +106 |
| „ flogged, fined, and imprisoned | 204 | 43 | −161 |

DETAIL OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH STRIPES WERE INFLICTED.

| Nature of Offences with Number in Criminal Statement by District Courts. | Number of Persons flogged. 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Unlawful retention of arms | 567 | 374 |
| Very violent assaults and affrays | 49 | 10 |
| Dacoity with wounding | 4 | – |
| Ditto, simple | 15 | 6 |
| Affray with homicide | 1 | 6 |
| Highway Robbery, simple | – | 2 |
| Robbery, simple | 10 | 23 |
| Burglary, ditto | 300 | 588 |
| Theft, with wounding or violence | 14 | 5 |
| Theft by administering poisonous drugs | – | 1 |
| Simple theft | 1,690 | 2,145 |
| Ditto, cattle theft | 262 | 545 |
| Cattle theft, with wounding | – | 1 |
| Receiving stolen property | 49 | 86 |
| Assaults or petty affrays | 81 | 15 |
| Adultery or abduction | 11 | 7 |
| Abortion, procuring | 1 | – |
| Abusive and threatening language | 8 | 1 |
| Arson | 8 | 4 |
| Attempt to murder | 2 | – |
| Ditto, to commit suicide | 5 | 5 |
| Bad livelihood | 3 | 1 |
| Bribery or corruption | 50 | 15 |
| Breach of Abkaree laws | 92 | 43 |
| Ditto, agreement between master and servant | 2 | 1 |
| Ditto, contract | 5 | – |
| Ditto, discipline of police | 2 | 17 |
| Ditto, suits on the part of Government Chowkeedars | 7 | 2 |
| Ditto, ditto, ditto, servants | 12 | 16 |
| Ditto, imprisonment laws | 2 | – |
| Ditto, jail discipline | 25 | 10 |
| Ditto, peace—apprehended | 1 | – |
| Ditto, salt laws | 5 | 3 |
| Ditto, trust | – | 1 |
| Burglary, with wounding | 13 | 9 |
| Caste, wilfully offending against | – | 1 |
| Cattle poisoning for the sake of their skins | 3 | – |
| Cheating | 8 | 1 |
| Child stealing for slave | 7 | 1 |
| Coining | 7 | 19 |
| Concealment of heinous offences, wilful | 11 | 8 |
| Concealment of property | 10 | – |
| Conspiracy | 1 | – |
| Contempt of Court | 1 | 3 |
| Crops, injuring | 9 | 2 |
| Culpable homicide | 4 | 2 |
| Desertion | 1 | 1 |
| Destruction of property | 25 | 6 |
| Dhurna | – | 1 |
| Drunkenness | 9 | 6 |
| Duress, illegal | 3 | – |
| Embezzlement | 2 | 6 |
| Escape from jail | 8 | 19 |
| Evading process | 1 | 4 |
| Extortion | 27 | 7 |
| False information, knowingly given to police | 6 | 6 |
| False and malicious complaint | 5 | 4 |
| False weights | 38 | – |
| Forgery, or uttering forged documents | 7 | 2 |
| Fraud | 56 | 2 |
| Fraudulently possessing unclaimed property | 3 | 9 |
| Gambling | 47 | – |
| Harbouring, knowingly, bad characters | 2 | 1 |
| Illegally wearing the Government military dress | 7 | 2 |
| Neglect of duty by Zemindars | 1 | 8 |
| Negligence, culpable | 4 | 1 |
| Nuisance | 19 | 1 |
| Other political offences | – | 5 |
| Other offences connected with the army | – | 1 |
| Perjury or subornation of perjury | 27 | 25 |
| Rape | 2 | 1 |
| Rebellion | 3 | – |
| Resistance of process | 23 | 4 |
| Retention of Government property | 3 | 2 |
| Riding or driving furiously | 1 | – |
| Robbery with wounding | 2 | 11 |
| Torture | – | 3 |
| Trespass | 5 | 1 |
| Tyranny and oppression | 3 | – |
| Unnatural crime | 1 | 7 |
| Joint magistrate of Fyzabad, district of Gonda | – | – |
| Total | 3,748 | 4,200 |

DETAIL OF STRIPES INFLICTED.

| Number of Stripes. | Number of Persons flogged. 1859. | 1860. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Above 100 by order of Commissioner | – | 7 | +7 |
| Above 70 and not more than 100 | 259 | 607 | +348 |
| Above 50 and not more than 70 | 232 | 252 | +20 |
| Above 30 and not more than 50 | 1,215 | 1,208 | −7 |
| Above 15 and not more than 30 | 1,603 | 1,730 | +127 |
| Not more than 15 | 389 | 403 | +14 |
| By Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad, (details not given) | 50 | – | −50 |
| Grand Total | 3,748 | 4,207 | +459 |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

# Criminal Statement, No. VII.

## Comparative Statement of Proportions, Per-centages, and Averages for the Years 1859 and 1860.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number. | Division. | Districts. | No. of Cases reported. | Proportion of | | Original Trials. | | | Original Trials. | | | | | | Appeals. | | | | Per-centage of Witnesses detained One Day on the Total Number summoned. | Original Trials. | | | | Appeals. | | |
| | | | | Total Crimes reported to Population. | Heinous Crimes reported to Population. | Per-centage of— | | | Per-centage of— | | | | | | Per-centage of— | | | | | Average Durations. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Cases brought to Trial to Cases reported. | Cattle Theft to Total Number of Cases reported. | Cases pending at the End of the Year to the Number decided. | Simple to combined Punishment. | Persons fined (simple) to the Number imprisoned. | Persons flogged (simple) to the Number imprisoned. | Persons acquitted to the Number tried. | Persons committed to the Number tried. | Persons acquitted in the Sessions Court to the Number tried. | Cases reversed or modified to Appeals tried in Deputy Commissioner's Court. | Appeals to Commissioners on total Decision of District Courts. | Reversals to Appeals tried in Commissioner's Courts. | Ditto in Judicial Commissioner's Court. | | District Court. Ditto Police. | District Court. Without Police. | In Sessions Court. | In Judicial Commissioner's Court. | In Deputy Commissioner's Court. | In Sessions Court. | In Judicial Commissioner's Court. |
| 1 | Lucknow | Lucknow — 1859 | 4,082 | | | 54·70 | 1·54 | 0·49 | 95· | 709· | 371· | 32·42 | 1·20 | | 14·81 | 2·74 | 8·19 | 7·69 | | 7·19 | 10·16 | | | | | 18·84 |
| | | Lucknow — 1860 | 4,790 | | | 44·21 | 1·62 | 0·18 | 93· | 378· | 43· | 37·72 | 1·55 | | 13·40 | 3·12 | 12·50 | 20·00 | | 8·22 | 6·97 | | | | | 17·86 |
| 2 | | Durriabad — 1859 | 1,155 | | | 69·69 | 2·16 | 0·49 | 85· | 297· | 175· | 43·13 | 2·15 | | 66·66 | 3·74 | 14·28 | 10·00 | | 9·51 | 7·02 | | | | | 35·20 |
| | | Durriabad — 1860 | 1,356 | | | 64·15 | 3·46 | 0·57 | 89· | 187· | 73· | 50·48 | 0·67 | | 21·42 | 3·46 | 6·89 | — | | 6·72 | 9·07 | | | | | 11·33 |
| 3 | | Oonao — 1859 | 583 | | | 68·61 | 2·40 | 1·01 | 95· | 595· | 48· | 39·10 | 3·14 | For 12·90 | — | 3·03 | 27·27 | — | | 15·34 | 17·75 | For 19·07 | | | 14·08 | 1·00 |
| | | Oonao — 1860 | 1,249 | | | 54·28 | 2·72 | 0·89 | 94· | 400· | 178· | 36·69 | 1·04 | Dn. 20·56 | 23·80 | 3·57 | 12·50 | 25·00 | | 6·91 | 5·66 | Dn. 16·17 | | | 9·98 | 18·50 |
| | | Total — 1859 | 5,820 | | | 59·07 | 1·74 | 0·52 | 91· | 523· | 313· | 35·79 | 1·68 | | 20·00 | 2·98 | 11·82 | 8·33 | | 8·49 | 10·58 | 19·07 | 5·40 | | 14·08 | 24·91 |
| | | Total — 1860 | 7,395 | | | 49·57 | 2·15 | 0·85 | 92· | 513· | 246· | 40·50 | 1·28 | | 15·90 | 3·28 | 11·11 | 18·18 | | 7·69 | 7·27 | 16·17 | 6·81 | | 9·98 | 17·01 |
| | | Difference | +1,575 | | | −9·50 | +0·41 | +0·33 | −1· | −216· | −133· | −4·71 | −0·40 | +7·66 | −4·10 | +0·30 | −0·71 | +9·85 | | −0·80 | −3·31 | −2·90 | −1·41 | | −4·10 | −7·90 |
| 4 | Khyrabad. | Seetapoor — 1859 | 1,170 | | | 47·94 | 2·99 | 0·53 | 96· | 369· | 241· | 46·47 | 2·70 | | — | 1·97 | — | — | | 12·29 | 7·81 | | | | | — |
| | | Seetapoor — 1860 | 1,464 | | | 47·19 | 3·62 | 0·28 | 92· | 209· | 165· | 35·48 | 1·17 | | 12·50 | 4·50 | 3·84 | — | | 7·77 | 4·81 | | | | | 1·00 |
| 5 | | Hurdui — 1859 | 900 | | | 51·88 | 3·11 | 2·18 | 91· | 653· | 202· | 32·65 | 1·94 | | 33·33 | 5·68 | — | — | | 14·58 | 10·23 | | | | | 13·75 |
| | | Hurdui — 1860 | 1,539 | | | 62·83 | 5·78 | 0·62 | 95· | 319· | 90· | 44·38 | 1·36 | | 11·11 | 7·28 | 1·56 | — | | 9·83 | 11·95 | | | | | 1·00 |
| 6 | | Mahomdee — 1859 | 329 | | | 90·27 | 6·68 | 1·71 | 89· | 259· | 92· | 32·75 | 1·43 | For 12·04 | — | 6·50 | 5·26 | — | | 15·50 | 14·21 | 6·54 | | | | — |
| | | Mahomdee — 1860 | 1,489 | | | 38·41 | 1·94 | 2·14 | 82· | 395· | 80· | 44·67 | 0·93 | Dn. 9·37 | — | 5·71 | — | — | | 13·33 | 7·19 | 17·33 | | | | — |
| | | Total — 1859 | 2,398 | | | 55·25 | 3·54 | 1·31 | 92· | 411· | 175· | 39·40 | 2·17 | | 33·33 | 4·28 | 5·26 | — | | 13·94 | 10·01 | For 6·54 | 4·40 | | 6·78 | 13·75 |
| | | Total — 1860 | 4,492 | | | 49·86 | 3·78 | 0·90 | 91· | 300· | 94· | 41·89 | 1·20 | | 11·76 | 6·13 | 2·22 | — | | 9·91 | 8·99 | Dn. 17·33 | 7·40 | | 7·28 | 1·00 |
| | | Difference | +2,094 | | | −5·39 | +0·24 | −0·41 | −1· | −111· | −81· | +2·49 | −0·97 | −2·67 | −21·57 | +1·85 | −3·04 | — | | −4·03 | −1·02 | +10·79 | +3·00 | | +0·50 | −12·75 |
| 7 | Baiswarah. | Sultanpore — 1859 | 656 | | | 84·14 | 5·79 | 0·72 | 93· | 510· | 218· | 38·07 | 3·30 | | — | 4·01 | 13·63 | — | | 11·83 | 11·44 | | | | | |
| | | Sultanpore — 1860 | 1,850 | | | 67·24 | 3·41 | 1·96 | 95· | 392· | 113· | 48·91 | 0·68 | | 50·00 | 2·21 | 3·70 | — | | 5·92 | 6·57 | | | | | |
| 8 | | Roy Bareilly — 1859 | 772 | | | 73·57 | 2·96 | 0·88 | 93· | 276· | 354· | 31·02 | 0·90 | | — | 0·88 | — | — | | 11·62 | 10·43 | | | | | |
| | | Roy Bareilly — 1860 | 1,410 | | | 47·58 | 2·12 | 0·75 | 93· | 577· | 246· | 41·87 | 1·90 | | 17·39 | 1·50 | 20·00 | — | | 11·01 | 10·02 | | | | | |
| 9 | | Pertabgurh — 1859 | 677 | | | 70·31 | 7·09 | 2·36 | 87· | 498· | 180· | 43·15 | 0·69 | For 19·51 | 33·33 | 1·93 | 22·22 | — | | 13·56 | 7·72 | 22·89 | | | 20·36 | — |
| | | Pertabgurh — 1860 | 1,275 | | | 56·70 | 4·07 | 0·83 | 76· | 237· | 89· | 34·80 | 3·45 | Dn. 17·64 | 22·22 | 1·39 | 20·00 | — | | 9·72 | 7·60 | 20·17 | | | 12·56 | 35·00 |
| | | Total — 1859 | 2,105 | | | 75·81 | 5·17 | 1·26 | 92· | 408· | 110· | 37·01 | 1·78 | | 33·33 | 2·28 | 16·12 | — | | 11·63 | 9·89 | For 22·89 | 7·66 | | 20·36 | 1·00 |
| | | Total — 1860 | 4,535 | | | 53·16 | 3·21 | 1·34 | 88· | 346· | 122· | 43·25 | 1·75 | | 25·00 | 1·80 | 10·63 | — | | 8·25 | 7·80 | Dn. 20·17 | 4·00 | | 12·56 | 17·85 |
| | | Difference | +2,430 | | | −17·55 | −1·96 | +0·08 | −4 | −62 | −12 | +6·24 | −0·93 | −1·87 | −8·33 | −0·48 | −5·49 | — | | −3·38 | −2·09 | −2·72 | −3·66 | | −7·80 | +16·85 |
| 10 | Baraitch. | Fyzabad — 1859 | 1,471 | | | 65·12 | 3·12 | 2·35 | 83· | 353· | 112· | 35·49 | 0·98 | | — | 2·56 | 4·16 | — | | 11·64 | 9·27 | | | | | 18·20 |
| | | Fyzabad — 1860 | 2,021 | | | 66·55 | 4·45 | 0·44 | 92· | 635· | 171· | 36·82 | 2·30 | | 20·83 | 3·65 | 6·25 | 33·33 | | 12·20 | 7·44 | | | | | 19·50 |
| 11 | | Gonda — 1859 | 1,254 | | | 48·00 | 2·79 | 2·20 | 93· | 647· | 160· | 41·77 | — | | — | 8·99 | 7·69 | — | | 9·71 | 6·93 | | | | | — |
| | | Gonda — 1860 | 2,068 | | | 44·48 | 3·67 | 0·76 | 89· | 467· | 159· | 42·95 | 1·10 | | 52·38 | 10·07 | 13·18 | — | | 13·95 | 7·27 | | | | | 16·50 |
| 12 | | Baraitch — 1859 | 632 | | | 65·60 | 1·74 | 5·05 | 90· | 170· | 203· | 36·52 | 2·58 | For — | — | 4·04 | 6·25 | — | | 15·16 | 23·57 | 14·86 | | | 11·16 | 17·00 |
| | | Baraitch — 1860 | 1,882 | | | 35·17 | 2·55 | 0·76 | 88· | 362· | 181· | 39·32 | 2·99 | Dn. 27·96 | 50·00 | 6·84 | — | 33·33 | | 12·86 | 19·00 | 11·04 | | | 3·26 | 20·83 |
| | | Total — 1859 | 3,357 | | | 58·80 | 2·74 | 2·81 | 87· | 369· | 140· | 37·76 | 1·39 | | — | 4·84 | 6·52 | — | | 11·76 | 10·75 | For 14·86 | 3·93 | | 11·16 | 18·00 |
| | | Total — 1860 | 5,971 | | | 49·02 | 3·58 | 0·61 | 90· | 519· | 169· | 39·36 | 2·02 | | 37·25 | 6·39 | 10·79 | 28·57 | | 12·84 | 9·09 | Dn. 11·04 | 5·92 | | 3·26 | 19·64 |
| | | Difference | +2,614 | | | −9·78 | +0·84 | −2·20 | +3· | +150· | +29· | +2·60 | +0·63 | +27·96 | +37·25 | +1·55 | +4·27 | +28·57 | | +1·08 | −1·66 | −3·82 | +1·99 | | −7·90 | +1·64 |
| | | Grand Total 1859 | 13·680 | | | 45·16 | 2·74 | 3·39 | 91· | 433· | 199· | 36·97 | 1·70 | 14·72 | 22·22 | 3·49 | 9·78 | 15·40 | | 11·76 | 10·75 | 14·96 | 5·16 | | 12·92 | 20·64 |
| | | Grand Total 1860 | 22·393 | | | 52·08 | 3·24 | 0·92 | 90· | 358· | 160· | 40·31 | 1·50 | 19·33 | 21·13 | 4·69 | 8·12 | 19·02 | | 9·49 | 8·25 | 16·37 | 6·21 | | 6·74 | 15·93 |
| | | Difference | +8·713 | | | −8·28 | +0·32 | −2·47 | −1· | −75· | −39· | +3·34 | −0·20 | +4·61 | +1·09 | +1·20 | −1·66 | +3·62 | | −2·27 | −2·50 | +1·41 | +1·05 | | +6·18 | −4·71 |

No reliable Statistics to go by.

The Statement in use in this Province does not provide for this Information.

Ditto.

Ditto

Ditto

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office, 3d May 1861.

(Signed) G. Campbell, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

# APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of present STRENGTH, COST, and DISTRIBUTION of the OUDH POLICE, MOUNTED and FOOT.

| NAMES OF DISTRICTS. | MOUNTED POLICE. | | | | | | | | | FOOT POLICE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ressaldars. | Naib Ressaldars. | Jemadars. | Kote Duffadars. | Duffadars. | Naib Duffadars. | Sowars. | Troop Allowance. | Cost of Mounted Police. | Native Commdrs. | Native Adjutant. | Soobadars. | Jemadars. | Naib Jemadars. | Havildars. | Naicks. | Sepoys. | Buglers. | Allowance to Pay Havildars. | Allowance to Drill Havildars. | English Writers. | Persian Writers. | Native Doctors. | Hospital Cooks. | Hospital Bheesties. | Dressers. | Sweepers. | Classies. | Repair of Arms and Tents. | Cost of Foot Police. | Grand Total Cost of Oudh Police Force, Mounted and Foot. | |
| | | | | | | | | | R. A. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| Lucknow - - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 160 | 2 | 5,058 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 40 | 48 | 800 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 8,430 0 0 | 13,488 0 0 | |
| Oonao - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 62 | 1 | 2,024 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 28 | 486 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5,504 0 0 | 7,528 0 0 | |
| Durriabad - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 62 | 1 | 2,024 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 29 | 29 | 504 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5,756 0 0 | 7,780 0 0 | |
| Seetapore - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 62 | 1 | 2,024 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 33 | 34 | 582 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 6,368 0 0 | 8,392 0 0 | |
| Hurdui - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 58 | 1 | 1,974 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 29 | 29 | 504 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5,706 0 0 | 7,680 0 0 | |
| Luckimpore - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 57 | 1 | 1,899 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 27 | 480 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5,550 0 0 | 7,449 0 0 | |
| Fyzabad - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 82 | 1 | 2,604 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 37 | 38 | 654 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 7,026 0 0 | 9,630 0 0 | |
| Gondah - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 64 | 1 | 2,074 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 30 | 30 | 522 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5,808 0 0 | 7,882 0 0 | |
| Baraitch - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 58 | 1 | 1,974 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 30 | 30 | 522 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5,758 0 0 | 7,732 0 0 | |
| Roy Bareilly - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 60 | 1 | 2,024 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 30 | 30 | 522 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5,758 0 0 | 7,782 0 0 | |
| Sultanpore - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 58 | 1 | 1,974 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 28 | 486 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5,604 0 0 | 7,578 0 0 | |
| Pertabgurh - - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 58 | 1 | 1,924 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 27 | 480 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 5,400 0 0 | 7,324 0 0 | |
| Total - | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 81 | 26 | 841 | 13 | 27,577 0 0 | 12 | 12 | 74 | 74 | 37 | 370 | 378 | 6,542 | 24 | 74 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 960 | 72,668 0 0 | 100,245 0 0 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| European Officers, | 20 = 17,420 | × 12 = | 2,09,040 |
| Cavalry, | 1,000 = 27,577 | × 12 = | 3,30,924 |
| Infantry, | 7,523 = 72,688 | × 12 = | 8,72,016 |
| Total - | 8,523 | - - | 14,11,980 |

# APPENDIX F.

REVISED STATEMENT of the STRENGTH, GRADES, DISTRIBUTION, and PAY of CANTONMENT POLICE.

| DISTRICTS. | Chief Constable at Rs. 80. | Ditto at Rs. 50. | Head Constable at Rs. 12. | Ditto at Rs. 7. | Constable at Rs. 6. | Ditto at Rs. 5. | Expense. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow - - | 1 | — | 4 | 4 | 20 | 40 | 476 | |
| Fyzabad - - | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 20 | 188 | |
| Seetapore - - | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 20 | 188 | |
| Roy Bareilly - - | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 20 | 188 | |
| Gondah - - - | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 20 | 188 | |
| Total - - | 1 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 120 | 1,228 | |

# APPENDIX G.

TOWN POLICE for the PROVINCE of OUDH.

| NAME OF CITY. | CHIEF CONSTABLES. | | | | HEAD CONSTABLES. | | CONSTABLES. | | EXPENSE. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Grade at Rs. 30. | 2d Ditto. at Rs. 20. | 3d Ditto at Rs. 15. | 4th Ditto at Rs. 10. | 1s Grade at Rs. 8. | 2d Ditto at Rs. 7. | At Rs. 4. | At Rs. 5. | Of each Town. | Of District. | |
| Oonao - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | 46 | | |
| Poorwah - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Juffeepoor - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Bangermow - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 157 | |
| Roy Bareilly - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 12 | 6 | 95 | | |
| Dubnow - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 132 | |
| Sultanpore - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Jais - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 4 | 59 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 96 | |
| Fyzabad - - - | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 52 | 25 | 407 | | |
| Nowrahee - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 5 | 72 | | |
| Oudh - - - | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 28 | 13 | 229 | | |
| Bhadasur - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Ackherpoor - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Ajoodhia - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | 7 | 108 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 890 | |
| Gondah - - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | 6 | 103 | | |
| Kucha Chareeah - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Khugeepoor - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Uttrowlah - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | 3 | 50 | | |
| Bulrampore - - | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 101 | | |
| Jumepoor - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Nawabgunge - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | 6 | 103 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 468 | |
| Baraitch - - - | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 20 | 10 | 159 | | |
| Newparah - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Sheopoor - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 9 | 4 | 63 | | |
| Secrora - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 5 | 72 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 331 | |
| Hurdui - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | 46 | | |
| Bilgram - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | 42 | | |
| Mulluon - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Madhogunge - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Sandee - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 4 | 59 | | |
| Sundeela - - | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 14 | 6 | 113 | | |
| Shahabad - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Jehanee - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 4 | 59 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 393 | |
| Seetapoor - - | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 16 | 8 | 131 | | |
| Khyrabad - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 5 | 72 | | |
| Biswah - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 240 | |
| Durriabad - - | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 101 | | |
| Roodowlee - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | 6 | 103 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 204 | |
| Kukoree - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Kukrabad - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Chinhut - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Amethee - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Mulliabad - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 11 | 5 | 86 | | |
| Goosaingunge - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | 6 | 103 | | |
| Newulgunge - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 374 | |
| Luckimpore - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Kheera - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| Mahomdee - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 37 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 111 | |
| Total - - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 52 | 448 | 203 | — | 3,396 | |

# APPENDIX H.

## No. I.

ABSTRACT of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE of each GAOL in the PROVINCE of OUDH during the Year 1860.

| Number. | NAMES OF DISTRICTS. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Daily Average Number of Prisoners. | Repairs to Gaol. | Permanent Gaol Establishment. | Permanent Hospital Establishment. | Permanent Gaol Guard. | Contingent Gaol Guard. | Miscellaneous Charges, including Rewards, Tools, and Travelling Expenses. | Native Medicines. | Prison and Hospital Rations. | Clothing and Bedding. | Total. |
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1 | Lucknow | 723·01 | 88 9 9 | 3,308 0 0 | 420 0 0 | 6,952 0 0 | 4,950 4 1 | 962 11 11 | 196 6 1 | 11,064 12 4 | 3,425 13 1 | 31,368 9 3 |
| 2 | Durriabad | 32·60 | 2 14 0 | 756 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 1,512 0 0 | 223 13 2 | 16 2 0 | 14 0 5 | 504 2 7 | 25 5 6 | 3,354 5 8 |
| 3 | Oonao | 56·90 | 132 2 1 | 756 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 1,796 0 0 | 318 4 6 | 55 5 3 | 13 11 3 | 990 13 2 | 193 7 2 | 4,555 11 5 |
| 4 | Seetapore | 119·01 | 72 7 1 | 1,068 0 0 | 396 0 0 | 3,164 0 0 | 284 11 2 | 212 2 9 | 16 8 4 | 2,441 8 3 | 552 10 5 | 8,208 0 0 |
| 5 | Hurdui | 70·12 | — | 756 0 0 | 381 9 3 | 2,328 0 0 | 295 9 5 | 118 8 4 | 9 7 6 | 1,559 14 9 | 299 11 | 5,748 12 3 |
| 6 | Mahomdee | 64·18 | — | 682 0 0 | 305 0 0 | 1,656 0 0 | 373 4 6 | 20 5 0 | 27 14 7 | 1,043 12 2 | 273 9 6 | 4,381 13 9 |
| 7 | Sultanpore | 74·95 | 11 2 3 | 723 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 1,992 0 0 | 486 7 11 | 421 9 1 | 31 1 6 | 988 10 4 | 81 8 9 | 5,035 13 9 |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly | 66·09 | 23 15 9 | 756 0 0 | 309 5 4 | 2,363 15 11 | 314 2 9 | 121 14 1 | 21 15 10 | 723 11 7 | 87 11 9 | 4,722 13 0 |
| 9 | Pertabgurh | 66·03 | 3 8 2 | 756 0 0 | 300 0 0 | 1,880 0 0 | 399 10 9 | 151 8 1 | 120 9 9 | 1,042 7 1 | 211 12 4 | 4,865 8 2 |
| 10 | Fyzabad | 262·09 | 71 3 9 | 1,068 0 0 | 396 0 0 | 5,249 0 0 | 1,946 2 7 | 559 10 5 | 223 3 6 | 3,573 0 7 | 886 0 10 | 13,972 5 8 |
| 11 | Gonda | 72·44 | 0 1 8 | 571 2 9 | 300 0 0 | 1,320 0 0 | 101 12 5 | 84 14 9 | 17 8 1 | 697 3 6 | 34 15 10 | 3,127 11 0 |
| 12 | Baraitch | 111·87 | 2 3 0 | 826 5 8 | 364 0 0 | 1,320 0 0 | 430 0 0 | 80 7 10 | 85 12 2 | 1,169 4 4 | 155 9 6 | 4,383 10 6 |
| | Total | 1719·29 | 408 3 6 | 12,026 14 4 | 4,071 14 7 | 31,532 15 11 | 10,124 3 2 | 2,805 3 6 | 728 3 0 | 25,799 4 8 | 6,228 3 8 | 93,725 2 5 |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. II.

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE NUMBER of PRISONERS in the PROVINCE of OUDH, and the AVERAGE COST of each PRISONER during the Year 1860, and the INCREASE or DECREASE on the previous Year.

| Number. | NAMES OF DISTRICTS. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | 13 | | 14 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Daily Average Number of all Prisoners dieted at the Expense of Govt. Col. 1. of Tablet. | Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Establishment per Head per Annum. | Average Cost, Hospital Establishment, per Head per Annum. | Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum. | Average Cost of Contingent Guard per Head per Annum. | Average Cost Miscellaneous Charges, per Head per Annum. | Average Cost of Native Medicines per Head per Annum. | Average Cost of Diet and Fuel per Head per Annum. | Average Cost of Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum. | Average Cost of Contingent Guard Miscellaneous Expenses, Native Medicines, Diet, Clothing, and Bedding, per Head per Annum. | Average Cost of all Expenses, including Gaol Establishment, permanent Guard Repairs, and Alteration, per Head per Annum. | Increase or Decrease in 1860, on 1859, in Col. 11. | | Increase or Decrease in 1860, on 1859, on Col. 11. | | Average Price Current of Wheat, 2d Quality, throughout the Year. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Maunds. | Seers. | Chittacks. |
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | | | | |
| 1 | Lucknow | 723·01 | 4 9 2 | 0 9 3 | 9 9 10 | 6 13 6 | 1 5 3 | 0 4 4 | 15 4 10 | 4 11 9 | 28 7 10 | 43 6 2 | — | 0 3 3 | 6 8 1 | — | - | 23 | 15 |
| 2 | Durriabad | 32·60 | 23 3 0 | 9 3 2 | 46 6 8 | 6 13 10 | 0 7 11 | 0 6 10 | 15 7 5 | 0 12 5 | 24 0 6 | 104 14 2 | — | 14 1 8 | 81 8 6 | — | - | 22 | - |
| 3 | Oonao | 56·90 | 13 4 7 | 5 4 4 | 31 9 0 | 5 9 5 | 0 15 6 | 0 3 10 | *17 6 7 | 3 6 4 | 27 9 11 | 80 1 0 | — | 19 2 7 | 58 0 1 | — | - | 17 | 2 |
| 4 | Seetapore | 119·01 | 8 15 7 | 3 5 2 | 26 9 4 | 2 6 3 | 1 12 6 | 0 2 2 | *20 8 2 | 4 10 3 | 29 7 6 | 68 15 6 | — | 4 6 3 | 34 9 4 | — | - | 20 | 9 |
| 5 | Hurdui | 70·12 | 10 12 6 | 5 7 0 | 33 3 2 | 4 3 5 | 1 11 0 | 0 2 1 | *22 3 11 | 4 4 4 | 32 8 11 | 81 15 9 | 9 12 3 | — | 58 12 11 | — | - | 16 | 6 |
| 6 | Mahomdee | 64·18 | 10 10 0 | 4 12 0 | 25 12 10 | 5 13 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 6 1 | 16 4 2 | 4 4 2 | 27 1 5 | 68 4 4 | — | 8 3 9 | 5 14 11 | — | - | 24 | 8 |
| 7 | Sultanpore | 74·95 | 9 10 5 | 4 0 0 | 26 9 2 | 6 7 10 | 5 9 0 | 0 6 7 | 13 3 0 | 1 1 4 | 26 12 11 | 67 3 0 | 4 11 1 | — | 13 9 1 | — | - | 28 | 2 |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly | 66·09 | 11 7 0 | 4 10 10 | 35 12 3 | 4 12 0 | 1 13 6 | 0 5 3 | 10 15 2 | 1 5 2 | 19 3 4 | 71 7 4 | — | 8 7 9 | 10 14 8 | — | - | 26 | 4 |
| 9 | Pertabghur | 66·03 | 11 7 2 | 4 8 8 | 28 7 6 | 6 0 10 | 2 4 8 | 0 13 7 | 15 12 7 | 3 3 3 | 29 2 8 | 73 10 11 | 3 0 6 | — | 4 5 7 | — | - | 20 | - |
| 10 | Fyzabad | 262·09 | 4 1 2 | 1 8 2 | 20 0 5 | 7 6 9 | 2 2 1 | 0 1 4 | 13 10 1 | 3 6 1 | 27 6 9 | 53 4 11 | — | 7 4 5 | 5 0 8 | — | - | 27 | - |
| 11 | Gonda | 72·44 | 7 14 1 | 4 2 3 | 18 3 6 | 1 6 5 | 1 2 9 | 0 3 10 | 9 9 11 | 0 7 8 | 12 14 9 | 43 2 9 | 11 1 9 | — | 41 3 1 | — | - | 30 | 1 |
| 12 | Baraitch | 111·87 | 7 6 2 | 3 4 0 | 11 12 9 | 3 13 5 | 0 11 6 | 0 5 1 | 10 7 2 | 1 6 3 | 16 11 7 | 39 2 1 | — | 1 6 6 | 15 12 3 | — | - | 31 | 4 |
| | Total Average | 1719·29 | 6 15 11 | 2 5 10 | 18 5 5 | 5 14 2 | 1 10 1 | 0 6 9 | 15 0 1 | 3 9 11 | 26 9 1 | 511 8 2 | 0 2 8 | 0 4 10 | 0 3 0 | — | - | 23 | 15 |

* These Districts have been more than others affected by the demands of the famine districts.

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. III.

STATEMENT showing the PROPORTION of MORTALITY and SICK to STRENGTH, also TOTAL COST of NATIVE MEDICINES and HOSPITAL CHARGES for each GAOL in the PROVINCE of OUDH, and the AVERAGE COST of each during the Year 1860.

| Number. | Names of Districts. | 1 Daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year. | 2 Daily Average Number of Sick. | 3 Deaths during the Year. | 4 Daily Proportion of Sick to Strength per Cent. per Ann. | 5 Deaths to Strength per Cent. per Annum. | 6 Cost of ordinary Diet consumed by Sick in Hospital. | 7 Cost of extra Diet issued to Sick in Hospital by Order of the Surgeon. | 8 Native Medicines. | 9 Total Amount of Hospital Charges. | 10 Average Cost of all Hospital Charges per Head (Sick Prisoners) per Annum, Columns 2 and 9. | 11 Increase or Decrease in the Cost of Native Medicines in 1860 on 1859. Increase. | 11 Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| 1 | Lucknow - - | 723·01 | 98·15 | 237 | 13·57 | 32·78 | 1,257 9 11 | 729 13 7 | 196 6 1 | 2,183 13 7 | 22 4 0 | 194 7 9 | — |
| 2 | Durriabad - | 32·60 | 2·70 | 5 | 8·28 | 15·33 | 34 4 4 | 8 15 3 | 14 0 5 | 57 4 0 | 21 3 3 | 12 2 10 | — |
| 3 | Oonao - - | 56·90 | 3·89 | 1 | 6·83 | 1·75 | 60 1 11 | 0 15 0 | 13 11 3 | 74 12 2 | 19 3 5 | 10 9 3 | — |
| 4 | Seetapore - - | 119·01 | 10·32 | 6 | 8·67 | 5·04 | 193 0 11 | 31 7 7 | 16 8 4 | 241 0 10 | 23 5 7 | 15 6 1 | — |
| 5 | Hurdui - - | 70·12 | 2·93 | 2 | 4·17 | 2·85 | 62 15 0 | 0 12 0 | 9 7 6 | 73 2 6 | 24 15 5 | 9 7 6 | — |
| 6 | Mahomdee - | 64·18 | 3·63 | 5 | 5·65 | 7·79 | 33 15 1 | 13 15 10 | 27 14 7 | 75 13 6 | 20 11 6 | 26 4 1 | — |
| 7 | Sultanpore - | 74·95 | 13·63 | 5 | 18·18 | 6·67 | 98 8 1 | 19 12 9 | 31 1 6 | 149 6 4 | 10 15 4 | 28 10 7 | — |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly - | 66·09 | 5·21 | 5 | 7·88 | 7·57 | 56 6 0 | 6 15 4 | 21 15 10 | 85 5 2 | 16 6 0 | 20 7 4 | — |
| 9 | Pertabgurh - | 66·03 | 10·44 | 1 | 15·81 | 1·51 | 163 11 5 | 11 1 11 | 120 9 9 | 295 7 1 | 28 4 9 | 116 0 9 | — |
| 10 | Fyzabad - - | 262·09 | 27·81 | 25 | 10·61 | 9·54 | 347 6 1 | 93 11 11 | 223 3 6 | 664 5 6 | 23 14 2 | 209 1 0 | — |
| 11 | Gonda - - | 72·44 | 6·72 | 2 | 9·27 | 2·77 | 58 6 3 | 13 0 5 | 17 8 1 | 88 14 9 | 13 8 6 | 17 8 1 | — |
| 12 | Baraitch - - | 111·87 | 8·37 | 11 | 7·48 | 9·82 | 75 12 10 | 8 2 7 | 35 12 2 | 119 11 7 | 14 4 10 | 29 1 10 | — |
| | Total - | 1719·29 | 193·80 | 305 | 11·27 | 17·74 | 2,442 1 10 | 938 12 2 | 728 3 0 | 4,109 1 0 | 21 3 2 | 689 3 1 | — |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. IV.

SUMMARY of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE of the GAOLS in the PROVINCE of OUDH during the Years 1859 and 1860, together with STATEMENT of the AVERAGE COST of each PRISONER per Mensem, and the REDUCTION of EXPENSES in 1860 as compared with 1859.

| Divisions. | Number. | Names of Districts. | 1 1859. Average Number of Prisoners | 1 1859. Total Expenditure. | 2 1860. Average Number of Prisoners | 2 1860. Total Expenditure. | 3 Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum. 1859. | 4 Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum. 1860. | 5 Increase or Decrease in the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum in 1860 as compared with 1859, Gaols only. Increase. | 5 Decrease. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | R. A. P. | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| Lucknow | 1 | Lucknow - - | 473·76 | 24,603 15 11 | 723·01 | 31,368 9 3 | 51 14 10 | 43 6 2 | — | 8 8 8 | |
| | 2 | Durriabad - | 30·51 | 2,576 12 10 | 32·60 | 3,354 5 8 | 84 7 2 | 102 14 3 | 18 7 1 | — | |
| | 3 | Oonao - - | 39·62 | 3,718 2 11 | 56·90 | 4,555 11 5 | 93 13 5 | 80 1 0 | — | 13 12 5 | |
| Khyrabad | 4 | Seetapore - - | 42·94 | 4,938 15 1 | 119·01 | 8,208 0 0 | 114 14 4 | 68 15 7 | — | 45 14 9 | |
| | 5 | Hurdui - - | 30·31 | 2,665 14 10 | 70·12 | 5,748 12 3 | 87 15 2 | 81 15 9 | — | 5 15 5 | |
| | 6 | Mahomdee - | 23·83 | 561 4 1 | 64·18 | 4,381 13 9 | 23 8 9 | 68 4 4 | 44 11 7 | — | |
| Baiswara | 7 | Sultanpore - | 77·41 | 3,004 15 5 | 74·95 | 5,035 13 9 | 38 12 11 | 67 3 0 | 28 6 1 | — | |
| | 8 | Roy Bareilly - | 46·95 | 3,520 1 4 | 66·09 | 4,722 13 0 | 74 15 10 | 71 7 4 | — | 3 8 6 | |
| | 9 | Pertabgurh - | 21·43 | 2,487 6 4 | 66·03 | 4,865 8 2 | 116 1 0 | 73 10 10 | — | 42 6 2 | |
| Baraitch | 10 | Fyzabad - - | 82·72 | 5,058 5 3 | 262·09 | 13,972 5 8 | 61 2 4 | 53 4 11 | — | 7 13 5 | |
| | 11 | Gonda - - | 84·07 | 453 0 3 | 72·44 | 3,127 11 0 | 5 6 0 | 43 2 9 | 37 12 9 | — | |
| | 12 | Baraitch - - | 69·33 | 1,749 13 8 | 111·87 | 4,383 10 6 | 25 3 8 | 39 2 11 | 13 15 3 | — | |
| | | Total - - | 1022·88 | 55,333 11 11 | 1719·29 | 93,725 2 5 | 54 1 6 | 54 8 2 | — | 0 6 8 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. V.

STATEMENT showing the SEX and AGE of all CONVICTED PRISONERS confined in the GAOLS in the PROVINCE of OUDH on the 31st December 1860.

| Divisions. | Number. | Names of Districts. | Under 12 Years of Age. | 12 and under 16 Years of Age. | 16 and under 20 Years of Age. | 20 and under 30 Years of Age. | 30 and under 40 Years of Age. | 40 and under 50 Years of Age. | 50 and under 60 Years of Age. | Over 60 Years of Age. | Number of each Sex. Males. | Number of each Sex. Females. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow | 1 | Lucknow | — | 13 | 89 | 339 | 231 | 51 | 14 | 15 | 664 | 82 | 746 | |
| | 2 | Durriabad | — | 1 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 4 | — | — | 25 | 4 | 29 | |
| | 3 | Oonao | — | 1 | 3 | 31 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 52 | 4 | 56 | |
| Khyrabad | 4 | Seetapore | — | 1 | 35 | 90 | 42 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 186 | 7 | 193 | |
| | 5 | Hurdui | — | — | 5 | 27 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 53 | |
| | 6 | Mahomdee | — | 1 | 3 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 4 | — | 42 | 5 | 47 | |
| Baiswara | 7 | Sultanpore | — | 1 | 3 | 20 | 43 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 74 | 7 | 81 | |
| | 8 | Roy Bareilly | — | 1 | 3 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 8 | — | 47 | 7 | 54 | |
| | 9 | Pertabgurh | — | — | 6 | 20 | 23 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 60 | 4 | 64 | |
| Baraitch | 10 | Fyzabad | — | 2 | 10 | 13 | 90 | 90 | 60 | — | 251 | 14 | 265 | |
| | 11 | Gonda | — | — | 4 | 22 | 23 | 15 | 2 | — | 63 | 3 | 66 | |
| | 12 | Baraitch | — | 1 | 4 | 14 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 49 | |
| | | Total | — | 22 | 169 | 630 | 521 | 218 | 120 | 19 | 1,562 | 142 | 1,703 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. VI.

STATEMENT showing the PREVIOUS CONVICTION of all PRISONERS in the GAOLS of the PROVINCE of OUDH on the 31st December 1860.

| Divisions. | Number. | Names of Districts. | 1st Conviction. | 2d Conviction. | 3d Conviction. | 4th Conviction. | Uncertain. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow | 1 | Lucknow | 736 | 9 | 1 | — | — | 746 | This statement is not reported to be trustworthy. |
| | 2 | Durriabad | 29 | — | — | — | — | 29 | |
| | 3 | Oonao | 56 | — | — | — | — | 56 | |
| Khyrabad | 4 | Seetapore | 193 | — | — | — | — | 193 | |
| | 5 | Hurdui | 52 | 1 | — | — | — | 53 | |
| | 6 | Mahomdee | 45 | 2 | — | — | — | 47 | |
| Baiswara | 7 | Sultanpore | 78 | 3 | — | — | — | 81 | |
| | 8 | Roy Bareilly | 51 | 3 | — | — | — | 54 | |
| | 9 | Pertabghur | 62 | — | 2 | — | — | 64 | |
| Baraitch | 10 | Fyzabad | 263 | 2 | — | — | — | 265 | |
| | 11 | Gonda | 65 | 1 | — | — | — | 66 | |
| | 12 | Baraitch | 47 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 49 | |
| | | Total | 1,677 | 22 | 4 | — | — | 1,703 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. VII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the STATE of INSTRUCTION or PROFICIENCY of CONVICTED PRISONERS on the 31st December 1860.

| Divisions. | Number. | Names of Districts. | Number who can read and write. | Number who can read only. | Of these could read previous to Admission. | Total Number under Instruction. | Language in which they can read and write. | | Language or other Class now taught in the Gaol. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Oordoo. | Hindee. | Oordoo. | Hindee. | Arithmetic. |
| Lucknow | 1 | Lucknow | 35 | 59 | 94 | 5 | 18 | 76 | — | 5 | — |
| | 2 | Durriabad | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 3 | Oonao | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Khyrabad | 4 | Seetapore | 4 | 2 | 6 | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 5 | Hurdui | 3 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — |
| | 6 | Mahomdee | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Baiswara | 7 | Sultanpore | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 8 | Roy Bareilly | 14 | 10 | 24 | — | 16 | 8 | — | — | — |
| | 9 | Pertabgurh | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Baraitch | 10 | Fyzabad | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| | 11 | Gonda | 32 | — | 32 | — | 1 | 31 | — | — | — |
| | 12 | Baraitch | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| | | Total | 97 | 72 | 169 | 5 | 42 | 125 | — | 5 | — |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. VIII.

PRODUCT of GAOL MANUFACTURES during the Year 1860—DIRECT or CASH PROFITS.

| Divisions. | Number. | Names of Districts. | 1 Expenses of Manufactures and Cost of Raw Material and Commission. | 2 Realized by Sales. | 3 Balance of Profit on the Years Operations. | 4 Add Cash in Hand remaining from the previous Year 1859. | 5 Total. | 6 Kept in Deposit in Treasury or Darogah's Hands as a working Fund. | 7 Finally credited to Government through the Civil Auditor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| Lucknow | 1 | Lucknow | 7,736 0 3 | 7,588 15 2 | — | 4,146 15 0 | 4,146 15 0 | 1,605 2 3 | 2,541 12 9 |
| | 2 | Durriabad | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 3 | Oonao | 8 6 5 | 78 6 2 | 69 15 9 | — | 69 15 9 | 69 15 9 | — |
| Khyrabad | 4 | Seetapore | 112 15 6 | 255 0 7 | 142 1 1 | — | 142 1 1 | 20 9 10 | 121 7 3 |
| | 5 | Hurdui | 124 8 11 | 185 12 10 | 61 3 11 | — | 61 3 11 | *86 11 0 | 124 8 11 |
| | 6 | Mahomdee | 67 14 2 | 102 15 8 | 35 1 6 | 1 8 6 | 36 10 0 | 36 10 0 | — |
| Baiswara | 7 | Sultanpore | 0 3 0 | 151 8 9 | 151 5 9 | 7 11 2 | 159 0 11 | 17 13 4 | 141 3 7 |
| | 8 | Roy Bareilly | 3 7 9 | 7 15 6 | 4 7 9 | — | 4 7 9 | — | 4 7 9 |
| | 9 | Pertabgurh | — | 10 13 5 | — | — | 10 13 5 | — | 10 13 5 |
| Baraitch | 10 | Fyzabad | 643 13 4 | 489 9 7 | — | — | 489 9 7 | 489 9 7 | — |
| | 11 | Gonda | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 12 | Baraitch | 366 13 6 | 464 15 0 | 98 1 6 | 53 14 4 | 151 15 10 | 128 12 8 | 23 3 2 |
| | | Total | 9,064 2 10 | 9,336 0 8 | 562 5 3 | 4,210 1 0 | 5,272 13 3 | 2,455 4 5 | 2,967 8 10 |

* Includes Rs. 25-7-1, balance of advance of Rs. 150 sanctioned by Judicial Commissioner.

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. IX.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED for PRISON USE, and the PRODUCT of CONVICT LABOUR employed in the GAOLS or PUBLIC BUILDINGS, for the Year 1860.

| Divisions. | Number. | Names of Districts. | 1 Wheat ground for Prisoners. | 2 Clothing and Bedding for Prisoners. | 3 Property for Gaol Purposes. | 4 Baskets for Gaol Use. | 5 Constructing Gaol or other public Buildings. | 6 Vegetables grown in Gaol Garden. | 7 Miscellaneous Sales of old Clothing, &c. | 8 Total indirect Profits. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| Lucknow | 1 | Lucknow | 452 2 9 | 370 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 822 2 9 | |
| | 2 | Durriabad | — | — | — | — | — | 4 2 10 | — | 4 2 10 | |
| | 3 | Oonao | 2 8 7 | — | 0 7 0 | 0 7 0 | 657 9 9 | — | — | 660 9 4 | |
| Khyrabad | 4 | Seetapore | 273 2 1 | — | 5 7 0 | 5 7 0 | 2,659 8 0 | 3 8 0 | — | 2,941 9 1 | |
| | 5 | Hurdui | — | — | — | — | 30 12 0 | — | — | 30 12 0 | |
| | 6 | Mahomdee | — | — | — | — | 27 2 0 | 0 10 0 | — | 27 12 0 | |
| Baiswara | 7 | Sultanpore | 151 8 9 | — | — | — | 498 13 6 | — | — | 650 6 3 | |
| | 8 | Roy Bareilly | 59 12 0 | — | — | — | 64 6 0 | — | 7 15 6 | 132 1 6 | |
| | 9 | Pertabgurh | 53 4 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53 4 6 | |
| Baraitch | 10 | Fyzabad | 261 9 5 | 701 13 8 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3,026 11 4 | — | — | 3,993 4 5 | |
| | 11 | Gonda | 19 7 7 | — | — | — | 28 0 0 | — | — | 47 7 9 | |
| | 12 | Baraitch | 178 4 6 | — | — | — | 1,320 12 0 | — | — | 1,409 0 6 | |
| | | Total | 1,451 12 2 | 1,071 13 8 | 9 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 8,313 10 7 | 8 4 10 | 7 15 6 | 1,062 8 9 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. X.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing the ESTIMATED SAVING to GOVERNMENT by the Substitution of PRISON LABOUR for a PAID ESTABLISHMENT in performing all MENIAL DUTIES in the GAOLS in the PROVINCE of OUDH during the Year 1860.

| No. | Names of Districts. | 1 Barbers at Rs. 4. | 2 Blacksmiths at Rs. 6. | 3 Carpenters at Rs. 6. | 4 Cooks at Rs. 4. | 5 Godown at Rs. 4. | 6 Hospital Attendants at Rs. 4. | 7 Moochees or Shoemakers at Rs. 4. | 8 Sweepers at Rs. 3. | 9 Tailors at Rs. 6. | 10 Teachers at Rs. 10. | 11 Washermen at Rs. 4. | 12 Water Carriers at Rs. 3. | 13 Weighmen at Rs. 4. | 14 Writers at Rs. 12. | 15 Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| 1 | Lucknow | 96 0 0 | 144 0 0 | 72 0 0 | 1,440 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 720 0 0 | 96 0 0 | 252 0 0 | 216 0 0 | 120 0 0 | — | 216 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 288 0 0 | 3,756 0 0 | |
| 2 | Durriabad | 48 0 0 | — | — | 48 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 36 0 0 | — | — | 132 0 0 | |
| 3 | Oonao | — | 35 5 9 | — | 48 0 0 | — | — | — | 13 8 0 | — | — | — | 24 0 0 | — | — | 120 13 9 | |
| 4 | Seetapore | — | — | — | 217 2 10 | 48 0 0 | 54 2 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 42 1 6 | 48 0 0 | — | 409 6 11 | |
| 5 | Hurdui | — | — | — | 24 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 0 0 | — | — | 33 0 0 | |
| 6 | Mahomdee | 48 0 0 | 72 0 0 | — | 96 0 0 | — | — | — | 36 0 0 | — | — | 48 0 0 | 36 0 0 | — | — | 384 0 0 | |
| 7 | Sultanpore | — | — | — | 171 4 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 36 0 0 | — | — | 207 4 5 | |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly | 6 10 4 | — | — | 96 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 48 0 0 | 5 5 4 | — | 6 0 0 | — | 8 14 3 | 47 3 2 | — | — | 266 1 1 | |
| 9 | Pertabgurh | — | — | — | 192 0 0 | — | 48 0 0 | 24 0 0 | — | — | — | — | 100 0 0 | 48 0 0 | — | 412 0 0 | |
| 10 | Fyzabad | 48 0 0 | — | — | 288 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 48 0 0 | — | 18 0 0 | — | — | — | 72 0 0 | — | 24 0 0 | 506 0 0 | |
| 11 | Gonda | — | — | — | 40 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 40 0 0 | |
| 12 | Baraitch | 28 0 0 | 72 10 3 | — | 172 0 0 | 14 5 0 | 59 8 0 | — | 21 8 0 | 12 0 0 | — | — | 68 5 0 | 28 0 0 | 40 0 0 | 517 3 3 | |
| | Total | 274 10 4 | 324 0 0 | 72 0 0 | 2,833 6 3 | 166 5 0 | 1,025 10 7 | 125 5 4 | 341 0 0 | 234 0 0 | 120 0 0 | 56 14 3 | 686 9 8 | 172 0 0 | 352 0 0 | 6,783 13 5 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. XI.

STATEMENT showing the Loss incurred by HIRED LABOUR for PRISON PURPOSES in the different GAOLS in the PROVINCE of OUDH during the Year 1860.

| Number. | Names of Districts. | 1 Barbers. | 2 Blacksmiths. | 3 Carpenters. | 4 Masons. | 5 Coolies. | 6 Tailors. | 7 Blacksmiths. | 8 Miscellaneous. | 9 Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1 | Lucknow | — | — | — | 5 8 0 | 0 3 0 | — | — | — | 5 11 0 |
| 2 | Durriabad | — | — | — | — | — | 0 11 3 | — | — | 0 11 3 |
| 3 | Oonao | — | — | 0 15 0 | 0 15 0 | — | 6 14 10 | — | 2 5 5 | 10 8 3 |
| 4 | Seetapore | — | — | 1 2 0 | — | — | — | — | 54 15 10 | 56 1 10 |
| 5 | Hurdui | 3 14 0 | — | — | — | — | 8 8 0 | — | 3 11 0 | 16 1 0 |
| 6 | Mahomdee | — | 60 0 0 | — | — | — | 5 11 6 | — | — | 65 11 6 |
| 7 | Sultanpore | 0 1 3 | — | 0 13 0 | — | — | 3 15 0 | 2 9 6 | 62 14 0 | 70 4 9 |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 34 5 7 | 34 5 7 |
| 9 | Pertabgurh | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28 0 0 | 28 0 0 |
| 10 | Fyzabad | — | 9 6 0 | 6 9 0 | 1 10 0 | — | 44 7 0 | — | 10 2 0 | 72 2 0 |
| 11 | Gonda | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | Baraitch | — | 72 0 0 | 3 9 0 | 0 7 0 | — | 0 9 0 | — | 5 1 0 | 81 10 0 |
| | Total | 3 15 3 | 141 6 0 | 13 0 0 | 8 8 0 | 0 3 0 | 70 2 7 | 2 9 6 | 201 6 10 | 441 3 2 |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. XII.

STATEMENT showing the DISBURSEMENT of SUMS drawn by DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS in lieu of CONVICT LABOUR during the Year 1860.

| No. | NAMES OF DISTRICTS. | Balance in Hand on 1st January 1860. | Amount drawn from Treasury during the Year. | TOTAL. | Amount expended during the Year. | Balance in Hand on 31st December 1860. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lucknow | — | — | — | — | — | No Sums were drawn in the Province during the Year by Deputy Commissioner, in lieu of Convict Labour. |
| 2 | Durriabad | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 3 | Oonao | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4 | Seetapore | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 5 | Hurdui | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 6 | Mahomdee | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 7 | Sultanpore | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 9 | Pertabgurh | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 10 | Fyzabad | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 11 | Gonda | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 12 | Baraitch | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Total | — | — | — | — | — | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. XIII.

DETAILED STATEMENT of EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS in TRADES, MANUFACTURES, &c., in the GAOLS of the PROVINCE of OUDH, during the Year 1860.

| No. | NAMES OF DISTRICTS. | Total Average Number of Prisoners, including all Classes, confined in Gaol during the Year 1860. | Prisoners sentenced to Labour. | Without Labour. | | | | | Hospital. | | | Employed on Prison Duties. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Convicted, but not sentenced to Labour. | Civil and Revenue. | Committed to Sessions. | Under Trial. | Total. | Sick in Hospital. | Old, Infirm, Blind, &c. | Total. | Attending Sick. | Repairing Gaol. | Miscellaneous not sanctioned. | Total. | Barbers. | Blacksmiths and Carpenters. | Cooks. | Employed in Godown. | Gardeners. | Grinding Wheat. | Sweepers. | Water Carriers. | Total, including those attending Sick, repairing Gaol, and Miscellaneous. | Per-centage of Servants on the ... |
| 1 | Lucknow | 723·01 | 479·56 | 11·60 | 11·30 | 4·69 | 119·58 | 147·17 | 88·36 | 10·06 | 98·42 | 15·04 | 10·02 | — | 25·06 | 2·06 | 3·00 | 28·98 | 1·04 | — | 50·29 | 7·01 | 6·01 | 123·47 | — |
| 2 | Durriabad | 32·60 | 19·26 | 9·63 | 1·01 | 0·02 | 0·27 | 10·93 | 2·71 | — | 2·71 | — | — | — | — | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·02 | — | 0·05 | — | — | 0·02 | 0·13 | 0·1 |
| 3 | Oonao | 56·90 | 39·98 | 1·76 | 2·04 | 0·54 | 12·30 | 16·64 | 3·90 | — | 3·90 | 0·08 | 0·69 | 0·90 | 0·67 | — | 0·86 | 1·00 | — | — | 0·21 | 0·38 | 0·65 | 13·77 | 0·2 |
| 4 | Seetapore | 119·01 | 95·12 | 4·11 | 0·09 | 4·98 | 14·69 | 23·88 | 10·32 | 1·37 | 11·69 | 1·12 | 39·19 | 2·93 | 43·25 | — | — | 4·52 | 2·00 | 9·55 | 11·67 | — | 1·16 | 72·17 | 10·6 |
| 5 | Hurdui | 70·12 | 44·64 | 1·04 | 0·78 | 2·00 | 18·36 | 22·54 | 2·93 | — | 2·92 | — | 2·00 | 3·00 | 5·00 | — | — | 0·49 | — | — | — | 0·20 | 0·25 | 5·94 | 8·4 |
| 6 | Mahomdee | 64·18 | 39·50 | 0·70 | 1·01 | 0·50 | 22·63 | 24·86 | 2·17 | — | 2·17 | 1·00 | 1·19 | 0·23 | 2·42 | 1·00 | 1·00 | 2·00 | — | 0·50 | — | 1·00 | 1·00 | 8·96 | 13·9 |
| 7 | Sultanpore | 74·95 | 54·62 | 0·78 | 1·84 | 1·61 | 16·10 | 20·33 | 10·21 | — | 10·21 | — | 3·77 | 0·80 | 4·57 | — | — | 3·56 | — | — | 5·30 | — | 1·00 | 14·43 | 4·5 |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly | 66·09 | 35·89 | — | — | 2·04 | 28·16 | 30·20 | 2·18 | 0·22 | 2·40 | 0·1 | 2·45 | 19·05 | 23·40 | 0·13 | — | 0·2 | 0·10 | — | 5·23 | — | 1·30 | 33·06 | 50·0 |
| 9 | Pertabgurh | 66·03 | 41·43 | 3·79 | 2·04 | 5·42 | 18·35 | 24·60 | 8·45 | — | 8·45 | 0·99 | 4·78 | 5·92 | 11·69 | — | — | 3·21 | — | — | 7·34 | — | 1·96 | 24·29 | 0·1 |
| 10 | Fyzabad | 262·09 | 15·31 | 0·04 | 0·08 | 0·04 | 0·80 | 25·31 | 27·54 | — | 27·54 | 1·00 | 40·13 | 1·05 | 5·16 | 1·00 | — | 9·45 | 0·65 | 10·50 | 0·50 | 1·20 | — | 53·92 | 20·2 |
| 11 | Gonda | 72·44 | 27·43 | 19·16 | — | 1·21 | 24·81 | 45·21 | 6·74 | 0·54 | 73·18 | — | 17·97 | — | 17·97 | — | — | 0·92 | — | — | 1·33 | — | — | 20·24 | 27·8 |
| 12 | Baraitch | 111·87 | 78·26 | 2·21 | 1·26 | 0·73 | 29·31 | 33·51 | 8·37 | 0·90 | 9·27 | 1·24 | 3·09 | 0·62 | 4·95 | 0·57 | 1·51 | 3·59 | 0·87 | — | 7·29 | 0·59 | 1·89 | 21·26 | 9·7 |
| | Total | 1,719·29 | 968·1 | 54·84 | 22·27 | 23·29 | 300·37 | 424·31 | 173·81 | 13·09 | 253·51 | 20·57 | 125·29 | 44·40 | 154·08 | 4·78 | 6·40 | 57·95 | 4·68 | 20·6 | 89·16 | 10·39 | 15·26 | 391·45 | 196· |

| No. | NAMES OF DISTRICTS. | Trades and Manufactures. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Binding Books. | Cotton or Wool Spinning. | Grinding Wheat for Private Parties. | Making Baskets. | Making Bricks. | Making Mats. | Making Oil. | Making Paper. | Making Pottery. | Making Rope and String. | Making Shoes. | Making Soap. | Making Tents. | Miscellaneous. | Printing Press. | Weaving Blankets. | Weaving Carpets and Durries. | Weaving Cloth. | Weaving Hair Bags. | Weaving Newar Tape. | Tent or Gunny. | Making Shawls. | Hired Labour Daily Work for Private Parties. | |
| 1 | Lucknow | 10·04 | 34·18 | — | — | — | — | — | 38·87 | 10·01 | 2·00 | — | — | — | — | 38·27 | — | 17·73 | 22·60 | — | 2·04 | 46·45 | — | — | 252·1 |
| 2 | Durriabad | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | Oonao | — | 1·25 | 0·46 | 0·02 | 2·84 | — | — | — | — | — | 0·10 | — | — | 18·96 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27·6 |
| 4 | Seetapore | — | 1·91 | — | 1·50 | 0·55 | — | — | — | — | 4·80 | — | — | — | — | — | 0·81 | — | — | — | — | 2·61 | — | 0·36 | 12·5 |
| 5 | Hurdui | — | — | — | 1·00 | — | 1·64 | — | — | — | — | 14·00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1·92 | — |
| 6 | Mahomdee | — | 2·42 | — | — | — | — | 2·72 | — | — | 4·10 | — | — | — | 19·07 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28·2 |
| 7 | Sultanpore | — | — | — | 7·44 | — | — | 0·59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0·43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | Pertabgurh | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | Fyzabad | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | Gonda | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | Baraitch | 0·37 | 1·42 | 0·13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2·15 | — | — | — | 0·54 | — | — | — | — | 0·53 | 0·04 | — | — | 0·08 | 5·2 |
| | Total | 10·41 | 41·19 | 0·59 | 1·03 | 10·28 | 1·64 | 3·31 | 38·87 | 10·01 | 13·48 | 14·10 | — | — | 38·58 | 38·27 | 0·81 | 17·73 | 22·60 | 0·53 | 2·08 | 49·06 | — | 2·36 | 291·4 |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. XIV.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS who have ESCAPED from GAOL or been RECAPTURED during the Year 1860.

| Division. | Number. | Names of Districts. | Daily Average Number of Prisoners. | Escaped. | Recaptured. | Still at large. | Ratio of Escaped to Strength per Cent. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow | 1 | Lucknow | 723·01 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | |
| | 2 | Durriabad | 32·60 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 3 | Oonao | 56·90 | — | — | — | — | |
| Khyrabad | 4 | Seetapore | 119·01 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 5 | Hurdui | 70·12 | 2 | 2 | — | — | |
| | 6 | Mahomdee | 64·18 | — | — | — | — | |
| Baiswarah | 7 | Sultanpore | 74·95 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 8 | Roy Bareilly | 66·09 | 2 | 2 | — | — | |
| | 9 | Pertabgurh | 66·03 | *1 | 1 | — | — | * Twice escaped and twice recaptured. |
| Baraitch | 10 | Fyzabad | 262·09 | 1 | — | 1 | — | |
| | 11 | Gonda | 72·44 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 12 | Baraitch | 111·87 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | |
| | | Total | 1719·29 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 0·60 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. XV.

NOMINAL ROLL of OFFICERS in charge of the GAOLS in the PROVINCE of OUDH during the Year 1860, with the DATE on which the ANNUAL RETURNS were received by JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS of OUDH.

| Number. | Division. | Commissioner and Superintendent. | Names of Districts. | Names of Officers in charge of the Gaols. | Date of Receipt of Annual Statement. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | First Transmission. | Received back after final Correction of Errors. |
| 1 | Lucknow | Col. Abbott | Lucknow | Mr. R. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. C. Lindsay, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. G. B. Maconochie, Assistant Commissioner. | 28th March | |
| 2 | | | Durriabad | Mr. J. E. Burton, E.A.C.<br>Mr. F. Lincoln, E.A.C.<br>Mr. G. Lang, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. J. W. Wyllie, Assistant Commissioner. | | |
| 3 | | | Oonao | Mr. G. L. Lang, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. E. A. Elliot, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.<br>Mr. H. B. Harrington, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. R. H. Clifford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.<br>Mr. L. W. E. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. J. E. Burton, E.A.C. | | |
| 4 | Khyrabad | Col. Clarke | Seetapore | Mr. F. St. C. Williams, E.A.C.<br>Lieut. H. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. G. L. Lang, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. R. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner. | | |
| 5 | | | Hurdui | Captain Perkins, Deputy Commissioner.<br>Mr. Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, | 13th March | |
| 6 | | | Mahomdee | Mr. W. Glynn, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Lieut. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Ramnarain, Native Doctor. | | |
| 7 | Baiswarah | St. G. Tucker | Sultanpore | Mr. R. M. Collins, E.A.C.<br>Captain J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner.<br>Captain Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner. | 12th April | |
| 8 | | | Roy Bareilly | Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Assistant Commissioner. | | |
| 9 | | | Pertabghur | Mr. P. A. Walker, E.A.C.<br>Captain J. F. MacAndrew, Deputy Commissioner.<br>Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioner. | | |
| 10 | Baraitch | C. Simson | Fyzabad | Captain Shaw, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Lieut. Hewit, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. Haldane, E.A.C.<br>Mr. Knighton, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner. | 13th March | |
| 11 | | | Gonda | Mr. H. G. Ross, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Lieut. J. A. B. Hewitt, Assistant Commissioner. | | |
| 12 | | | Baraitch | Mr. H. Sparks, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. W. C. Wood, Assistant Commissioner.<br>Mr. F. M. Masson, Assistant Commissioner. | | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. XVI.

ABSTRACT showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS that have undergone SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, or otherwise punished for BREACH of GAOL RULES, during the Year 1860.

| Number. | NAMES OF DISTRICTS. | Number of Solitary Cells. | Number of Prisoners placed in Solitary Confinement. | Number of Prisoners punished for Breach of Gaol Rules. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Flogged. | Half died. | Kept in Solitary Confinement. | Otherwise punished. | |
| 1 | Lucknow - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 2 | Durriabad - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | |
| 3 | Oonao - - - | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4 | Seetapore - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 5 | Hurdui - - - | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | |
| 6 | Mahomdee - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 7 | Sultanpore - - - | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly - - | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | |
| 9 | Pertabghur - - | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | |
| 10 | Fyzabad - - - | — | — | 42 | — | — | — | |
| 11 | Gonda - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 12 | Baraitch - - - | — | — | 8 | — | — | 2 | |
| | Total - - | 1 | — | 63 | 1 | — | 2 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

## No. XVII.

STATEMENT of ADMISSIONS and RELEASES of all CLASSES of PRISONERS during the Year 1860.

| Number. | NAMES OF DISTRICTS. | Remaining in Gaol on the 1st January 1860. | Admitted during the Year. | Total. | Released by Acquittal or Appeal. | Released on Payment of Fines or Flogging. | Released on account of Good Conduct. | Released on account of Sickness. | Released by Expiry of Sentence. | Transported or sent out of Province. | Transferred to other Gaols. | Sent to Lunatic Asylum. | Died. | Escaped and not re-captured. | Executed. | Balance remaining in Gaol on the 31st Dec. 1860. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lucknow - | 671 | 2,585 | 3,256 | 1,017 | 449 | 1 | 100 | 600 | 19 | — | 6 | 237 | 1 | 5 | 821 | 3,256 |
| 2 | Durriabad - | 35 | 486 | 521 | 121 | 88 | 1 | — | 161 | — | 113 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | 30 | 521 |
| 3 | Oonao - - | 42 | 608 | 650 | 198 | 177 | 1 | 2 | 103 | 5 | 75 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 83 | 650 |
| 4 | Seetapore - | 51 | 780 | 831 | 176 | 168 | 1 | 5 | 189 | 1 | 71 | — | 6 | — | 2 | 213 | 832 |
| 5 | Hurdui - | 32 | 902 | 934 | 200 | 327 | — | 2 | 135 | 9 | 181 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 76 | 934 |
| 6 | Mahomdee - | 18 | 163 | 181 | — | 7 | — | — | 88 | 8 | 26 | — | 4 | — | 1 | 47 | 181 |
| 7 | Sultanpore - | 72 | 743 | 815 | 273 | 163 | — | 3 | 207 | 13 | 38 | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | 110 | 815 |
| 8 | Roy Bareilly - | 60 | 714 | 774 | 431 | 94 | — | 1 | 67 | 20 | 73 | 1 | 6 | — | 2 | 79 | 774 |
| 9 | Pertabghur - | 25 | 718 | 743 | 240 | 184 | — | — | 116 | 3 | 60 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 137 | 743 |
| 10 | Fyzabad - | 164 | 1,145 | 1,309 | 11 | 90 | 2 | 3 | 800 | 73 | 16 | — | 25 | 1 | 4 | 284 | 1,309 |
| 11 | Gonda - - | 22 | 1,166 | 1,188 | 211 | 624 | 1 | — | 104 | 4 | 157 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 82 | 1,188 |
| 12 | Baraitch - | 142 | 685 | 827 | 299 | 184 | — | 2 | 101 | 14 | 165 | — | 12 | 1 | — | 49 | 827 |
| | Total - | 1,334 | 10,695 | 12,029 | 3,177 | 2,555 | 7 | 118 | 2,671 | 169 | 975 | 14 | 306 | 3 | 24 | 2,011 | 12,029 |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
6th June 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

# APPENDIX I.

## RECORD OF RIGHTS.

1. Though the Summary Settlement recently concluded with the Talookdars has been declared final and perpetual, subject only to revision of assessment, it has, at the same time, been provided that the rights of the under-proprietors, or parties holding an immediate interest in the land between the Talookdar and the Ryot, "shall be maintained as these rights existed in 1855;" and in paragraph 5 of Government letter, No. 2016, of 15th June last, it is explained, "that the only way in which the under-proprietors can be protected is by limiting the demands of the Talookdars against such persons during this Settlement to the amount fixed by Government as the basis of its own revenue demand."

2. The rule on which we must take our stand for determining the amount payable to the Talookdar by the under-proprietors, or persons holding an intermediate interest between him and the Ryot, is to maintain the rights they were found possessed of in 1855, or just before the annexation of the province, and no others; or we shall be in part repeating the errors of 1857, and reviving extinct rights, as much to the disgust of the intermediate holders in possession as of the Talookdars. Rights conceded by the Talookdars subsequent to the above date will, however, it is almost necessary to observe, be maintained. It would be better, indeed, to take the status quo in the Fuslee years 1262–63, corresponding with the English years 1854–55, as the basis for the determination of these rights, because a general settlement of the land revenue of Oudh was made during those years, and at the same time arrangements were entered into between the Talookdars and the intermediate holders, which are known to have been favourable to the latter, as regards the recognition of their rights; it having been the object of the Talookdars, who were then nearly all in a state of chronic rebellion against the Government, to conciliate them and command their services in the field. The terms, then concluded, gave satisfaction to the under-proprietors, who, in disputed cases, appeal to them now; and they have formed the basis on which pottahs have been given for the past two years. Both parties will cheerfully abide by them now, and they should be adhered to with such deviations only as circumstances in any case may render necessary. These will be adverted to hereafter.

3. But the Chief Commissioner does not on this account propose to depart from the fundamental principle of the land revenue system of India, that the Government is entitled to a certain portion of the produce of the soil. This right is not the less exercised because Government, for its own convenience, fixes its demand at a proportion of the rental payable by the tillers of the soil, and not of the gross produce of the land, which cannot be conveniently ascertained, and the Chief Commissioner therefore insists on the right of Government to take its share of half (the proportion to which it has limited itself) of the gross rental of the land.

4. If the other course were adopted,—if it were resolved first to determine the proportion of the rental payable by the intermediate holders to the Talookdar, and to regard so much only as the available assets from which the Government demand (restricted to half) is to be taken,—or, in brief, if the limited demand of Government is to depend on the rental receivable by the Talookdar, there will be a great and useless sacrifice of revenue, as the sequel will show. This grave objection would not be remedied by taking a larger proportion than 50 per cent. of the rental received by the Talookdar for the Government demand, for no fixed proportion of this sum would be applicable to all villages alike. In some villages intermediate holders intercept much, in others little, and in some no part at all, of the rental; and therefore the Government demand, tested by this standard, would often appear to exceed the proportion of half assets. Such an appearance of excess, it is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, in the highest degree desirable to avoid, for the principle that half assets constitute the Government demand has come to be so thoroughly known and appreciated by all classes, who regard it as a sort of pledge given by the Government, that it is of the greatest importance to preserve it from all appearance even of violation. It is a principle, too, conformable to the theory of the Native system, according to which 45 per cent. of the rental was left to the Talookdars and under-proprietors. At the same time they thoroughly recognize the right of the Government to half the gross rental, and admit its claim as paramount to every other.

5. From the very first (vide paragraph 14 of Circular No. 52, dated 12th April 1859,) the Chief Commissioner has given the Talookdars to understand that, where the under-proprietors have enjoyed a share of the profits, their income cannot be double the Government jumma. They fully acknowledge the force of this rule, which has been in practice for nearly two years; and own that the liability to satisfy the just claims of the intermediate holders is on them, and not on the Government.

6. The Supreme Government has determined that the broad principle above enunciated, that it is entitled to 50 per cent. of the gross rental of the land, shall be kept steadily in view. It may sometimes be a consequence of adhering to it that the share of the rental of a village left to the Talookdars, after deducting the Government demand, is very trifling, because numerous intermediate holders intercept the greater part; but the Government is not therefore called upon to surrender any portion of its legitimate demand in favour of the Talookdar, for he will make up the deficit from other villages, in which few or no intermediate holders are to be met with, and from the scope afforded for improvement of his property, by bringing the waste and abandoned lands under cultivation.

7. Instances have, indeed, been brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice, where the intermediate holders have never paid the Talookdar more, and sometimes not so much, as the present Government demand; and the cause is, not that the demand is high, but because, being of an

independent and turbulent character, and of the same family as the Talookdar, who is really no more than "primus inter pares," they have merely paid the revenue through him. (The Chief Commissioner in these remarks has more particularly in view the Birhur and Kapradah Talookahs.)

8. Where then such intermediate holders are found to have never paid more than the Government demand, which may be fixed at settlement, on an estimate of the gross rental, the Talookdar can be permitted to take that much only from them, plus 5 per cent. If more than this is required to give the Talookdar a fair compensation, it may be provided from the Government share. But cases of this kind must be considered special and exceptional, and the reasons for admitting them must be fully explained in the Settlement Record, and reported for sanction. In considering the question of granting such allowance, regard must be had to the aggregate profits derived by a Talookdar from his Talookah; for, as previously explained, these, though nil on a particular village, may be fully adequate on the whole estate.

9. The same course will be followed if the intermediate holders are found to have paid *less* than the Government revenue; and instances of this kind do occur in the Fyzabad district. But they will be compelled to pay him henceforth the full demand which he has to render to the Government, plus 5 per cent. The claim of these intermediate proprietors to continue to pay at the former rate, and thus enjoy more than 50 per cent. of the rental, is quite preposterous, for if the Talookdars were altogether set aside, and they were admitted to direct engagements with the Government, it would abate not one jot of its legitimate demand in their favour; and this is what actually came to pass in 1856, without any objection being raised by them. They can then have no possible ground of complaint if they are now made to pay through the Talookdar what they would have to pay to Government if there were no Talookdar at all. Their possession of the village lands remains unaffected by this arrangement, and it would be absurd to make them great pecuniary gainers at the cost of Government, by maintaining their subordination to the Talookdar.

10. It is true, such villages ought never to have been settled with the Talookdar, as he really was no more than a mere Sudder Malgoozar; but he cannot now be deprived of the right of engaging for them *against his will.* If, however, he does not care to retain them on the terms above explained, he is at liberty to resign them.

11. It has been explained that only the subordinate rights existing in 1855, or subsequently conceded, are now to be recognized and recorded. If, then, those persons who once held an intermediate interest in the land between the Talookdar and the Ryot are found to have been reduced, prior to annexation, to the position of mere cultivators, they will not be raised from it now. The Chief Commissioner thinks it will be usually found that in a village settled with a Talookdar, but occupied by a ci-devant proprietary community, the head men of each Thoke or Puttee (sub-divisions of a village) have enjoyed certain rights and advantages in consideration of their being representatives of the former independent body, and of managing the village for the Talookdar. These rights they most likely enjoy in the form of a low rate on their seer land, or some beegahs held at low rent; and other members of the brotherhood in occupation of the village lands may have been admitted to a share in them. For instance, one of these intermediate holders, instead of paying the Talookdar 150 rupees for the land he holds as seer, which is the amount that would be due at ordinary village rates, pays 50 rupees only. That sum will, to speak in a broad sense, be recorded at the Settlement as the amount payable by him and his co-sharers for their seer lands to the Talookdar. They will thus enjoy 100 rupees of the rental as their intermediate interest. For the other lands, which they hold on the same terms as nonproprietary cultivators, they will pay at the same rate as the latter do. The total amount payable by each man will then be recorded in a specific sum for his entire holding. There may be few or many of these intermediate holders, according as the former proprietary communities are found in different degrees of vitality. But other village occupants, though members of the same brotherhood, if they had ceased, before annexation, to enjoy any similar rights or advantages, will not be admitted to any now.

12. The Chief Commissioner has reason to believe that most members of the brotherhood resident in the villages in 1264 Fuslee were in possession of their rights; and that those who then came forward to claim lost rights, had been absent from their villages for years. But many of these latter, and many disbanded Sepoys, will now be found in the position of mere cultivators, and such will continue to hold their land at the ordinary village rates.

13. It will be understood that the broad rule in paragraph 13 is open to many exceptions; and that the amount payable by the intermediate holder will often have to be determined with reference to other considerations. If his seer holding has been much augmented since 1262–63 Fuslee, he will be justly liable to enhanced payment. The value of the land may have much altered since that time. If it has been increased by the enterprize of the Talookdar, the payment of the intermediate holder should be proportionately raised. If by his own enterprize, then he will enjoy the full benefit of it. Or, the value of the land may have depreciated, in which case re-adjustment of the amount payable by the intermediate holder will be necessary. Very often the pay of soldiers was given in the form of a reduction on the rent of the village that furnished them. In that case the rent will be liable to enhancement.

14. The heads of the former proprietary body may have held an uninterrupted lease of the entire village ("held it pukka," as the phrase is). Paragraphs 7 to 9 treat of such cases. Those only admitted to a share in the profits arising out of such a lease will be recorded as participating in its advantages. Leases of this kind must be distinguished from mere casual farming leases (Moostagerie) at varying terms. Neither the terms of such a lease current at annexation, nor the lease itself, will necessarily be held binding at this settlement.

15. By paragraph 4 of the Government letter, quoted above, the control of the waste lands within the area of each village on his estate rests with the Talookdar; unless usage has clearly

given the liberty of reclamation to the under proprietors. All extensive tracts of jungle have been marked off, and separately disposed of by Government.

16. It is impossible to foresee all the questions of detail that may arise in the course of this settlement. When the Deputy Commissioner thinks they are not provided for by the general rules laid down, he will refer them. The distribution of Pottahs rendered compulsory on all the Talookdars by the Chief Commissioner's Circulars, No. 79 of 26th May 1859, and No. 51 of 6th April 1859, will have greatly smoothed the way to a settlement of the rights of the intermediate holders, and the insight which the Deputy Commissioners have acquired into the relations between Talookdars, and intermediate holders, while deciding the many disputes which have arisen out of the grant of Pottahs, will facilitate their dealing with any complicated cases that may present themselves.

17. On the subject of Birt tenures, which in a few districts constitute a peculiar form of intermediate interest in the land, the Chief Commissioner offers the following remarks:—

18. Birts were given for whole Mouzahs, or patches of land in Mouzahs; the latter will be first adverted to.

19. These tenures, when granted by the Talookdar for money received, will be maintained as representing the proprietary rights of the Birteeas, who by purchase have acquired the position of intermediate holders, and as constituting the portion of the profits left them by the Talookdar. But if given by Teecadars to whom the Talookdar may have leased the village, the tenures will not be entitled to be maintained, because Teecadars had no authority to grant such rights. Birts given by the original Zemindars, before the village was incorporated in the Talookah, will be upheld, unless the Talookdar resumed them prior to 1262-63 F.S.

20. Those Birts conferred by favour, or "Ryaytte Birts," as they are styled, in contradistinction to the former or Bai Birts, are not Birts in their essential characteristics, but are identical with the rent-free grants made by the Talookdars, and therefore liable to resumption by them at regular settlement, when the Government will take its full share of the rental, as has already been explained in paragraph 14. of the Maafee Rules.

21. Birts of entire Mouzahs are very common in Gondah and Goruckpore. They originated in purchases from needy Talookdars, and sometimes in clearing leases of jungle land. In the Ootrowla and Bubnee pergunnahs of the Gondah district, the Birteeas had been in many instances, admitted to direct engagements with the Native Government for years previous to annexation, and of course were settled with them, and should have been at the late summary settlement, on the principle that we are not bound to restore to Talookdars what they had lost before our rule commenced.

22. In others, the Birteeas held under the Talookdar on the terms of their Birt Pottahs. These generally were, that 10 per cent. or dyhuk, as it was called, on the amount of the Pottahs, should be returned to them; that while they held on their Pottahs the entire control of the village rested with them; and if they threw them up, rather than accept enhanced terms, they were entitled to 10 per cent. on the collections. Sometimes the Birteea's proprietary profits were shown in holding a portion of the area "Nankar."

23. In other instances, the Birteeas had been stripped of every vestige of proprietary right, for embarrassed Talookdars would sell the Birt of a village several times over, and nothing was more common than to see several claimants to the Birt of a village, each with his Pottah in correct form.

24. Where the Birteea has lost possession, there is no more to be said. We are not to restore it to him. But the Chief Commissioner is clearly of opinion, that the Birteeas who were found in direct engagement with the State at annexation, or who have uninterruptedly held whole villages on the terms of their Pottahs under the Talookdars, must be maintained in the full enjoyment of their rights in subordination to the Talookdars. It is no argument that the Talookdar may not realize more than 10 per cent. above the Government demand; such Birt tenures must be considered an intermediate interest between the Talookdar and the Ryot, and, as such, entitled to be maintained.

25. The meaning of the term "Birt" is a "cession." It was the purchase of the proprietary rights subordinate to the Talookdar, on certain conditions as to payment of rent, which were held to be binding, though, undoubtedly, often violated by superior power. In Gorruckpore, the Birteeas were generally admitted to direct engagements, though charged with a Malikana of 20 per cent. to the Tolookdar. Here we must deal with the superior party.

26. Instructions are also required regarding the treatment of Shunkullup at settlement. Some Shunkullup is of much the same nature as Birt, and therefore will be governed by the same rules. But it differs so far from "Bai Birt," that is, a condition of the former tenure, that the Talookdar can redeem it at any time by repaying the purchase money. The option of availing himself of this condition should be afforded him at settlement. Other "Shunkullup," that which is styled Kooshurst, and usually given to Brahmins and Pundits, is a pure Macfee tenure given by the Talookdar; and will be treated like other rent-free grants by Talookdars.

27. The above observations refer to villages settled with Talookdars. With regard to Zemindars, and all other parties, not being Talookdars, with whom the Summary Settlement has been made, the orders of Government, No. 6268. of 18th October, are, that the late Chief Commissioner's Circular, No. 31. of 28th January 1859, (which declared the settlement with these parties also final and irrevocable,) "must not be strictly enforced; and that opportunity "must be allowed at the regular settlement to all disappointed claimants to bring forward their "claims; and all such claims must be heard and disposed of in the usual manner." These instructions are too clear to need comment. All who are not Talookdars will be known by their not having received Sunnuds. To all lands held by such persons claims must be

heard, whether they were brought forward at the late settlement or not, for many had not the opportunity of appearing then. Regarding claims resting on mortgages, detailed instructions have already been given. All other claims will come under the provisions of Clause 12. Section I. of Act XIV. of 1859, prescribing 12 years as the period of limitation to suits for rights in land, to be computed back from the date of settlement of the village in 1858-59, if the claim was made then; and, if not, from any subsequent date on which it was preferred, up to the time the cause of action arose, which will be the date of dispossession. Possession given at the settlement in 1264 Fuslee will not bar adverse claims, for that was but a summary settlement; nor will it be allowed to extend the period of limitation. This rule will apply to all claims to land, whether to whole villages, or fractional interests or specific portions (Puttees).

28. Decisions passed prior to the mutiny on the civil side of the Revenue Courts, in suits arising out of claims of equal interests to rights in land, will be respected at regular settlement, if they had been upheld on appeal by a Commissioner, but not otherwise, if now objected to; in which case the decision is open to review, as it is a reasonable inference that the decisions of a Deputy Commissioner would have been appealed but for the breaking out of the mutiny, and might have been reversed.

29. The Chief Commissioner has determined to make no distinction in the records between cultivators at fixed rates and cultivators at will. Abstractedly viewed, he considers that to give a title of permanent occupancy at an unvarying rent to the tiller of the soil is an invasion of the rights of property, and a clog on enterprise and improvement. It must be shown that nothing less will suffice to guard the ryot from exaction to justify such a measure. There is not the slightest possibility of this result happening in Oudh, consequently the measure is utterly unsuited to the province. In three-fourths of Oudh there is a deficiency of cultivators. They are so valuable that no landlord would seek to dispossess a good one, and a bad one he should be free to get rid of. Even in those parts where the population is more abundant, no symptom that the cultivator needs protection has been manifested. The question has not been stirred by the cultivators themselves. To create an element of present discord, in order to provide against a contingency that cannot possibly occur for the next 30 years throughout three parts of the province, or for seven or eight years to come, at least, in the remaining fourth, would demonstrate a wanton spirit of meddling. The abandoned and waste lands of Oudh will furnish occupation to any number of cultivators for many years to come; and if increase of population in the already thickly populated districts of the south-east of Oudh should eventually have the effect of driving cultivators across the Gogra, it would be the greatest benefit that could be conferred in the province. It may further be observed, that the extension of the system of granting Pottahs down to every one who holds land of another, which the Chief Commissioner has directed, will afford ample protection to every cultivator.

30. For villages held by Zemindars, or independent proprietary communities in direct engagement with the government, Khewuts will be prepared in the manner prescribed in directions for settlement officers. They are not required for Talookdary villages, as the Khuteonees will show the rights and liabilities of the intermediate holders.

31. The rights of intermediate holders, &c., having been determined under the instructions above given, they should be recorded in the Wagib-ool-urz, which should be prepared in accordance with the rules given in paragraph 167 of the Directions to Settlement Officers.

# APPENDIX J.

## No. I.—RECEIPTS.

| No. | Specifications. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| I. | Land Revenue, &c. 1. Land Revenue | 1,02,56,862 | 1,04,82,120 |
| | 2. Sayer | 2,88,518 | 1,17,261 |
| | 3. Abkaree | 6,88,712 | 7,46,135 |
| II. | Assessed Taxes 1. Income Tax | - - - | 1,25,999 |
| | 2. Tobacco Licence. | — | — |
| | 3. Duty on Arts, Trades, &c. | 3,02,062 | 7,73,646 |
| III. | Customs | 110 | 42 |
| IV. | Salt | 3,15,022 | 4,794 |
| V. | Opium | 19,672 | 46,488 |
| VI. | Stamps | 1,43,694 | 2,03,563 |
| VII. | Post Offices | 1,30,142 | 1,26,292 |
| VIII. | Electric Telegraph | 6,430 | 10,087 |
| IX. | Law and Justice | 1,81,689 | 2,07,934 |
| X. | Police | - - - | 2,61,815 |
| XI. | Mint. | — | — |
| XII. | Marine | — | — |
| XIII. | Public Works | 46,161 | 45,496 |
| XIV. | Tributes, &c. | — | — |
| XV. | Miscellaneous, Civil | 46,68,584 | 13,35,223 |
| | ,, Military | 2,02,420 | |
| XVI. | Public Debt | 82,53,316 | 46,14,075 |
| XVII. | Adjusted Receipts on account of other Governments | 4,22,714 | 58,928 |
| XVIII. | Remittances from other Governments | 1,89,41,285 | 1,41,82,211 |
| | Total | 4,48,67,393 | 3,33,62,109 |

# APPENDIX J.

## No. II.—DISBURSEMENTS.

| No. | SPECIFICATIONS. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| A. | Allowances, refunds, and drawbacks | 98,633 | 43,845 |
| B. | Charges against income. | — | — |
| I. | REVENUE DEPARTMENT | | |
| 1. | Land revenue | 9,33,838 | 10,68,841 |
| 2. | Assessed taxes | 477 | 14,647 |
| 3. | Customs. | — | — |
| 4. | Salt | 12,177 | — |
| 5. | Opium | — | 5,592 |
| 6. | Stamp | 4,625 | 12,205 |
| 7. | Post office | 1,19,156 | 90,279 |
| 8. | Electric telegraph | 11,168 | 3,427 |
| 9. | Superannuation pension | 9,179 | 9,225 |
| 10. | Miscellaneous | 11,15,252 | 7,08,311 |
| | Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements | 12,82,457 | 8,18,934 |
| E. | CIVIL SERVICE. | | |
| I. | Public works | 16,85,249 | 22,37,023 |
| II. | Salaries and expenses of public department | 2,69,671 | 2,98,621 |
| III. | Law and justice | 6,32,970 | 5,95,518 |
| IV. | Police | 28,04,516 | 14,68,141 |
| V. | Education, science, and art | 1,643 | 2,443 |
| VI. | Political agencies and other foreign services | — | 19,310 |
| VII. | Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes | 28,920 | 40,165 |
| VIII. | Marine | 9,509 | 1,415 |
| IX. | Miscellaneous | 53,995 | 37,240 |
| X. | Civil contingencies | 2,326 | 5,118 |
| F. | Public debt | 1,00,37,113 | 72,95,053 |
| G. | Adjusted charges on account of other Governments | 5,75,894 | 2,45,981 |
| H. | Remittances to other Governments | 2,34,87,935 | 1,65,14,481 |
| | Total | 4,31,76,703 | 3,33,07,917 |

# APPENDIX K.

## STATEMENT of Cases tried by Honorary Assistant Commissioners.

| NAME of TALOOKDAR. | No. of Criminal Cases decided. | No. of Revenue Cases decided. | Total No. of Cases decided. | Number of Decisions. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Appealed. | | Confirmed. | | Reversed. | |
| | | | | Revenue. | Criminal. | Revenue. | Criminal. | Revenue. | Criminal |
| Raja Cashee Persaud | 30 | 6 | 36 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Raja Furzund Alli Khan | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fuzzul Russool | 7 | 10 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chowdry Hushmut Ally | 12 | 15 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maharaja Maun Sing | 63 | 411 | 474 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | — |
| Rae Ibrahim Bullee | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kazee Surfraz Ally | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hakim Kurm Ally | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shumshere Bahadur | 39 | 31 | 70 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Thakoor Goonasee Sing | — | 26 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mirza Agha Jan | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mirza Ahmed Beg | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Raja Hurdeo Bux | 26 | 8 | 34 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Chowdry Mahomed Ushruff | 28 | 18 | 46 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — |
| Thakoor Dal Sing | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Captain J. Hearsey | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Major A. P. Orr | 2 | 17 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Captain W. Bunbury | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lal Shunkur Bux | 17 | 26 | 43 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Raja Dieg Bijye Sing | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chowdree Surfraz Ahmed | — | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Baboo Dukhi Narinjiee Mookerjee | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Raja Madho Sing | 41 | 58 | 99 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Raja Jughal Sing | 32 | 68 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Raja Madho Pertab Sing | — | 38 | 38 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Raja Roostum Shah | 21 | 63 | 84 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Baboo Surubjeet Sing | 8 | 11 | 19 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Raja Hunwunt Sing | 5 | 43 | 48 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Dewan Hurnungul Sing | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meer Bakur Hoossein | 24 | 64 | 88 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | — |
| Maharaja of Bulrampore | 27 | 27 | 54 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Bikurma Sing | 19 | 349 | 368 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 14 | — |
| Total | 394 | 1,320 | 1,714 | 63 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 3 | — |

# APPENDIX. K*.

## ADDRESS OF THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDH TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

MY LORD,—We offer thanks first to the merciful and gracious God, the protector of the world and all that dwell therein, who, after causing the evil days to pass, has bestowed on us days of peace. This world (and all that it contains) is a garden created for the enjoyment of God himself the physician. Whenever cruel rulers waste it, like the summer sun, by their fierceness, and strip it of its flowers and leaves, then He, through some of his chosen agents, orders the rain of mercy and compassion, and makes it green and fresh. Afterwards he regards with fond interest the handiwork, and makes his chosen agents beloved and respected throughout the world. This has been exemplified in the troublous times recently gone by, in which, after innumerable calamities had been inflicted by violent and savage rulers, increased honour and renown came to our chosen Queen, who rides upon the Heavens, (may her empire and power endure!) and to your Excellency, her representative and our Lord, dear to the hearts of all.

In truth, your Excellency has gained elevated rank and the love of all, and we have obtained an opportunity of showing our gratitude, and offering our praises to you.

My Lord, we not only thank your Excellency for this, that for our benefit, and for the sake of pleasing God, you extinguished your anger and displeasure with compassion and mercy, and justly issued, in succession, advantageous orders and beneficial circulars; but we are especially grateful for this, that you came in person to Allahabad to issue these orders, and to see to their faithful execution at all times. For the purpose of carrying out the above measures, you selected officers whose appointment was efficacious in every respect, and advantageous to the people. My Lord, that physician alone can attain his object in whose laboratory there are men who can judge of each disease.

At that time, in one direction, the pile of the fire of the rebellion blazed high, and consumed the plain of the citizens. On the other side, the storm of the water of the swords of the troops of the Commander-in-Chief, coming in waves to extinguish the fire, turned the whole kingdom into chaos. In that time of struggle, the poor people, struck with infatuation, could not protect themselves, but, like animals in a forest burning all round them, and neither able to fly nor to remain, were overwhelmed in destruction.

Praised be the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery, and his assistants, Colonel Barrow and Colonel Bruce, for their wisdom and prudence. These men, in the critical time, drew the reins of the horse of anger, and spread the carpet of counsel and friendship. As a good physician first expels from the body of the patient the disturbing cause which endangers his life, and then applies remedies, so the above officer removed the evil counsellors and godless from among the people, through whose influence they were blinded, and unable to distinguish friends from foes, and by the help of his assistants above-named began to give hope to us, half dead through fear. This was the first stage of order and peace.

To give hope to the patients, a proclamation, offering protection of life and property to all who should timely surrender and yield submission to the British Government, was issued. This was a cause of confidence; and had such effect, that great and small, being saved from the disease of infatuation, were restored to their former state.

My Lord, in former times, on such occasions, it was considered right to subdue the people by severe measures. But in truth God has placed a ruler over his subjects to be a father and mother to his creatures; and as it has been made incumbent on the ruler to protect the people, so it is lawful for him, in return for that protection, to levy a revenue from them. But it is not proper for the father to withdraw his affection from his infatuated children, and cast them into a sea of displeasure. It is rather incumbent on him to bear all patiently, and to try by all means to support them. It was thus that, on the departure of Mr. R. Montgomery, your Excellency, through the excellent appointment of Mr. Wingfield, completed all the arrangements which had been left unfinished, and fulfilled the duties of Her Majesty the Queen, who rides on the Heavens, (may her Empire and power endure!) and the duties of your Excellency's office, whereby you acquired a distinguished name among the wise. We sincerely thank you for the adoption of these measures, the beneficial effects of which were such as we had read of only in history. But although these measures gave assurance of safety to all, yet it must be remembered that they would not have removed the uneasiness and the ruin which the administration of 1856 had caused, had not your Excellency held out assurance, through Mr. Wingfield, that the rights which they had enjoyed for 800 years, but which were then in abeyance, would be confirmed to them in perpetuity, on a new and secure basis.

My Lord, as Natives of Hindostan, we do not consider our houses our own if the land on which they stand does not belong to us in perpetual right, and we do not look upon the people of the houses as our own, if we have no control over them. Nothing so much as this could give vigour to our mind, and induce us to offer up prayers to the Almighty for the prosperity of the British Government. In following the course they did on these two points, the object of your Excellency's agents above-named, was not only to consult our happiness, but also to strengthen the ties of affection which subsist between us and the British Government, and have given stability to our state.

My Lord, a country may be conquered and a house may be founded by the sword, but the history of centuries proves that the perpetual stability of that house depends on the love of the people. The present assembly may believe that the work of the sword is to divide, not to unite.

Wise men consider that the basis of empire is strengthened by the ties of affection. Actuated by this consideration, the Emperor Joollaloodeen Mahomed Akbur, of the house of Timour, followed that course. But it was left incomplete, in order to display the fame of Her Majesty the Queen, who rides on the Heavens, and your Excellency, her Viceroy, who has re-established the English power over all India, and especially in Oudh, on this foundation, and left a good example to future Sovereigns.

We cannot indeed complain that the former Police, Judicial, and Revenue arrangements were not good; but we can undoubtedly say that the alterations made by your Excellency in these arrangements have proved highly beneficial to the people, and have fulfilled the designs of the people of former times. And you have shown that the Queen of England is not the Sovereign of the English only, but is considered by the natives of Hindostan as God's Vicegerent.

We shall specify a few of these:—

1st.—There is the Talookdaree Settlement, which has not only contributed to remove the fears of the people, but re-established peace, which is only a drop in the ocean of its good effects. On careful observation it will be found that the signs of the contentment of the people, such as the establishment of bazaars and gardens, the erection of houses, and the excavation of tanks and wells, were fewer under the former Settlement with the Zemindars than in the thirty-three mouths of the experiments of the present Settlement. The cause is, that the former petty Zemindars were not able to spend thousands of rupees on such works, and their income was sufficient only for their maintenance and the costs of suits which they used to bring against each other. By the present arrangements, on the contrary, the Zemindars live in the enjoyment of their petty rights, which are fixed by their respective Talookdars, and have no cause to incur any expense, while the Talookdars on their part are bent on improving their estates, by the construction of works from the profits of their property.

2nd.—The new arrangements which have been made in the Police Department, through Colonel Bruce and other officers, have not only protected the life and property of the people from the hands of thieves and robbers, but also put an instant stop to bribery. O just Ruler! life and property may truly be said to be safe when a man enjoys them without any one's interference.

3rd.—By the arrangements made in the Judicial Department, every poor Ryot, without incurring expense, without undergoing the trouble of resorting to a Court at a distant place, and without the intervention of the Amlah, can get his case decided by his own Talookdar, who understands his affairs.

My Lord, in confirming the aforesaid arrangements, your Excellency has not only established a claim to our lasting gratitude, but has, beyond doubt, furthered the ends of justice.

The territory of Oudh, in freshness and beauty, was beyond comparison with any garden. But for a time, being filled with wild and ravenous beasts, it became a fearful desert. Thanks! a hundred times thanks! to your Excellency, the kind and the generous. We are grateful also to the officers by whose unremitting exertions this thorny forest has become the envy of the garden. This place your Excellency saw with astonishment on the 26th October 1859, when you held a general Durbar at Lucknow. We shall never forget the remarkable day when your Excellency as Viceroy, surrounded by the Civil and Military Officers, received us, the representatives of the people of Oudh, in Durbar.

Your countenance then glowed with affection for the people of Oudh. Blessed! Blessed! Blessed! be our beloved Queen, who rides on the Heavens. Blessed be the day and the moment when our Viceroy restored to us those rights which we have enjoyed from time immemorial, but of which we were for a while deprived; and when you thus fulfilled the will of the Almighty, who is full of mercy and love for His creatures, and when you conferred on us Khilluts, and Jagheers, and Titles, which will descend as signs to our posterity. These presents not only displayed the unbounded generosity of your heart, but made every one desirous of rendering services to the British Government.

In concluding our Address, we fervently pray Almighty God to continue to maintain over us the protection of Her Majesty and your Excellency, and to dispose the hearts of us and of our descendants to pray, and our tongues to praise, because we can give no other return for all these favors.

## HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY.

TALOOKDARS OF OUDH.—I receive your Address with much pleasure.

I am glad to acknowledge the spirit of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the Government, which pervades it.

I am glad too that you have chosen to present it to me here, in the Capital of British India, amongst a community of your fellow subjects, to whom you and your province are as yet but little known, and in the presence of the Chief Officers of the State assembled to receive you.

You have referred to various incidents in the recent history of Oudh. That history has, indeed, been an eventful one.

Six years ago Oudh was the worst governed country in India. Nowhere were life and property more insecure, or oppression and violence more flagrant.

Two years elapsed, in the course of which Oudh came under British rule, but mutiny and rebellion soon reached the new province, and raged in every corner of it.

Two years more, and rebellion had been crushed and peace restored. Sharp punishment swept the guiltiest from amongst you, but mercy remained for those who made submission, an favor for those who were cordial in their allegiance.

CHAP. XIV. Oudh.

Again two years, and prosperity has followed so closely upon peace, that there is now no part of Hindostan more flourishing, or more full of promise for the future. The ancient system of land tenure has been restored, but has been placed upon a new and clear foundation. The preservation of the great families of the soil has been encouraged and facilitated. The rights of the humbler occupants have been protected. Garrisons have been reduced; Police diminished. The country is so tranquil, that an English child might travel from one end of it to the other in safety; so thriving, that its people have been the most prompt and liberal of all the Natives of India in responding to the cry of their famishing brethren of the North West. Whilst you, who are now the independent Magistracy of your province, have already become, although you are the newest of the Queen's Indian subjects, the foremost of them in the practice of self-government; and in enforcing, by your example and authority, an intelligent reverence for law and order.

Such are some of the chief changes, briefly told, which have passed over your country in the last few years; and they present lessons which it behoves you—and not you alone, but your fellow-countrymen of all India—to lay to heart.

You have seen it proved before your eyes that there is no section, or race, or multitude of you, which can hope to brave the power of the English Government with impunity.

You have seen that those who resist or cross that Government it is sure and swift to punish, although, justice satisfied, it is eager to forgive and to forget.

You have seen that those who serve it earnestly it is never forgetful to reward.

And you have seen,—and you are yourselves the evidence of this,—that it is its wish and purpose to seek out amongst you the Chiefs and great Landholders of India, those in whom it may safely repose its confidence, and, having found them, to place power and influence freely in their hands, and to uphold them to the respect of their fellow subjects of every class.

Impress these lessons upon those around you. Teach them to your children. And if you desire, as to-day you have told me that you do desire, to show your gratitude for the treatment which you have received, let it be your care, one and all, each in his sphere, to do all that in you lies to make certain that by no act or example of yours shall the Government which has confided in you be exposed to the reproach of having misplaced its confidence, or the gentry of India be taunted with having proved unworthy of their trust. To secure this, you have only to continue steadfast, as you have hitherto been, in the honest and zealous exercise of the powers which have been given to you. If difficulties or perplexities should meet you, have recourse to the Chief Commissioner of your province for guidance. You will find him as you have found his predecessors, Sir Robert Montgomery and Mr. Wingfield, your best adviser and your truest friend.

I am glad to see that you appreciate at their value the services which those distinguished officers, and others associated with them, have rendered to your country.

Talookdars, it is uncertain whether I shall ever set foot in Oudh again. Perhaps not. But though I may now be speaking to you face to face for the last time, the interest which I feel in the prosperity of your country will never cease. It is a deep interest, and it will be a lasting one, not only because the prosperity of Oudh involves the happiness of seven millions of people, who became subjects of the Queen of England by circumstances which made an anxious care for their well-being one of the most solemn duties that ever fell upon a Governor-General of India, but also because the continued success of England's Government, as it is now administered in Oudh, will be a standing proof, that, in spite of bygone animosities, and of the broadest differences of race, religion, and social usage, a generous and trustful rule is the surest way to make a loyal and dutiful people.

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# APPENDIX L.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN of HER MAJESTY'S EUROPEAN and NATIVE TROOPS stationed in the PROVINCE of OUDH.

| CORPS. | European Officers. | Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. | Veterinary Surgeons. | European Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File. | Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File. | STATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Divisional and Brigade Staff | 32 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| 2nd (The Queen's) Dragoon Gds. | 36 | 3 | 1 | 644 | — | Lucknow. |
| 2-11 Royal Artillery | 4 | 1 | 1 | 204 | — | ,, |
| Head-Qrs. 11th Brigade Royal Art. | 4 | 1 | — | 6 | — | ,, |
| 3-1 Bengal Artillery | 6 | 1 | — | 74 | 85 | ,, |
| 1-6 Ditto, ditto | 5 | 1 | — | 73 | — | ,, |
| 1-23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 33 | 3 | — | 1,095 | — | ,, |
| Her Majesty's 4th Europeans | 18 | 2 | — | 200 | — | ,, |
| ,, 16th Irreg. Cavalry | 2 | 1 | — | — | 456 | ,, |
| ,, Meerut Levy | 6 | 1 | — | — | 679 | ,, |
| 1-11 Royal Artillery | 3 | 1 | — | 192 | — | Fyzabad. |
| Her Majesty's 34th Regiment | 21 | 3 | — | 912 | — | ,, |
| Wing 1st Hodson's Horse | 4 | 1 | — | — | 230 | ,, |
| ,, 9th Punjab Infantry | 3 | 1 | — | — | 373 | ,, |
| 6-14 Royal Artillery | 4 | 1 | 1 | 199 | — | RoyBareilly. |
| R. Wing, Her Majesty's 48th Reg. | 8 | 1 | — | 370 | — | ,, |
| Wing, 1st Hodson's Horse | 2 | — | — | — | 208 | ,, |
| ,, 9th Punjab Infantry | 1 | — | — | — | 347 | ,, |
| 3-11 Royal Artillery | 2 | — | — | 191 | — | Seetapore. |
| Wing, 48th Regiment | 18 | 3 | — | 414 | — | ,, |
| 32nd Regiment Native Infantry | 7 | 1 | — | 1 | 647 | ,, |
| 8th Irregular Cavalry | 3 | 1 | — | — | 468 | ,, |
| 2nd Hodson's Horse | 5 | 1 | — | — | 489 | Gonda. |
| 1-13 Light Infantry | 39 | 2 | — | 982 | — | ,, |
| Kumaon Levy | 4 | 1 | — | — | 773 | ,, |
| Moradabad Levy | 4 | 1 | — | 9 | 709 | Baraitch. |
| Total | 274 | 34 | 3 | 5,566 | 5,464 | |

Total of all Ranks - - - 11,341

# APPENDIX M. 1.

## A. PART I.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the DISPENSARIES in the PROVINCE of OUDH for the Year 1860.

| 1 Number. | 1 Divisions. | 2 Districts. | 3 Patients. | 4 Number remaining from last Year. | 5 Number admitted. | 6 Total. | 7 Cured. | 8 Partially relieved. | 9 Discharged or Incurable. | 10 Died. | 11 Ceased to attend. | 12 Transferred. | 13 Total disposed of. | 14 Remaining at end of Year. | 15 Average Number of Patients during the Year. | 16 Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lucknow. | Lucknow. King's Hospital - English System - | In door - | 24 | 360 | 384 | 275 | 27 | 3 | 49 | 4 | — | 358 | 26 | 24·70 | |
| | | | Out door | 78 | 5,040 | 5,118 | 4,174 | 403 | 20 | 18 | 411 | — | 5,626 | 92 | 111·33 | |
| | | | Total - | 102 | 5,400 | 5,502 | 4,449 | 430 | 23 | 67 | 415 | — | 5,384 | 118 | 136·03 | |
| 2 | | Lucknow. Eunanee Hospital Greek System - | In door - | 17 | 176 | 193 | 136 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 15 | — | 178 | 15 | 16·05 | |
| | | | Out door | 71 | 9,816 | 9,887 | 3,264 | 655 | — | — | 5,855 | — | 9,774 | 113 | 176·80 | |
| | | | Total - | 88 | 9,992 | 10,080 | 3,400 | 664 | 3 | 15 | 5,870 | — | 9,952 | 128 | 192·85 | |
| 3 | | Lucknow. Huzrutgunge Dispensary - | In door - | 7 | 169 | 176 | 144 | — | 1 | 18 | — | 1 | 164 | 12 | 9·60 | |
| | | | Out door | 15 | 1,816 | 1,831 | 1,772 | — | 6 | 1 | 13 | — | 1,792 | 39 | 28·50 | |
| | | | Total - | 22 | 1,985 | 2,007 | 1,916 | — | 7 | 19 | 13 | 1 | 1,956 | 51 | 38·10 | |
| 4 | | City Lock Hospital - | In door - | 14 | 358 | 372 | 323 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 338 | 34 | 31·00 | |
| | | | Out door | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | Total - | 14 | 358 | 372 | 323 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 338 | 34 | 31·00 | |
| 5 | | Durriabad - - - | In door - | 7 | 120 | 127 | 103 | 3 | 2 | 10 | — | 4 | 122 | 5 | 6·00 | |
| | | | Out door | 18 | 1,291 | 1,309 | 1,081 | 164 | 25 | — | 16 | — | 1,286 | 23 | 30·60 | |
| | | | Total - | 25 | 1,411 | 1,436 | 1,184 | 167 | 27 | 10 | 16 | 4 | 1,408 | 28 | 36·60 | |
| 6 | | Oonao - - - - | In door - | 6 | 79 | 85 | 66 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | 4 | 76 | 9 | 4·18 | |
| | | | Out door | 9 | 521 | 530 | 479 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | 496 | 34 | 18·66 | |
| | | | Total - | 15 | 600 | 615 | 545 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 572 | 43 | 22·84 | |
| 7 | Khyrabad. | Seetapore - - - - | In door - | 2 | 127 | 129 | 82 | — | — | 18 | 19 | — | 119 | 10 | 6·53 | |
| | | | Out door | — | 480 | 480 | 456 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 465 | 15 | 19·94 | |
| | | | Total - | 2 | 607 | 609 | 538 | — | — | 18 | 28 | — | 584 | 25 | 26·47 | |
| 8 | | Hurdui - - - - | In door - | — | 37 | 37 | 27 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 34 | 3 | 2·16 | |
| | | | Out door | 5 | 574 | 579 | 419 | 61 | 2 | 24 | 69 | — | 575 | 4 | 9·06 | |
| | | | Total - | 5 | 611 | 616 | 446 | 65 | 2 | 26 | 69 | 1 | 609 | 7 | 11·22 | |
| | | Mahomdee - - - - | In door - | — | 57 | 57 | 47 | — | — | 6 | — | — | 53 | 4 | 1·15 | |
| | | | Out door | — | 954 | 954 | 919 | — | — | — | — | — | 919 | 35 | 7·60 | |
| | | | Total - | — | 1,011 | 1,011 | 966 | — | — | 6 | — | — | 972 | 39 | 8·75 | |
| 10 | Baiswarah. | Sultanpore - - - - | In door - | — | 55 | 55 | 32 | — | — | 17 | 2 | — | 51 | 4 | 4·00 | |
| | | | Out door | — | 2,323 | 2,323 | 2,131 | — | — | — | 122 | — | 2,253 | 70 | 96·00 | |
| | | | Total - | — | 2,378 | 2,378 | 2,163 | — | — | 17 | 124 | — | 2,304 | 74 | 100·00 | |
| 11 | | Roy Bareilly - - - | In door - | 3 | 113 | 116 | 88 | 1 | 6 | 13 | — | — | 108 | 8 | 7·25 | |
| | | | Out door | 16 | 936 | 952 | 879 | 1 | 7 | — | 38 | — | 925 | 27 | 14·00 | |
| | | | Total - | 19 | 1,049 | 1,068 | 967 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 38 | — | 1,033 | 35 | 21·25 | |
| 12 | | Pertabgurh - - - | In door - | — | 188 | 188 | 114 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 37 | — | 172 | 16 | 17·60 | |
| | | | Out door | — | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,294 | 133 | — | 4 | 81 | — | 1,512 | 38 | 38·16 | |
| | | | Total - | — | 1,738 | 1,738 | 1,408 | 139 | 2 | 17 | 118 | — | 1,684 | 54 | 55·16 | |
| 13 | Baraitch. | Fyzabad - - - - | In door - | 9 | 117 | 126 | 65 | 22 | 9 | 22 | — | — | 118 | 8 | 9·10 | |
| | | | Out door | 275 | 4,844 | 5,119 | 3,769 | — | — | 13 | 1,152 | — | 4,934 | 185 | 199·90 | |
| | | | Total - | 284 | 4,961 | 5,245 | 3,834 | 22 | 9 | 35 | 1,152 | — | 5,052 | 193 | 209·00 | |
| 14 | | Gondah - - - - | In door - | 2 | 179 | 181 | 140 | — | — | 18 | 5 | — | 163 | 18 | 12·69 | |
| | | | Out door | 10 | 1,379 | 1,389 | 1,313 | — | — | 15 | — | — | 1,328 | 61 | 43·79 | |
| | | | Total - | 12 | 1,558 | 1,570 | 1,453 | — | — | 33 | 5 | — | 1,491 | 79 | 56·48 | |
| 15 | | Baraitch - - - - | In door - | 7 | 98 | 105 | 84 | — | — | 14 | — | 2 | 100 | 5 | 6·00 | |
| | | | Out door | 21 | 1,372 | 1,393 | 1,274 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 61 | — | 1,344 | 49 | 28·33 | |
| | | | Total - | 28 | 1,470 | 1,498 | 1,358 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 61 | 2 | 1,444 | 54 | 34·33 | |
| | | Grand Total - | In door - | 98 | 2,233 | 2,331 | 1,775 | 74 | 27 | 219 | 92 | 12 | 2,154 | 177 | 10·49 | |
| | | | Out door | 518 | 32,896 | 33,414 | 23,224 | 1,426 | 64 | 85 | 7,830 | — | 32,629 | 785 | 54·84 | |
| | | | Total - | 616 | 35,129 | 35,745 | 24,999 | 1,500 | 91 | 304 | 7,912 | 12 | 34,883 | 962 | 65·33 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

# APPENDIX M. 2.

## A. PART II.

### DETAIL OF DISEASES.

| 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Number of Treatment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number died. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number cured. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lucknow. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lucknow. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lucknow. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME OF DISEASE. | King's Hospital. | Eunanee. | Huzrutgunge. | Durriabad. | Oonao. | Seetapore. | Hurdui. | Mahomdee. | Sultanpore. | Roy Bareilly. | Pertabgurh. | Fyzabad. | Gondah. | Baraitch. | Total. | King's Hospital. | Eunanee. | Huzrutgunge. | Durriabad. | Oonao. | Seetapore. | Hurdui. | Mahomdee. | Sultanpore. | Roy Bareilly. | Pertabgurh. | Fyzabad. | Gondah. | Baraitch. | Total. | King's Hospital. | Eunanee. | Huzrutgunge. | Durriabad. | Oonao. | Seetapore. | Hurdui. | Mahomdee. | Sultanpore. | Roy Bareilly. | Pertabgurh. | Fyzabad. | Gondah. | Baraitch. | Total. |
| Asthma | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambustio | | 88 | | | | 8 | 1 | 9 | 41 | 17 | 13 | 119 | 9 | 17 | 322 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amentia | | | | | | 4 | 37 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 54 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amputatio | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abscessus | 552 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anasarca | | | 248 | 111 | 28 | | 44 | 2 | 43 | 2 | | 161 | 17 | 59 | 1,265 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | 237 | 104 | 28 | | 44 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascistis | | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Amaurosis | | | | | 5 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 | | 6 | 20 | 75 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Aphtha | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 33 | | | | | | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apoplexy | | | | 13 | | | | 5 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Abrasia | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 18 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amenorrhœ | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ague | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaphrodisia | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 798 | | | 798 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alopecia | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anasthesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthrax | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asthenia | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arms, diseases of | | 8 | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | 14 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchitis Acute | | | | | 1 | | 36 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 91 | 1 | 49 | 203 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto Chronic | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 12 | 37 | 1 | 70 | | | | 125 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bubo Simples | | | | | 1 | 6 | | 2 | 3 | | | 12 | 11 | 4 | 39 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchacele | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 68 | 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boils | | 2,337 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2,338 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bruises | | 105 | | | | | | | | | | 51 | | | 156 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 998 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchœble | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 95 | | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burns, &c. | 61 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 82 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blotches | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 51 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Bones, broken | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brains, Affection of | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conjunctroitus | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calculous Visica | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convulsio | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cystitis | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Constepatio | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | 229 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canes Tooth | | | | | | 17 | 13 | 118 | | 7 | | 63 | 11 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Catarrhus Acute | | | | | 16 | 15 | | 6 | 8 | 25 | 2 | 162 | 17 | 1 | 252 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto Chronic | | | | | 8 | | | | | 14 | 13 | | 39 | | 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contusio | | | | | 15 | 29 | 21 | 31 | 11 | 27 | 22 | | 19 | 30 | 205 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cephalalgia | | | | | | | | | 14 | 6 | 4 | | | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cynanche Toncetaris | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 4 | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ditto Perot | | | | | 3 | | 3 | 3 | | 4 | | | 14 | | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cacheria Syphil | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colica | | 244 | | | 4 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 9 | 11 | 53 | 22 | 19 | 409 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | 4 | | | | 2 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 36 | | | | 83 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 28 | | 7 | 3 | 51 | 38 | 22 | 19 | 242 |
| Cholera Morbus | | 10 | 8 | | 6 | 10 | | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 140 | 35 | 38 | 284 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 153 |

| | | |

Appendix M. 2.—A. Part II.—Detail of Diseases—*continued.*

| 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Number of Treatment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number Died. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number Cured. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lucknow. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lucknow. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lucknow. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of Disease. | King's Hospital. | Eunanee. | Huzrutgunge. | Durriabad. | Oonao. | Seetapore. | Hurdui. | Mahomdee. | Sultanpore. | Roy Bareilly. | Pertabgurh. | Fyzabad. | Gondah. | Baraitch. | Total. | King's Hospital. | Eunanee. | Huzrutgunge. | Durriabad. | Oonao. | Seetapore. | Hurdui. | Mahomdee. | Sultanpore. | Roy Bareilly. | Pertabgurh. | Fyzabad. | Gondah. | Baraitch. | Total. | King's Hospital. | Eunanee. | Huzrutgunge. | Durriabad. | Oonao. | Seetapore. | Hurdui. | Mahomdee. | Sultanpore. | Roy Bareilly. | Pertabgurh. | Fyzabad. | Gondah. | Baraitch. | Total. |
| Head, Affection of | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Hands and Feet, Chapped | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Hemarotopia | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Ictenus | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 7 | 2 | — | — | 29 | — | 42 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 26 | — | — | 35 |
| Ictus Selis | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Ichthyasis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Impotencia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ischoria, Urith | — | 215 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 293 | — | — | 508 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 55 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 246 | — | — | — | 301 |
| Indigestion | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 11 |
| Jaundice | — | — | — | — | 10 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 19 | 4 | 11 | 48 | 4 | 15 | 141 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | — | 23 | 6 | — | 2 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 57 |
| Lepra | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 1 | — | 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 8 | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | 22 |
| Lithotomy | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lips, Cracked | — | 44 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 44 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lunacy | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lungs, Affection of | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| Luxatio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mania | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 10 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 12 |
| Manorrhea | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Morbis Corditis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nephritis, Acute | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Neerosis | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 2 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Neuralgia | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 9 | 6 | — | — | 18 | 14 | — | 51 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 7 | 5 | — | 18 | 14 | — | 1 | 46 |
| Nyctolopia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Nose, Flow from | — | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| Nephuralgia | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Odontalgia | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 11 | — | 3 | 9 | 65 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 11 | — | 8 | 9 | 63 |
| Otitis, Acute | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | 11 | 33 | 5 | 6 | — | 41 | 24 | 130 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | 9 | 32 | 5 | 5 | — | 40 | 24 | 125 |
| Ditto, Chronic | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Orchitis | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | — | 4 | 6 | 32 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | — | 4 | 1 | 28 |
| Ozeana | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| Ophthalmia, Acute | — | — | — | 40 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 12 | — | 21 | 29 | 162 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 12 | — | 21 | 28 | 145 |
| Ditto, Chronic | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 11 | 6 | 13 | — | 11 | — | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | — | — | 12 | — | 6 | 6 | — | 10 | — | — | 34 |
| Obstipatio | — | — | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | 112 | — | 4 | 13 | 146 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 109 | — | 3 | 11 | 140 |
| Otorrhœa | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | 22 |
| Other Diseases | 1,954 | 240 | 172 | 751 | 20 | 21 | 46 | 49 | 5 | — | 24 | 108 | 46 | 70 | 3,506 | 19 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 8 | 1 | 2 | 42 | 1,517 | 93 | 161 | 591 | 12 | 17 | 41 | 45 | — | — | 2 | 75 | 42 | 58 | 2,664 |
| Pleuretis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| Phlegmon et Abscess | — | — | — | — | 1 | 51 | — | 43 | 5 | 24 | 47 | — | 6 | 5 | 182 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 46 | — | 41 | 2 | 23 | 44 | — | 8 | 2 | 6 | 168 |
| Psora | — | — | — | — | 15 | 39 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 33 | 42 | — | 73 | 14 | 250 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 36 | 6 | 23 | 2 | 33 | 38 | — | 69 | 14 | 236 |
| Pneamonia | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 5 | 6 | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Paronychia | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | — | 21 | 2 | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 19 | — | 1 | 36 |
| Peritonitis | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |

| | | |

# APPENDIX M. 3.

## B. PART I.

### STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE.

| DISTRICTS. | Balance of last year. | Government Allowance for Establishment. | Contingent Charges paid by Government. | Private Subscription. Of Europeans. | Private Subscription. Of Natives. | Income from Endowed Property. | Fines on Servants and other Casualties. | Government Grant for Dispensary Building. | Total Receipts. | Establishment. | Buildings. | Native Medicines. | Food for In-door Patients. | Clothing for In-door Patients. | Contingencies. | Total Expenditure. | Balance. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| King's Hospital (English system.) | 2,256 15 4 | — | — | — | — | 7,200 0 0 | — | — | 9,456 15 4 | 4,864 0 0 | — | [a]559 1 9 | 433 14 5 | 103 0 6 | 205 2 3 | 6,165 2 11 | 3,291 12 5 | [a] Native Medicines - 373 13 6<br>European ditto and Surgical Instruments - 185 4 3<br>559 1 9 |
| Eunanee Hospital (Greek system.) | — | — | — | — | — | 7,248 0 0 | — | — | 7,248 0 0 | 4,452 0 0 | 11 0 0 | 1,976 6 10 | 358 3 2 | 83 13 0 | 340 3 5 | 7,221 10 5 | 26 5 7 | — |
| Huzrutgunge Dispensary. | 212 3 4 | 2,178 0 0 | 192 0 0 | 663 0 0 | — | — | — | — | 3,245 3 4 | 2,178 0 0 | — | 91 6 4 | 188 2 0 | — | 102 0 0 | 2,559 8 4 | 685 11 0 | — |
| City Lock Dispensary. | — | — | — | — | 4,029 0 0 | — | — | — | 4,029 0 0 | 2,892 0 0 | 137 0 0 | 134 1 6 | [b]706 14 6 | — | 159 0 0 | 4,029 0 0 | — | [b] Includes rupees 15 on account of clothing. |
| Durriabad - - | — | 471 5 4 | 172 3 1 | 50 0 0 | 692 0 0 | — | — | — | 1,385 8 5 | 471 5 4 | 99 5 0 | 67 7 0 | 104 12 1 | 10 0 0 | 52 0 9 | 804 14 2 | 580 10 3 | — |
| Oonao - - - | 327 3 0 | 366 0 0 | 148 6 0 | 55 0 0 | 331 8 0 | — | — | — | 1,228 1 0 | 330 0 0 | — | 58 13 11 | 72 15 1 | — | 16 9 0 | 478 6 0 | 749 11 0 | — |
| Seetapore - - | 6,449 10 10 | 906 0 0 | 192 0 0 | — | 1,291 0 10 | — | [c]2,332 0 0 | — | 11,170 11 8 | 906 0 0 | 514 10 4 | 72 0 0 | 120 0 0 | — | 16 15 2 | 1,629 9 6 | [d]11,541 2 2 | [c] Amount of Fine realized from the village on account of destruction of former building during the late disturbances. |
| Hurdui - - - | 1,175 1 6 | 573 1 6 | 105 13 10 | — | 726 0 9 | — | — | — | 2,580 1 7 | 573 1 6 | 1,000 0 0 | 30 11 1 | 62 5 9 | — | 88 5 8 | 1,754 8 0 | 825 9 7 | [d] Includes rupees 2,020-12 invested in the purchase of two Government Promissory Notes. |
| Mahomdee - - | 851 0 0 | 716 7 8 | 78 13 0 | 100 0 0 | 1,914 0 0 | — | — | — | 3,660 4 8 | 716 7 8 | 2,694 5 8 | 66 6 2 | 83 1 7 | 23 0 0 | 78 13 0 | [e]3,662 2 1 | — | [e] Rupees 1-13-5 expended in excess of income. |
| Sultanpore - - | — | 392 14 4 | 91 12 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 484 10 5 | 392 14 4 | — | 37 4 9 | 54 7 4 | — | — | 484 10 5 | — | — |
| Roy Bareilly - - | 1,778 0 0 | 682 0 0 | 119 0 0 | 465 0 0 | 1,550 0 0 | — | — | — | 4,594 0 0 | 1,087 12 10 | 87 4 0 | [f]267 13 0 | 177 10 0 | — | 96 9 1 | 1,717 0 11 | 2,876 15 1 | [f] Native Medicines - 112 13 0<br>Surgical Instruments - 155 0 0<br>267 13 0 |
| Pertabghur - - | — | 778 14 6 | 119 11 9 | 60 0 0 | 1,096 14 0 | — | — | 500 0 0 | 2,555 8 3 | 479 14 6 | 531 7 0 | 157 13 4 | 146 6 6 | 20 2 6 | 230 8 6 | 1,566 4 4 | 989 3 11 | — |
| Fyzabad - - | 138 1 9 | 816 0 0 | 192 0 0 | 545 14 10 | — | — | 10 12 0 | — | 1,702 12 7 | 816 0 0 | 105 0 0 | 258 15 3 | 131 3 10 | 5 11 1 | [g]282 12 0 | 1,599 10 2 | 103 2 5 | [g] Contingencies - 102 12 0<br>Allowance from fund to Native Doctor at rupees 15 per mensem - 180 0 0<br>282 12 0 |
| Gondah - - - | 1,152 0 0 | 816 0 0 | 156 6 4 | — | 8 0 | — | — | — | 2,479 14 4 | 816 0 0 | 52 6 0 | 70 6 4 | 85 13 8 | — | 94 15 6 | 1,119 9 6 | 1,360 4 10 | — |
| Baraitch - - | — | 816 0 0 | 463 5 7 | 102 0 0 | 554 8 0 | — | — | — | 1,935 13 7 | 816 0 0 | 280 0 0 | 84 3 6 | 111 10 4 | 13 0 6 | 117 14 3 | 1,422 12 7 | 513 1 0 | — |
| Grand Total - | 14,340 3 9 | 9,512 11 4 | 2,031 7 8 | 2,040 14 10 | 12,540 7 7 | 14,448 0 0 | 2,342 12 0 | 500 0 0 | 57,756 9 2 | 21,791 8 2 | 5,512 6 0 | 3,932 14 9 | 2,837 8 3 | 258 11 7 | 1,881 12 7 | 36,214 13 4 | 23,543 9 8 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

# APPENDIX M. 4.

## B.—PART II.

STATEMENT showing AVERAGE ANNUAL COST per HEAD.

| 1. DISTRICTS. | 2. Average No. of Patients. In-door. | 2. Out-door. | 3. Average Total Cost per Head. Inclusive of Cost of Building. | 3. Exclusive of Cost of Building. | 4. Average Cost of Native Medicines per Head. | 5. Average Cost of contingent Charges per Head. | 6. Average Establishment Charges per Head. | 7. Average Cost of Food and Clothing for each In-door Patient. | 8. Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| Lucknow — King's Hospital (English system) | 24.70 | 111·33 | 45 5 1 | 45 5 1 | 2 11 10 | 1 8 1 | 35 12 0 | 21 11 8 | |
| Lucknow — Eunanee Hospital (Greek system) | 16·05 | 176·80 | 37 7 1 | 37 6 0 | 10 3 11 | 1 12 2 | 23 1 4 | 27 8 7 | |
| Lucknow — Huzrutgunge Dispensary | 9·60 | 28·5 | 67 2 10 | 67 2 10 | 2 6 4 | 2 10 10 | 57 2 7 | 18 8 9 | |
| Durriabad | 6· | 30·6 | 21 15 10 | 19 4 3 | 1 13 5 | 1 6 9 | 12 14 0 | 19 2 0 | |
| Oonao | 4·18 | 18·66 | 20 15 1 | 20 15 1 | 2 9 2 | 0 11 7 | 14 7 2 | 17 7 2 | |
| Total | 60·53 | 355·89 | 41 5 11 | 41 2 0 | 6 3 10 | 1 11 6 | 29 8 3 | 22 6 0 | |
| City Lock Dispensary | 32·8 | — | 25 10 10 | 25 10 10 | 4 1 4 | — | 8 5 6 | 19 2 0 | |
| Seetapore | 6·53 | 19·94 | 61 9 0 | 42 1 11 | 2 11 6 | 0 10 8 | 34 3 7 | 18 6 0 | |
| Hurdui | 2·16 | 9·06 | 105 4 8 | 67 3 10 | 2 11 9 | 7 13 11 | 51 2 4 | 5 8 11 | |
| Mahomdee | 1·15 | 7·60 | 418 8 3 | 110 8 11 | 7 9 3 | 9 0 0 | 81 14 0 | 92 4 1 | |
| Total | 9·84 | 36·6 | 151 11 6 | 61 1 5 | 3 10 2 | 3 15 4 | 47 4 3 | 29 4 11 | |
| Sultanpore | 4·00 | 96·00 | 4 13 6 | 4 13 6 | 0 5 11 | — | 3 14 10 | 13 9 10 | |
| Roy Bareilly | 7·25 | 14·00 | 80 12 9 | 76 11 0 | 12 9 7* | 4 8 8 | 51 3 0 | 24 8 0 | * Including Surgical Instruments. |
| Pertabghur | 17·00 | 38·16 | 28 6 4 | 22 14 6 | 2 13 9 | 4 2 10 | 8 11 2 | 9 12 9 | |
| Total | 28·25 | 148·16 | 21 5 9 | 17 13 7 | 2 9 11 | 1 13 9 | 1 1 9 | 14 1 0 | |
| Fyzabad | 9·10 | 199·9 | 7 10 5 | 7 2 5 | 1 3 10 | 4 7 10 | 3 14 6 | 15 0 9 | |
| Gondah | 12·69 | 43·79 | 19 15 2 | 18 14 2 | 1 3 11 | 1 10 0 | 14 7 2 | 6 12 3 | |
| Baraitch | 6·00 | 28·33 | 41 7 1 | 33 1 9 | 2 7 3 | 3 6 11 | 23 12 3 | 2 12 5 | |
| Total | 27·79 | 272·02 | 13 12 11 | 12 5 7 | 1 5 11 | 1 0 9 | 8 2 6 | 12 2 2 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 159·25 | 812·67 | 33 1 9 | 28 7 6 | 3 11 2 | 1 9 3 | 18 10 8 | 15 0 0 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

# APPENDIX M. 5.

STATEMENT of VACCINE OPERATIONS in the PROVINCE of OUDH during the Year 1860.

| DISTRICTS. | No. of Vaccination. | Successful. | Unsuccessful. | Doubtful. | Total. | Subjected to Bryce's Test. | Grand Total. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucknow — Huzrutgunge Dispensary | — | — | Nil. | — | — | — | — | |
| Lucknow — By Eunance operations | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | — | 3 | |
| Lucknow — By English ditto | 5 | 30 | 13 | 3 | 46 | — | 46 | |
| Durriabbad | 1 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 27 | — | 27 | |
| Oonao | 1 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 22 | — | 22 | |
| Seetapore | 1 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | 5 | |
| Hurdui | — | — | Nil. | — | — | — | — | |
| Mohumdee | — | — | Nil. | — | — | — | — | |
| Sultanpore | 1 | 129 | 77 | 16 | 222 | — | 222 | |
| Roy Bareilly | — | — | Nil. | — | — | — | — | |
| Pertabgurh | 1 | 73 | 32 | 5 | 110 | — | 110 | |
| Fyzabad | 1 | 4 | 33 | — | 37 | — | 37 | |
| Gondah | — | — | Nil. | — | — | — | — | |
| Baraitch | 1 | 578 | 229 | 213 | 1,020 | 30 | 1,050 | |
| Grand Total | 13 | 836 | 407 | 249 | 1,492 | 30 | 1,522 | |

Lucknow, Judicial Commissioner's Office,
5th July 1861.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of LAND REVENUE, DEMANDS, COLLECTIONS, and BALANCES OF REVENUE in the several DISTRICTS under the OUDH GOVERNMENT, during 1859-60 and 1860-61.

| DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS. | Demands. | | Collections. | | Balances. | | Particulars of Balances. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Rent. | | | | Nominal. | |
| | | | | | | | In train of liquidation. | | Irrecoverable. | | | |
| | 1859-60. | 860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Lucknow - Lucknow | 9,00,587 | 9,00,587 | 8,76,629 | 8,88,629 | 23,958 | 12,556 | 697 | 661 | 15,975 | 11,895 | 7,286 | — |
| Lucknow - Oonao | 10,35,000 | 10,35,000 | 10,26,178 | 10,34,184 | 8,822 | 1,763 | 2,827 | 43 | 5,995 | 593 | — | 1,127 |
| Lucknow - Durriabad | 8,56,011 | 8,54,702 | 8,52,609 | 8,54,702 | 3,402 | — | 427 | — | 1,052 | — | 1,923 | — |
| Total | 27,91,598 | 27,91,834 | 27,55,416 | 27,77,515 | 36,182 | 14,319 | 3,951 | 704 | 22,922 | 12,418 | 9,209 | 1,127 |
| Khyrabad - Seetapore | 9,38,023 | 9,40,658 | 9,32,111 | 9,29,896 | 5,912 | 10,761 | — | 422 | — | 999 | 5,912 | 9,340 |
| Khyrabad - Hurdui | 10,23,892 | 10,18,245 | 10,06,181 | 10,16,745 | 17,711 | 1,502 | — | — | 164 | — | 17,547 | 1,502 |
| Khyrabad - Mohumdee | 4,56,112 | 4,69,712 | 4,56,078 | 4,69,712 | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | 34 | — |
| Total | 24,18,027 | 24,28,618 | 23,94,370 | 24,16,353 | 33,657 | 12,263 | — | 422 | 164 | 999 | 17,547 | 1,502 |
| Baiswara - Roy Bareilly | 8,42,770 | 8,32,712 | 8,35,355 | 8,31,528 | 7,415 | 1,184 | — | — | — | — | 7,415 | 1,184 |
| Baiswara - Sultanpore | 8,32,037 | 8,29,115 | 8,31,537 | 8,26,359 | 500 | 2,755 | 198 | — | — | 41 | 302 | 2,713 |
| Baiswara - Pertabgurh | 8,48,594 | 8,51,740 | 8,48,594 | 85,11,740 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 25,23,401 | 25,13,567 | 25,15,486 | 25,09,627 | 7,915 | 3,939 | 198 | — | — | 41 | 7,717 | 3,897 |
| Baraitch - Fyzabad | 11,19,182 | 11,17,910 | 11,13,434 | 11,16,315 | 5,748 | 1,595 | — | — | 4,438 | — | 1,310 | 1,595 |
| Baraitch - Gonda | 9,12,254 | 9,07,980 | 9,09,659 | 9,07,844 | 2,595 | 136 | 2,339 | — | 204 | — | 53 | 136 |
| Baraitch - Baraitch | 6,05,646 | 5,46,933 | 5,87,463 | 5,46,933 | 18,183 | — | 11,571 | — | 508 | — | 6,104 | — |
| Total | 26,37,082 | 25,72,823 | 26,10,556 | 25,71,092 | 26,526 | 1,731 | 13,910 | — | 5,150 | — | 7,467 | 1,731 |
| Grand Total | 1,03,70,108 | 1,03,06,842 | 1,02,75,828 | 1,02,74,587 | 94,280 | 32,252 | 18,059 | 1,126 | 28,216 | 13,458 | 41,940 | 8,257 |

## Comparative Statement of Abkaree Demands, Receipts, and Balances of the several Districts under the Oudh Government during 1859–60 and 1860–61.

| Divisions and Districts. | Wholesale Vend of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors. English Process. | | | | | | Retail Vend of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors. | | | | | | Manufacture and Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors. Native Process. | | | | | | Sudder Distilleries. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Demands. | | Receipts. | | Balances. | | Demands. | | Receipts. | | Balances. | | Demands. | | Receipts. | | Balances. | | Demands. | | Receipts. | | Balances. | | No. of Stills. |
| | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | |
| Lucknow — Lucknow | 80 | 76 | 80 | 76 | — | — | — | 200 | — | 200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,16,859 | 1,07,408 | 1,16,859 | 1,07,408 | — | — | 5 |
| Lucknow — Durriabad | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 57,444 | 34,371 | 57,444 | 34,371 | — | — | — | 25,263 | — | 25,263 | — | — | 4 |
| Lucknow — Oonao | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 45,218 | 23,403 | 45,218 | 23,068 | — | 335 | — | 23,548 | — | 23,548 | — | — | 4 |
| Lucknow — Total | 80 | 76 | 80 | 76 | — | — | — | 200 | — | 200 | — | — | 1,02,662 | 26,840 | 1,02,662 | 57,438 | — | 335 | 1,16,859 | 1,56,219 | 1,16,859 | 1,56,219 | — | — | 13 |
| Khyrabad — Seetapore | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31,991 | 39,564 | 31,991 | 37,784 | — | 1,780 | 4 |
| Khyrabad — Hurdui | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 43,014 | 27,270 | 28,772 | 26,461 | 14,242 | 809 | — | 12,146 | — | 12,146 | — | — | 4 |
| Khyrabad — Mahomdee | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 29,630 | 12,234 | 27,896 | 12,234 | 1,734 | — | 5,379 | 35,705 | 5,379 | 31,802 | — | 3,903 | 4 |
| Khyrabad — Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 72,644 | 39,504 | 56,668 | 38,695 | 15,976 | 809 | 37,370 | 75,269 | 37,370 | 81,732 | — | 5,683 | 12 |
| Baiswara — Roy Bareilly | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 42,426 | 20,205 | 42,426 | 20,205 | — | — | — | 11,773 | — | 11,773 | — | — | 4 |
| Baiswara — Sultanpore | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 32,033 | 11,146 | 32,033 | 11,146 | — | — | 2,265 | 23,610 | 2,265 | 23,610 | — | — | 4 |
| Baiswara — Pertabgurh | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 37,911 | 20,059 | 37,911 | 20,059 | — | — | — | 5,264 | — | 5,264 | — | — | 4 |
| Baiswara — Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,12,370 | 51,410 | 1,12,370 | 51,410 | — | — | 2,265 | 40,647 | 2,265 | 40,647 | — | — | 12 |
| Baraitch — Fyzabad | 32 | 64 | 32 | 64 | — | — | — | 32 | — | 32 | — | — | 61,239 | 51,841 | 57,689 | 45,795 | 35,500 | 6,046 | 7,389 | 48,886 | 7,389 | 48,886 | — | — | — |
| Baraitch — Gondah | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 37,893 | 42,950 | 37,893 | 34,900 | — | 7,150 | 2,585 | 6,184 | 2,585 | 6,184 | — | — | — |
| Baraitch — Baraitch | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28,784 | 31,899 | 28,784 | 29,773 | — | 2,033 | 2,498 | 5,385 | 2,498 | 5,385 | — | — | — |
| Baraitch — Total | 32 | 64 | 32 | 64 | — | — | — | 32 | — | 32 | — | — | 1,27,916 | 1,25,700 | 1,24,366 | 1,10,468 | 3,550 | 15,232 | 12,472 | 60,455 | 12,472 | 60,455 | — | — | — |
| Grand Total | 112 | 140 | 112 | 140 | — | — | — | 232 | — | 232 | — | — | 4,15,592 | 24,354 | 3,96,065 | 2,58,611 | 19,526 | 16,376 | 1,68,966 | 3,32,590 | 1,68,966 | 3,39,053 | — | 5,683 | 37 |

## Comparative Statement of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of Intoxicating Drugs and Opium in the Districts of the Oudh Government during 1859–60 and 1860–61.

| Divisions and Districts. | Demands. | | | | | | Gross Receipts. | | | | | | Balances. | | | | | | Government Opium. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Opium. | | Drugs. | | Total Demands. | | Opium. | | Drugs. | | Total Receipts. | | Opium. | | Drugs. | | Total. | | Receipts. |
| | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | 1860-61. |
| Lucknow — Lucknow | 29,366 | 35,545 | 2,858 | 3,727 | 32,224 | 39,272 | 29,366 | 32,383 | 2,858 | 2,585 | 3,224 | 34,968 | — | 3,162 | — | 1,142 | — | 4,304 | 32,245 |
| Lucknow — Durriabad | 3,079 | 3,353 | 28 | 117 | 3,107 | 3,470 | 3,079 | 3,269 | 28 | 67 | 3,107 | 3,336 | — | 84 | — | 50 | — | 134 | 1,952 |
| Lucknow — Oonao | 3,454 | 5,533 | 1,748 | 1,645 | 5,202 | 7,178 | 3,454 | 4,963 | 1,723 | 1,157 | 5,177 | 6,125 | — | 565 | 25 | 488 | 25 | 1,053 | 2,892 |
| Lucknow — Total | 35,899 | 44,431 | 4,634 | 5,489 | 40,533 | 49,920 | 35,899 | 40,620 | 4,609 | 3,809 | 40,508 | 44,429 | — | 3,811 | 25 | 1,680 | 25 | 5,491 | 37,099 |
| Khyrabad — Seetapore | 3,427 | 4,550 | 540 | 540 | 3,967 | 5,090 | 3,427 | 4,161 | 540 | 495 | 3,967 | 4,656 | — | 389 | — | 45 | — | 434 | 5,619 |
| Khyrabad — Hurdui | 15,336 | 10,213 | 1,033 | 659 | 16,369 | 10,872 | 14,149 | 9,403 | 777 | 659 | 14,926 | 10,068 | 1,187 | 810 | 256 | — | 1,443 | 810 | 3,117 |
| Khyrabad — Mahomdee | 3,428 | 3,832 | — | 6 | 3,428 | 3,838 | 3,154 | 3,510 | — | 5 | 3,154 | 3,515 | 274 | 322 | — | 1 | 274 | 323 | 2,718 |
| Khyrabad — Total | 22,191 | 18,595 | 1,573 | 1,205 | 23,764 | 19,800 | 20,730 | 17,080 | 1,317 | 1,159 | 22,047 | 1,82,539 | 1,461 | 1,521 | 256 | 46 | 1,717 | 1,567 | 11,485 |
| Baiswara — Roy Bareilly | 3,893 | 5,896 | 146 | 127 | 4,039 | 6,023 | 3,893 | 5,896 | 146 | 127 | 4,039 | 6,023 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,284 |
| Baiswara — Sultanpore | 6,075 | 6,233 | 109 | 123 | 6,184 | 6,356 | 6,075 | 5,456 | 109 | 103 | 6,184 | 5,564 | — | 777 | — | 15 | — | 792 | 2,504 |
| Baiswara — Pertabghur | 5,645 | 7,056 | 47 | 56 | 5,692 | 7,112 | 5,645 | 6,506 | 47 | 51 | 5,692 | 6,557 | — | 550 | — | 5 | — | 555 | 2,881 |
| Baiswara — Total | 15,613 | 19,185 | 302 | 306 | 15,915 | 19,491 | 15,613 | 17,858 | 302 | 286 | 15,915 | 18,144 | — | 1,327 | — | 20 | — | 1,347 | 9,759 |
| Baraitch — Fyzabad | — | — | 6,704 | 8,927 | 6,704 | 8,927 | — | — | 6,193 | 8,510 | 6,193 | 8,510 | — | — | 511 | 417 | 511 | 417 | 3,536 |
| Baraitch — Gondah | 2,525 | 3,145 | 22 | 17 | 2,547 | 3,162 | 2,327 | 2,605 | 22 | 15 | 2,349 | 2,620 | 198 | 540 | — | 2 | 198 | 542 | 767 |
| Baraitch — Baraitch | 1,185 | 1,562 | 80 | 95 | 1,265 | 1,657 | 1,185 | 1,562 | 80 | 92 | 1,265 | 1,654 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1,518 |
| Baraitch — Total | 3,710 | 4,707 | 6,806 | 9,039 | 10,516 | 13,746 | 3,512 | 4,167 | 6,295 | 8,617 | 9,807 | 12,784 | 198 | 540 | 511 | 422 | 709 | 962 | 5,821 |
| Grand Total | 77,413 | 86,918 | 13,315 | 16,039 | 90,728 | 1,02,957 | 75,754 | 79,725 | 12,513 | 13,371 | 88,277 | 2,57,196 | 1,659 | 7,199 | 792 | 2,168 | 2,451 | 9,367 | 64,164 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of STAMP RECEIPTS and CHARGES in the DISTRICTS under the OUDH GOVERNMENT, during the Years 1859–60 and 1860–61 respectively.

| DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS. | | Value of Stamps sold. | | | | Cost of Collection. | | Net Revenue. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | | | | | | |
| | | | Judicial. | Receipt. | TOTAL. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
| Lucknow | Lucknow | 55,370 6 6 | 88,723 14 0 | 2,147 0 6 | 90,870 14 6 | 1,103 4 0 | 2,616 8 7 | 54,267 0 0 | 88,254 5 11 |
| | Durriabad | 6,538 0 0 | 8,726 12 0 | 40 0 9 | 8,767 5 6 | 260 15 5 | 804 6 3 | 6,277 0 7 | 7,962 15 3 |
| | Oonao | 9,287 13 0 | 11,298 15 0 | 464 6 0 | 11,763 5 0 | 503 13 6 | 708 3 10 | 8,783 15 6 | 11,055 1 2 |
| | Total | 71,196 13 6 | 1,08,749 9 0 | 2,651 15 6 | 1,11,401 8 0 | 1,868 0 11 | 4,129 2 8 | 69,328 0 1 | 1,07,272 6 4 |
| Khyrabad | Seetapore | 4,776 10 0 | 7,042 12 0 | 45 2 0 | 7,087 14 0 | 111 10 10 | 141 1 2 | 4,664 15 2 | 6,946 12 10 |
| | Hurdui | 6,868 14 0 | 9,250 4 0 | 13 8 0 | 9,263 12 0 | 137 1 3 | 157 11 2 | 6,731 12 9 | 9,106 0 10 |
| | Mahomdee | 6,956 8 0 | 6,815 12 0 | 286 4 6 | 7,102 0 6 | 139 2 0 | 767 2 6 | 6,817 6 0 | 6,334 14 0 |
| | Total | 18,602 0 0 | 23,108 12 0 | 344 14 6 | 23,453 10 6 | 387 14 11 | 1,065 14 10 | 18,214 1 11 | 22,387 11 8 |
| Baiswara | Roy Bareilly | 7,084 0 0 | 9,309 8 0 | 101 14 0 | 9,411 6 0 | 142 0 0 | 273 5 6 | 6,942 0 0 | 9,138 0 6 |
| | Sultanpore | 11,074 10 0 | 14,096 6 0 | 35 9 0 | 14,131 15 0 | 279 0 0 | 398 6 11 | 10,795 10 0 | 13,735 8 1 |
| | Pertabghur | 10,816 2 0 | 8,665 12 6 | 3 1 6 | 8,668 14 0 | 285 5 7 | 173 6 8 | 10,530 12 5 | 8,495 7 4 |
| | Total | 28,974 12 0 | 32,071 10 6 | 140 8 6 | 32,212 3 0 | 706 5 7 | 845 3 1 | 28,268 6 5 | 31,366 15 11 |
| Baraitch | Fyzabad | 1,03,114 3 6 | 19,052 15 0 | 50 14 6 | 19,003 13 6 | 211 12 9 | 906 10 3 | 10,072 3 5 | 18,197 3 3 |
| | Gonda | 7,025 2 0 | 10,420 1 0 | 32 11 6 | 10,452 12 6 | 256 4 7 | 887 10 0 | 6,768 13 5 | 9,565 2 0 |
| | Baraitch | 3,567 14 0 | 3,934 13 0 | 6 3 0 | 3,941 0 0 | 69 6 7 | 128 14 4 | 3,498 7 5 | 3,812 1 8 |
| | Total | 20,907 3 6 | 33,407 13 0 | 89 13 0 | 33,497 10 0 | 537 7 11 | 1,923 3 1 | 20,339 8 3 | 31,574 6 11 |
| | Grand Total | 1,39,678 13 0 | 1,97,337 12 6 | 3,227 3 6 | 2,00,564 15 6 | 3,500 6 6 | 7,963 7 8 | 1,36,150 0 8 | 1,92,601 8 10 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of DUSTUKS ISSUED and of TULABANA REALIZED and DISBURSED in the DISTRICTS under the GOVERNMENT of OUDH, during 1859–60 and 1860–61.

| DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS, | | Number of Dustuks issued. | | Amount of Tulabana realized. | | Disbursement. | | Surplus credited to Government. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | |
| Lucknow | Lucknow | 2,093 | 1,364 | 1,568 | 1,023 | 898 | 702 | 670 | 321 | |
| | Oonao | 489 | 1,777 | 367 | 1,333 | 64 | 629 | 302 | 703 | |
| | Durriabad | 2,152 | 693 | 1,625 | 511 | 1,256 | 372 | 369 | 139 | |
| | Total | 4,734 | 3,834 | 3,560 | 2,867 | 2,218 | 1,703 | 1,341 | 1,163 | |
| Khyrabad | Seetapore | 368 | 982 | 300 | 758 | 194 | 356 | 106 | 403 | |
| | Hurdui | — | 229 | — | 172 | — | 136 | — | 36 | |
| | Mahomdee | 54 | 232 | 42 | 175 | 39 | 67 | — | 108 | |
| | Total | 422 | 1,443 | 342 | 1,105 | 233 | 559 | 106 | 547 | |
| Baiswara | Sultanpore | 1,269 | 586 | 1,013 | 438 | 833 | 260 | 180 | 178 | |
| | Roy Bareilly | 137 | 406 | 103 | 304 | 46 | 27 | 56 | 277 | |
| | Pertabgurh | 1,528 | 1,113 | 1,165 | 835 | 97 | 890 | 248 | — | |
| | Total | 1,934 | 2,105 | 2,281 | 1,577 | 1,796 | 1,177 | 484 | 455 | |
| Baraitch | Fyzabad | 652 | 1,827 | 536 | 1,370 | 440 | 1,204 | 95 | 166 | |
| | Gonda | 382 | 330 | 291 | 207 | 45 | 37 | — | 415 | |
| | Baraitch | 126 | 178 | 94 | 138 | 61 | 43 | 33 | 98 | |
| | Total | 1,160 | 2,135 | 921 | 1,715 | 546 | 1,284 | 128 | 679 | |
| | Grand Total | 8,250 | 9,517 | 7,104 | 7,264 | 4,793 | 4,723 | 2,059 | 2,844 | |

# CHAPTER XV.

## INDEX TO THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.


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# REPORT on the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS, for 1860-1861.

## No. 92 of 1861.

CHAP. XV. Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

From Lieut.-Colonel CUTHBERT DAVIDSON, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

(Civil Department.)

SIR,

Dated Hyderabad, 12th July 1861.

THE following Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1860-61, is enclosed for submission to the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

2. In the month of December 1860, the Treaty of 1853 underwent certain modifications, which will be found more circumstantially detailed in Section VII. of this report. It will be sufficient here to premise, that territory in Berar to the extent of 32 lakhs of rupees has been assigned by his Highness the Nizam to British management, and it is to this portion of his Highness' dominions that the present report is confined.

3. The judicial portion of the report, in accordance with the orders of Government, has reference to the calendar year 1860, and the remainder comprises the transactions of the official year commencing on the 1st May 1860 and ending on the 30th April 1861.

## SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

### PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

4. On the reorganization of the Hyderabad Commission at the close of the year 1860, an additional assistant commissioner's court was proposed for West Berar, which was subsequently sanctioned, and in the month of August of the same year, the Government of India were pleased to order that all assistant and extra assistant commissioners who have passed the higher standard of examination should be empowered to try civil suits to the extent of rupees 5,000, instead of rupees 1,000, to which their jurisdiction was previously limited.

5. The following were the courts exercising original jurisdiction in East and West Berar during the past year:—

| Districts. | Area in Square miles. | Deputy Commissioners. | Europeans. | | Native. | | Small Cause. Courts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Assistants. | Extra Assistants. | Assistants. | Extra Assistants. | |
| East Berar - | 7,000 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| West Berar - | 7,360 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Total - - | 14,360 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 17 |

| Courts. | No. | Jurisdictions. |
|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioners - - - | 2 - - | Unlimited and Appeals from Subordinate Courts. |
| Assistants with full powers - - | 2, rupees 5,000, | original suits. |
| Extra Assistants - - - | 4, „ 1,000, | do. |
| Tehsildars - - - - | 17, „ 300, | do. |

6. At the close of the previous year 244 original suits were pending, and during the past year 2,273 suits were filed, making a total of 2,517, of which 1,764 were disposed of—1,153 in favour of the plaintiff, and 253 in favour of the defendant; 397 cases were amicably adjusted in favour of the plaintiff; 36 suits were withdrawn, 65 were disposed of, and 2 transferred, leaving at the close of the year arrears (253) slightly in excess of those (244) of the previous year.

REMAINED FROM 1859.

| Courts. | East Berar. | West Berar. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioners - - | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Assistant Commissioners - - | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| Small Cause Courts - - - | 47 | 159 | 206 |
| Total - - - - | 63 | 181 | 244 |

NEW SUITS FILED IN 1860.

| Courts. | East Berar. | West Berar. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioners - - | 75 | 20 | 95 |
| Assistant Commissioners - - | 47 | 31 | 78 |
| Small Cause Courts - - | 1,157 | 943 | 2,100 |
| Total - - - | 1,279 | 994 | 2,273 |

SUITS DECIDED ON THEIR MERITS AND SETTLED BY AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

| Courts. | East Berar. | West Berar. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioners - - | 32 | 19 | 51 |
| Assistant Commissioners - - | 88 | 60 | 148 |
| Small Cause Courts - - - | 1,131 | 831 | 1,962 |
| Total - - - | 1,251 | 910 | 2,161 |

SUITS DECREED AND SETTLED BY RAZEENAMAH.

| Districts. | Decreed | | Settled by Razeenamah | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In favour of Plaintiff. | In favour of Defendant. | In favour of Plaintiff. | In favour of Defendant. |
| East Berar - | 859 | 189 | 203 | 0 |
| West Berer - | 652 | 64 | 194 | 0 |
| Total - | 1,511 | 253 | 397 | 0 |

WITHDRAWN AND DISMISSED.

| Districts. | Withdrawn. | Dismissed for Default. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar - | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| West Berar - | 28 | 65 | 93 |
| Total - | 36 | 65 | 101 |

REMAINED AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

| Districts. | A.D. | Deputy Commissioner's Court. | Assistant Commissioner's Court. | Small Cause Court. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar - | In 1859 | 9 | 7 | 47 | 63 |
| | In 1860 | 7 | 6 | 70 | 83 |
| West Berar - | In 1859 | 8 | 14 | 159 | 181 |
| | In 1860 | 5 | 6 | 159 | 170 |
| Total - | In 1859 | 17 | 21 | 206 | 244 |
| | In 1859 | 12 | 12 | 229 | 253 |

7. The value of property litigated was rupees 15,35,425 13 4, and the cost of litigation rupees 31,185 10 8, or 0 13 9 per cent.

VALUE OF PROPERTY LITIGATED.

| Districts. | Value of Property litigated. | Average Value of Suits. |
|---|---|---|
| East Berar - | 14,30,989 11 2 | 1,066 5 0 |
| West Berar - | 1,04,436 2 2 | 88 14 1 |
| Total - | 15,35,425 13 4 | 610 0 4 |

COST OF LITIGATION.

| Districts. | Cost of Litigation. | Average Cost in each Case. | Per-centage of Cost to Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar - | 7,978 6 6 | 5 15 1 | 0 8 11 |
| West Berar - | 5,207 4 2 | 4 6 11 | 4 15 0 |
| Total - | 13,185 10 8 | 5 31 0 | 0 13 9 |

8. The average value of each suit was rupees 610 0 4; the average costs amounting to rupees 5 3 10.

9. The whole of the above statistics have been materially affected by a pauper suit filed in East Berar for 11 lakhs of rupees, but eventually brought to an amicable settlement.

10. The average duration of suits has been 44½ days. In 1859 it was 82½.

| | Days. |
|---|---|
| East Berar - - - - - - | 31 |
| West Berar - - - - - - | 58 |

11. Of 1,210 witnesses summoned, only 55 are shown to have been detained for more than one day.

| Period. | East Berar. | | West Berar. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. |
| For 1 day - | 610 | 890 | 255 | 245 | 556 | 1,138 |
| „ 2 days - | 0 | 13 | 54 | 30 | 54 | 43 |
| „ 3 „ - | 0 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 7 |
| „ 4 „ - | 39 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 46 | 10 |
| „ 5 „ - | 11 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 18 | 3 |
| „ 6 „ - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| „ 7 „ - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| „ 8 „ - | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| „ 9 „ - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| „ 10 „ - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Under 1 month - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total - | 652 | 923 | 335 | 287 | 987 | 1,210 |

12. On the Commissioner's file there have been 67 Berar cases, eight of which were remaining from 1859. The Deputy Commissioner's decisions have been confirmed in fifteen cases, and reversed on one occasion only. Of the rest, two were remanded for re-investigation, one was dismissed for default, and one transferred, leaving 47 pending at the close of the year. Commissioners' Court of Appeal.

13. The value of property under litigation was rupees 1,82,766 11 9, and the cost rupees 642 14 8, or rupees 5 14 7 per cent. on the value of decided cases.

14. The average value of each suit was rupees 2,727 13 9, and the average rupees 32 2 3.

15. The average duration of each case was 101 days. In 1859, it was 88 days.

16. In the District Appeal Courts, 60 cases were pending trial at the close of 1859, and 211 were instituted during the past year, making a total of 271. District Appeal Courts.

| Deputy Commissioners. | East Berar. | West Berar. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remained on the 31st Dec. 1859 - | 14 | 46 | 60 |
| Filed during the year - - | 145 | 66 | 211 |
| Total - | 159 | 112 | 271 |

17. Of these, 195 were decided on their merits, the orders of the lower courts having been confirmed in 122, and reversed in 73 cases. Of the remainder, 9 were amicably adjusted, 5 remanded for re-investigation, 8 dismissed for default, and 5 transferred, leaving 49 undecided at the close of the year. The number last year amounted to 60.

| Courts. | Decided during the year. | | Remanded for re-investigation. | Dismissed for Default. | Transferred. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On their merits. | By Razeenamah. | | | | |
| Deputy Commissioner, East Berar | 121 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Ditto, West ditto - | 74 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 24 |
| Total - | 195 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 49 |

| | For 1859. | For 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| East Berar - - - - | 14 | 25 |
| West Berar - - - - | 46 | 24 |
| | 60 | 49 |

18. The value of property litigated was rupees 24,020 12 4, and the cost rupees 1,636 5 6, or rupees 6 13 0 per cent.

VALUE OF PROPERTY LITIGATED.

| Districts. | Value of Property litigated. | Average Value of a Suit. |
|---|---|---|
| East Berar - - | 17,353 0 4 | 109 2 3 |
| West Berar - - | 6,667 12 0 | 59 8 6 |
| Total - | 24,020 12 4 | 88 10 2 |

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19. The average value of each suit was rupees 88 10 2, and the average cost rupees 6 0 7.
20. The average duration of each suit was 121 days. In 1859 it was 95 days.

AVERAGE DURATION OF SUIT.

| Districts. | Cost of Litigation. | Average Cost in each Case. | Percentage of Cost to Value. | Average Duration of Suit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Days. |
| East Berar - - | 908 15 6 | 7 0 9 | 5 3 10 | 53 |
| West Berar - - | 727 6 0 | 8 4 9 | 5 13 1 | 189 |
| Total - | 1,636 5 6 | 6 0 7 | 6 13 0 | 121 |

21. It will be observed that the duration of appeal suits has been greater than in the previous year, which may be attributed to the increasing pressure of work, the result of a better acquaintance on the part of the people with their rights, and a disposition to resort more freely than heretofore to our Law Courts.

22. One hundred and sixty-three persons were imprisoned for debt during the year, at the close of which 15 remained in confinement.

CIVIL DEBTORS.

| Districts. | | Remaining from 1859. | Imprisoned during the year. | Total. | Released. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar - - | | 4 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| West Berar - - | | 9 | 131 | 140 | 129 | 11 |
| Total - | 1860 - | 13 | 150 | 163 | 148 | 15 |
| | 1859 - | 7 | 106 | 113 | 100 | 13 |

23. Civil debtors are usually confined at the District Officer's kutcherry, where the accommodation in some cases is, but in others is not at all, what it should be.

## PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

24. From the following details, it would appear that while on the whole crime has decreased, there has been an increase in crimes of a heinous nature.

CRIMES OF THE 1ST CLASS OF ATROCITY.

| | In 1859. | In 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Murder - - - - - | 17 | 19 |
| Dacoity with murder - - - - | 2 | 1 |
| Robbery ditto - - - - | 0 | 1 |
| Culpable homicide - - - - | 2 | 1 |
| Manslaughter - - - - | 0 | 6 |
| Wounding with attempt to murder - - | 2 | 4 |
| Robbery with ditto - - | 2 | 0 |
| Burglary with murder - - - - | 1 | 0 |
| Total - | 26 | 32 |

CRIMES OF THE 2ND CLASS OF ATROCITY.

| | In 1859. | In 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Dacoity with wounding - - - | 7 | 1 |
| Highway robbery ditto - - - | 2 | 3 |
| Robbery ditto - - - | 2 | 2 |
| Rape - - - - - - | 4 | 4 |
| Unnatural offence - - - - | 2 | 0 |
| Administering opium - - - - | 1 | 3 |
| Wounding - - - - - | 0 | 1 |
| Grievous hurt - - - - - | 3 | 3 |
| Assault with wounding - - - | 8 | 9 |
| Arson - - - - - - | 17 | 8 |
| Wounding in attempt at robbery - - | 0 | 1 |
| Causing hurt with a sharp instrument - | 0 | 3 |
| Total - | 46 | 38 |

CRIMES OF THE 3RD CLASS OF ATROCITY.

| | In 1859. | In 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Dacoity | 38 | 20 |
| Highway robbery | 35 | 53 |
| Robbery | 12 | 3 |
| Burglary | 208 | 283 |
| Theft | 547 | 410 |
| Cattle stealing | 135 | 137 |
| Cattle killing | 3 | 0 |
| Hurt | 0 | 6 |
| Kidnapping | 0 | 1 |
| Lurking, house trespass, &c., theft | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 978 | 917 |
| *Crimes of the 4th Class of Atrocity* | 1,233 | 1,194 |
| Grand Total | 2,283 | 2,8 1 |

25. The following table shows a marked diminution in the number of dacoities perpetrated :—

| | East Berar. | | West Berar. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In 1859. | In 1860. | In 1859. | In 1860. | In 1859. | In 1860. |
| Dacoity with murder | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | - 1 |
| Ditto wounding | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Dacoities | 29 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 38 | 20 |
| Total | 38 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 47 | 22 |

26. The value of property stolen is estimated at rupees 75,957 6 2; but the proportion recovered at rupees 11,817 8 11. The average amount stolen in each case was rupees 83 3 1; in 1899 it was rupees 72 4 10.

STATEMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

| Districts. | A. D. | Estimated Amount stolen. | Amount recovered. | Proportion per cent recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar | 1860 | 52,228 2 9 | 7,801 11 3 | 14 15 0 |
| West Berar | 1860 | 23,729 3 5 | 4,015 13 8 | 16 14 9 |
| Total | 1860 | 75,957 6 2 | 11,817 8 11 | 15 8 11 |
| | 1859 | 72,171 14 4 | 18,050 6 8 | 22 10 8 |

27. Of 2,181 reported crimes the police have failed altogether to trace 645, or nearly 30 per cent.

28. Of 1,647 cases committed for trial during the year, 268 resulted in total acquittal; in 1,324, convictions were obtained, and 55 remained for trial.

29. In the courts of criminal jurisdiction no alteration has taken place.

30. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the several courts:—

| | Cases. |
|---|---|
| 1 Commissioner's Court | 65 |
| 2 Deputy ditto ditto | 135 |
| 2 Assistant ditto ditto | 160 |
| 2 Extra Assistants' ditto | 69 |
| 17 Tehsildars ditto | 1,163 |

31. The average duration of trials is shown below:—

| | Days. |
|---|---|
| Commissioner's Court | 15 |
| 2 Deputy ditto ditto | 37 |
| 2 Assistant ditto ditto | 19 |
| 4 Extra Assistants' ditto | 17 |
| 17 Tehsildars' ditto | 6 |

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32. The following is an abstract of the sentences passed:—

| | Confirmed by the Resident. | By Commissioner. | By the Magistracy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hanged | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Transported | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Imprisoned for life | 0 | 1* | 0 |
| Ditto 14 years | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto 9 do. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto 8 do. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto 7 do. | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| Ditto 5 do. | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Ditto 3 do. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto 2 do. | 0 | 13 | 20 |
| Ditto 1 do. | 0 | 6 | 54 |
| Ditto 6 months | 0 | 12 | 49 |
| Ditto 3 do. | 0 | 4 | 68 |
| Ditto 2 do. | 0 | 4 | 61 |
| Ditto 1 month | 0 | 0 | 176 |
| Ditto 5 days | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto 4 do. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto 3 do. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto 2 do. | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| Ditto 1 day | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Flogged up to 50 lashes | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Fined | 0 | 2 | 1249 |
| Dismissed from service and imprisoned | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fined and imprisoned | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Dismissed from service | 0 | 0 | 11 |

* Female Prisoner.

33. Of 3,346 witnesses summoned before the criminal courts, only 23 per cent. are shown as detained for more than one day.

DETENTION OF WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

| Period. | East Berar. | | West Berar. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In 1859. | In 1860. | In 1859. | In 1860. | In 1859. | In 1860. |
| For 1 day | 1,231 | 1,199 | 1,141 | 1,262 | 2,375 | 2,464 |
| „ 2 days | 307 | 82 | 307 | 211 | 614 | 293 |
| „ 3 „ | 108 | 17 | 122 | 101 | 230 | 118 |
| „ 4 „ | 169 | 31 | 69 | 65 | 238 | 96 |
| „ 5 „ | 204 | 16 | 29 | 23 | 233 | 39 |
| „ 6 „ | 37 | 3 | 62 | 44 | 99 | 47 |
| „ 7 „ | 31 | 3 | 17 | 27 | 48 | 30 |
| „ 8 „ | 32 | 2 | 44 | 20 | 76 | 22 |
| „ 9 „ | 7 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 22 |
| „ 10 „ | 52 | 0 | 8 | 24 | 60 | 24 |
| „ 1 month | 172 | 16 | 65 | 175 | 237 | 191 |
| „ 2 months | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Total | 2,362 | 1,378 | 1,873 | 1,968 | 4,235 | 3,346 |

## PART III.—POLICE.

34. Although the operations of the police have not throughout the year been altogether satisfactory, still much can be urged in excuse of their shortcomings. The Surf-i-khas and Jagheer estates were so intermixed with our Berar districts that little could be done in securing or providing an efficient police, as their efforts were always thwarted within these isolated estates; but as the whole of Berar has now come under British administration, and the Native Government have adopted the most stringent measures for the apprehension and destruction of the rebels and freebooters who infested and disturbed our frontier, by which the leaders Ghoolab Khan Rohilla, Hajee Allee Arab, Ramjee Goand, &c., &c., have all either been apprehended and brought to justice, or been killed resisting to the death, the time appears to have arrived, when a re-organization of the whole police on the most approved principles lately introduced in other parts of India has become possible, and the Commissioner has been directed to take this subject into his immediate consideration, and to submit a scheme to the Resident for transmission to Government, which will enable the hill rangers and general police to be amalgamated and the village police utilized and organized, so as to act in co-operation with the general body.

## PART IV.—GAOLS.

35. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the gaols during the past year has been 607. Each prisoner has on an average cost the State rupees 41 9 3 per annum.

DAILY AVERAGE OF PRISONERS.

| | In 1859. | In 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| East Berar - - - - | 527 | 475 |
| West Berar - - - - | 164 | 132 |
| | 691 | 607 |

AVERAGE COST.

| Districts and Gaols. | Permanent Gaol Establishments including Guards. | Temporary Gaol Guards. | Miscellaneous Charges. | Native Medicines. | Diet and Fuel. | Clothing and Bedding. | Total of all Expenses per man. | Increase on 1859. | Decrease on 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar - - | 5 10 10 | 12 13 6 | 2 6 0 | 0 6 2 | 19 6 0 | 2 7 6 | 42 8 9 | 1 13 6 | 0 0 0 |
| West Berar - | 16 5 10 | 3 6 11 | 2 15 6 | 0 0 0 | 14 11 0 | 3 1 8 | 40 9 9 | 0 0 0 | 6 3 5 |
| Total - | 10 11 4 | 8 2 2 | 2 11 1 | 0 6 2 | 17 0 11 | 2 12 11 | 41 9 3 | 1 13 6 | 6 3 5 |

36. It will be observed that in West Berar the cost is considerably less than that shown last year. This arises, it is explained, from an erroneous mode of calculation having previously been employed in that district.

COST OF PRISONERS.

| Districts. | In 1858. | In 1859. | In 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar - - | 43 13 4 | 40 11 3 | 42 8 9 |
| West Berar - - | 37 7 7 | 46 13 2 | 40 9 9 |

37. No escapes from custody have taken place during the year.

38. The health of the prisoners in both districts has been good.

39. Penitentiaries at Oomrawuttee for 300, and at Akolah for 100 prisoners, received the sanction of Government, but their construction was subsequently suspended. It will now, it is believed, be necessary to give a gaol for the accommodation of 300 prisoners, both at Akolah and Oomrawuttee; as each of the districts to which these are the Sudder stations is nearly equal to the other in extent, population, and revenue. Should it, however, be considered preferable to construct a central gaol at Booldanah to contain 500 prisoners, whose terms of incarceration are for long periods, penitentiaries adapted for 100 prisoners may be sufficient at each of the above-named Sudder stations.

# SECTION II.—REVENUE.

## PART I.—LAND REVENUE.

| | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|
| East Berar - - | 10,48,938 | 10,91,694 |
| West Berar - - | 20,59,754 | 20,59,870 |
| Total - | 31,05,692 | 31,51,564 |

40. Last year the number of beegahs reported to be under cultivation was 31,05,692, this year they are estimated as 31,51,564; but until the revenue survey is completed, little reliance can be placed on these returns.

41. Last year the revenue collected in the two divisions of Berar amounted to 24,27,617 3 7; the realizations this year have been 29,61,722 3 9, leaving a balance in favour of the present year's collections of rupees 5,34,105; but this is in a great measure the result of much larger balances of previous years having been collected in 1860-61, than in the preceding year. There has also been an absence of the large remissions which last year were found necessary, while there has also been undoubtedly a considerable legitimate increase of revenue from extended cultivation.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Berar - | 7,576 10 9 |
| West Berar - | 17,210 2 6 |
| Total - | 24,786 13 3 |

42. Rupees 24,786 13 3 of the land revenue remained uncollected at the end of April 1861; of this sum, in West Berar, rupees 4,182 5 0, and in East Berar, rupees 1,546 13 11 are described as irrecoverable. This is a great improvement on the previous year, at the close of which the uncollected balance was excessive, rupees 1,40,394 6 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Berar - | 2,606 11 9 |
| West Berar - | 14,169 13 4 |
| Total - | 16,776 9 1 |

43. The balances due on account of previous years amount to rupees 16,776 9 1; their adjustment will be effected so soon as the deputy commissioners shall have submitted lists which have been called for.

44. In West Berar the last season was a very favourable one. East Berar was also on the whole fortunate, though the crops there suffered to some extent from a severe hail-storm.

## PART II.—EXCISE, OPIUM, &c.

45. The sale of the Abkarry Opium and Drug contracts realized this year rupees 2,98,933 7 1, being rupees 43,845 3 10 in excess of the past year.

| | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar | 1,41,643 12 10 | | 1,67,910 13 8 |
| West Berar | 1,13,444 6 5 | | 1,31,022 9 5 |
| Total | 2,55,088 3 3 | | 2,98,933 7 1 |

46. From the salt wells, saltpetre beds, and sayer, rupees 32,627 13 11 have been collected, or rupees 963 5 9 more than in the year previous.

| | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar | 6,986 14 10 | | 11,554 15 1 |
| West Berar | 24,617 9 4 | | 21,072 14 10 |
| Total | 31,604 8 2 | | 32,627 13 11 |

47. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps and from serving processes was in the year under report rupees 37,622 4 1, or rupees 21,194 5 6 in excess of last year's collection.

| | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar | 9,326 4 4 | | 24,689 9 9 |
| West Berar | 7,101 10 3 | | 12,932 10 4 |
| Total | 16,427 14 7 | | 37,622 4 1 |

48. On account of fines, rupees 11,888 4 10 were collected; last year the amount was rupees 8,938 6 1.

| | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar | 4,633 2 1 | | 7,945 11 9 |
| West Berar | 4,305 4 0 | | 3,942 9 1 |
| Total | 8,938 6 1 | | 11,888 4 10 |

49. The value of intestate and unclaimed property was, in 1860–61, rupees 7,773 5 4, and in the year preceding, rupees 21,122 0 5.

| | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar | 13,444 15 2 | | 5,822 14 9 |
| West Berar | 7,677 1 3 | | 1,950 6 7 |
| Total | 21,122 0 5 | | 7,773 5 4 |

50. Under the head of Refunds and Savings will be found an increase in 1860–61 of rupees 1,506 8 10.

| | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar | 0 0 0 | | 441 1 3 |
| West Berar | 445 8 10 | | 1,511 0 5 |
| Total | 445 8 10 | | 1,952 1 8 |

51. During the past year rupees 8,661 7 8 have been collected on account of income tax. These realizations in East and West Berar have been included by the Commissioner in the revenue of the assigned districts; but they have been excluded from this report, as it is believed that it is the purpose of the Government to carry all such collections to the credit of the Imperial revenue.

52. Under the head of miscellaneous revenue will be found an increase of rupees 43,855 13 6. This is reported to have accrued from the balance of village expenses for the four years ending April 1857, amounting to rupees 67,830 11 7, having been now credited in West Berar to profit and loss, and from the proceeds of attached inams of zemindars, rupees 48,108 13 9, village expenses of previous years 1,080 4 4, and collections on account of village watchmen (jaglia) having being similarly credited in East Berar.

| | 1859–60. | | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar | 12,002 4 6 | | 54,934 9 7 |
| West Berar | 3,651 7 9 | | 4,575 0 2 |
| Total | 15,653 12 3 | | 59,509 9 9 |

## PART III.—LOCAL FUNDS.

53. On account of local funds, the amount collected is rupees 81,499 2 8. The decrease upon the past year, amounting to rupees 28,165 6 2, is accounted for by the collections for 1860-61 being *bonâ fide* collections for that one year, while in the amount shown as collections for the previous year outstanding balances of former years were included, comprising collections realized from the talooks transferred from late North to East Berar.

| | 1859-60. | | 1860-61. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar - - - | 53,469 10 5 | - | 46,802 0 9 | |
| West Berar - - | 56,194 14 5 | - | 34,697 1 11 | |
| Total - | 1,09,664 8 10 | - | 81,499 2 8 | |

## PART IV.—JAGHEERS AND PENSIONS.

54. The Inam Commission was abolished in January last, as it was considered that very few claims would remain on the file after the restoration of Dharaseo and Raichore to his Highness the Nizam, and that those which did, might be readily disposed of by the Commissioner and the district officers.

# SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

55. The education in the Hyderabad territory has not altered from that described in the Administration Report for the year 1858-9. There is much need of attention to this important subject in the assigned territory, and it is satisfactory to see the Commissioner and district officers are inclined to devote their immediate attention to it.

# SECTION IV.

## PART I.—PUBLIC WORKS.

56. The public works in the Dharaseo and Raichore divisions of the Hyderabad assigned territories having ceased by the transfer to the Nizam's Government of those districts there was but little to be done in the remaining two divisions of Berar.

57. The only works of importance carried on there, during the year under report, are the deputy commissioner's cutcherry at Oomrawuttee, now completed, and the cutcherry at Akolah, nearly finished.

58. For the repair of the Nagpore Dawk line within the assigned districts, the Government of India have sanctioned, for the years 1861-62, an outlay of rupees 100 per mile, and a company of Bombay Sappers have been employed on the line since June 1861.

## PART II.—RAILWAYS.

59. The Bombay Government recently intimated to the Resident that the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company had made a proposal to have a line surveyed for a railway from Sholapoor to Hyderabad, and requested to be informed of the views which his Highness the Nizam entertains of such an undertaking, and of the amount of support which his Government will contribute in its execution; the survey expenses were stated at rupees 5,000; and considering the great benefits which a railway would bring to his Highness' country, they desired to be informed whether the Nizam's Government will so far aid its promotion as to contribute towards these preliminary expenses, and they added that should this extension of the line be authorized and the requisite capital guaranteed, the survey expenses would be borne by the capital and repaid to his Highness.

60. The Resident having communicated with the Nizam's Government, received in reply a note from the minister, expressive of the gratification of the Hyderabad Government at the proposed line of railway, and promising to pay rupees 5,000 for the preliminary expenses. In forwarding this note to the Bombay Government, the Resident expressed his belief that the minister from his own purse has paid the rupees 5,000, and observed that although there can be no doubt that the Nizam's Government and all his subjects are anxious that the railway should be extended to Hyderabad, all that can at present be promised in the way of assistance would be a free gift of the land requisite and magisterial powers within the railway fences; that the Hyderabad capitalists may come forward after the project is once started; but that the income tax makes them view with distaste any securities under the sanction of our Government; also, that it is certain that no money will be forthcoming without the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent.

CHAP. XV. Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

61. Upon this, the Government of Bombay intimated that orders have been issued, for the commencement of the line connecting Sholapoor with Hyderabad, and requested to be informed how the sum of rupees 5,000 promised by the Nizam's Government is to be drawn, and whether or not any responsible person and an escort on the part of the Durbar will be sent to accompany the engineers.

62. In reply the Resident enclosed an order on the General Treasury at Bombay for rupees 5,000 received from the minister, who also informed the Resident that he had directed Meer Hyder Ali, Munsubdar, with a suitable guard to accompany the engineers during their progress.

## SECTION V.—POST OFFICES.

63. There have been no changes in the district Post Offices during the past year. They are, as previously reported, employed principally for the transmission of official documents, but are used by the public to a small extent for the conveyance of private correspondence.

## SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

64. It was suggested to the Government of Bombay that the railway company should be induced to construct at once an electric telegraph through the length of the valley of Berar, along the railway, as it was known that the railway company were bound to complete this by their contract, and it seemed that it would signify little to them whether they completed it now or hereafter; while the advantages to the public generally, especially to the mercantile classes, that would result from its immediate construction, were sufficiently obvious. This proposition was however negatived on the calculation that the cost of the work would amount to rupees 97,250, or an electro-telegraphic communication ere this might have been in existence between Hyderabad and Berar.

## SECTION VII.—FINANCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar - | 10,94,096 | 5 | 6 |
| West Berar - | 18,67,625 | 14 | 8 |
| Total - | 29,61,722 | 3 | 9 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Berar - | 8,20,796 | 9 | 8 |
| West Berar - | 16,90,618 | 11 | 5 |
| Total - | 25,11,415 | 5 | 1 |

65. The revenue from all sources realized during the past year amounts to rupees 29,61,722 3 9, of which rupees 25,11,415 5 1 are on account of land revenue.

66. The civil charges of all descriptions, exclusive of public works, but comprising civil pensions, contingent expenses, loss by exchange, &c., amount to rupees 7,94,363 10 7.

67. The expenditure upon public works for the past year, inclusive of salaries and contingencies, was rupees 1,68,471 15 3.

68. The financial position of the districts has been improving year by year. The revenues have steadily increased, and the expenditure carefully watched over and economized. Had the Raichore doab and the Dharaseo districts not been restored till the end of the last financial year, that is, the 30th April 1861, the large uncollected balances of the Government demand for the year, amounting to rupees 10,50,000, would not have been appropriated by the Nizam and deducted from the revenues of the assigned territory, and we should have therewith liquidated every claim due by the assigned territory, leaving a surplus of rupees 2,06,000 for payment to the Nizam agreeably to the Treaty of 1853.

69. The balance against the Nizam at the end of the year 1860–61 is rupees 5,45,718 15 5¾: this includes the balance, rupees 3,25,198 9 10¾, due by the Nizam at the end of 1858–59, and that at the close of 1859–60, rupees 2,55,407 12 3½; so that there was actually a surplus in the two districts of Berar, for the year, of rupees 34,887 6 8½ of receipts over disbursements.

70. A much larger surplus in favour of receipts may be anticipated for the year 1861–62; a fair average of crops will, it is believed, yield a surplus revenue of rupees 1,80,047 0 0.

## SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

71. With a view to simplify the arrangements of the two governments, to determine certain matters not dealt with in the treaty of 1853, and to give all possible solemnity to certain acts marking the high esteem in which his Highness the Nizam is held by Her Majesty the Queen, modifications of that treaty to the following purport, agreed upon between the Viceroy and

Governor-General on behalf of Her Majesty, and the Nawab Ufzul-ood-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, were ratified by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 31st day of December 1860.

72. The territory of Shorapore was ceded in full sovereignty to his Highness the Nizam: the debt due by his Highness to the British Government, amounting to almost (50) fifty lakhs of Hyderabad rupees, was cancelled: all account of the receipts and expenditure of the Assigned Districts, for the past, present, or future, his Highness agreed to forego; but the British Government on their part stipulated to pay to his Highness any surplus revenue that may hereafter accrue after defraying the expenses of the Hyderabad Contingent and of other charges guaranteed under the Treaty of 1853, together with all future cost of administration, the amount of such cost being entirely at the discretion of the British Government.

73. To provide for these payments, such additional districts, adjoining those already assigned to us in Berar, as would suffice to make up a present annual gross revenue of thirty-two lakhs of rupees British currency, were to be held in trust by the British Government; all the districts in excess of this assignment hitherto administered by us in the Raichore Doab and on the western frontier of the Nizam's dominions being restored to his Highness.

74. The estimated financial result of this arrangement is as follows:

| DISTRICTS RESTORED TO HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM. | Annual Revenue. British Currency Rupees. |
|---|---|
| Dharaseo districts, exclusive of village expenses - | 8,10,861 14 11 |
| Raichore Doab ditto - - | 13,25,901 3 4 |
| Shorapore Territory ditto - | 3,20,177 1 7 |
| Total - | 24,56,940 3 10 |
| Deduct 12½ per cent. allowed by the native Government for management of their districts - - | 3,07,117 8 6 |
| Net Revenue - | 21,49,822 11 4 |

| DISTRICTS RECEIVED FROM HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crown Lands, and other territory in East Berar | | 4,86,089 0 8 | |
| Ditto | ditto West Berar | 1,68,969 11 3 | |
| Districts on the Paeen Gunga River - - | | 1,65,775 1 1 | |
| | | | 8,20,833 13 5 |
| Net increase to his Highness the Nizam's annual revenue - | | | 13,18,988 13 11 |
| Or in Hyderabad currency (at 21 per cent.) - - - | | | 16,08,076 8 6 |

75. Thus, besides the remission of the debt due to the British Government, amounting to about 50 lakhs of Hyderabad rupees, the restoration of these districts benefits his Highness by more than 16 lakhs of Hyderabad rupees per annum.

76. The liberality thus manifested towards his Highness the Nizam induced the expectation, that, retaining the titular sovereignty of the Berar provinces, his Highness would readily concede to the British Government an unreserved control over the revenues then or thereafter to be derived from them. But the Nizam's apprehensions, that by renouncing all claim to any surplus revenue that might accrue he would be virtually relinquishing all his rights to these districts, and be regarded by his subjects and surrounding states as having alienated in perpetuity the fairest portion of his ancestral dominions, rendered the proposition so evidently distasteful to his Highness, that it was withdrawn.

77. The administration of the Berar districts by the Nagpore commission presented advantages of economy and convenience, should our Government obtain the surplus, and this was consequently a measure which the British Government were desirous to effect. But on this point his Highness the Nizam was, perhaps more than on any other, inflexible. He chafed at the idea of these provinces being annexed to a Mahratta State (though under British rule) from which his ancestors had wrested them after years of contention. The hereditary hatred, the implacable mistrust and jealousy which have so long existed between the Mahomedan and the Mahratta, are strong as ever at the Hyderabad Durbar. His Highness also urged that while his districts were administered by the British Resident at Hyderabad, they were administered by an officer of his own court, with whom he had constant opportunities of communication, and with whom he could advise or remonstrate; that his honour and dignity as a sovereign were thus not only preserved in reality, but remained unimpaired in the estimation of both friends and enemies. Many other arguments were also advanced, especially the views of his late father when urged upon this point during the negotiation of 1853, and his Highness' objections to this proposal also were acquiesced in.

78. While these concessions and restoration of territory have been gratifying to his Highness the Nizam, the British Government have derived no inconsiderable advantages from the recent

CHAP. XV. Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

arrangements. The inconvenient strip of land belonging to the Nizam on the left bank of the Godavery and its confluents, containing the talooks of Sironcha, Albaca, Cherla, Rackapully, and Budrachullum, so necessary to us to secure the uninterrupted control of the hydraulic works on the Godavery, has been ceded to the British Government in perpetuity.

79. The navigation of the Godavery to its junction with the Pranheeta and of the Wurdah and Pranheeta rivers has been declared free, and all transit and customs duties have been abolished.

80. Land in the Raichore Doab for the railway and Madras Irrigation Company has been guaranteed, and the Hyderabad Durbar have stated that they will be prepared to give land elsewhere in the Hyderabad Territory for similar purposes.

81. The Minister Salar Jung has recently placed rupees 5,000 at the disposal of the Great Peninsular Railway Company for the survey of a line of rail between Sholapoor and Hyderabad.

82. Magisterial powers within the railway fences have been conferred by the Hyderabad Government on British officers residing within their territory.

83. In concluding this section, it may be proper also to mention, that in addition to the benefits conferred upon the Hyderabad Government by the supplementary treaty of December last, honorary rewards have been bestowed on his Highness the Nizam and certain of the members of his Durbar, in recognition of the services rendered by his Highness personally and by the Government of Hyderabad during the disturbances of 1857 and 1858.

84. Articles of English manufacture to the value of one lakh of rupees are under transmission from Calcutta, or have already reached Hyderabad, for presentation to his Highness, as a token of friendship on the part of the Governor-General in Council, and as an earnest of the desire of the British Government for a lasting concord between the two states. His Highness is at the same time to be presented with a khureeta or despatch from the Viceroy and Governor-General, and to be informed that his valuable services, and those of his faithful and able ministers, are already highly appreciated by the Queen's Government, and that they will again be specially brought to Her Majesty's gracious notice.

85. With the consent of his Highness the Nizam, the following rewards are to be bestowed on the members of the Nizam's Durbar.

86. To the Nizam's uncle, Shums-ool-Omrah, to the exercise of whose great influence over the Mahomedans of the city, the preservation of quiet at Hyderabad is largely due, a killut or honorary reward of the value of rupees 30,000, and a khureeta (despatch) from the Secretary to the Governor-General in Council, expressive of the thanks of the Government of India.

87. To the Minister Mookhtar-ool-Moolk Salar Jung Bahadoor, a killut of the value of rupees 30,000, with a khureeta from the Secretary, and the acknowledgment on the part of the Government of India that great obligations are justly due to this able Minister, for his services during the mutinies, and that the ability, courage and firmness with which he discharged his duty to the Nizam, and opposed the counsels of those who would have brought disgrace and ruin upon his Highness, are highly appreciated, and entitle him to the most cordial thanks of the Government of India.

88. The assistance on all occasions received by the Resident from Yakoob Alli Khan, the jagheerdar of Toorkapilly, and from his son Mahomed Ghouse, was considered by the Viceroy and Governor-General to be most valuable, and their uniform and zealous loyalty was held to give them a special claim to the favour of the British Government. Each of these gentlemen is to be presented on behalf of the Governor-General in Council with a pair of shawls and a sword having a suitable inscription in Persian. They are also to be presented with a letter under the signature of the Resident, expressing the thanks of the Government of India, and informing them that the Government is prepared to confer on them a jagheer in any part of the British territory they may prefer, provided lands are available for the purpose.

89. To Rajah Rameshur Rao of Wunperty, an English double-barrelled rifle, a sword and embroidered belt, with suitable inscription, and a Colt's revolver pistol.

90. To Unwunt Reddy, the Zemindar of Mogul Gedda, a pair of shawls, a sword and belt, with suitable inscription, and a Colt's revolver pistol.

91. To Nawab Moorteza Yar Jung Wuzeer Ali Khan Bahadoor, a pair of shawls and a Colt's revolver pistol.

92. To Fyze Mahomed Khan, a pair of shawls, a sword and belt, and a Colt's revolver pistol.

93. To Moulvee Hyder Ali, a pair of shawls.

94. To Shaik Daood, a pair of shawls, a sword, and a pair of pistols.

95. To the head of each of the following firms, a pair of shawls. Mahanund Ram and Poorun Mull—Kishen Doss and Poorshotun Doss—Ummer See and Soojan Mull—Seo Lall and Mothee Lall.

96. To the Cutwal Ram Rao, a pair of shawls and a dagger.

97. To each of these gentlemen is also to be presented a document under the Resident's signature, expressing the thanks of the Government of India for his services during the rebellion.

## SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

98. This important subject is steadily kept in view, but that there is room for any legitimate action on the part of Government is not yet apparent. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been addressed, and its suggestions invited, but no reply has as yet been received. Should the visit of the gentleman, Mr. Sillar, lately deputed by the mercantile community, bring to light anything of importance not yet appreciated, the matter will be at once taken up. The completion of the railway will, of course, cheapen cotton in Bombay, so far as this depends on the method and cost of carriage, but the essentials to any radical alteration in its mode of culture, packing, cleaning, and preparation for the English market would apparently lie in the establishment of qualified local agencies, and their conduct on principles which do not ignore the claim of the cultivator to his own legitimate profit. Cotton.

### PART II.—FORESTS.

99. The teak forests in East Berar exist in the district of Karinja and Tullygaom, and the strictest orders have been issued prohibiting the cutting of these trees in the villages in which they grow. The villagers are, however, not in the habit of cutting the teak trees, they have no right or perquisites connected with the trees which are considered the property of Government, and in some places the trees being planted near temples, the people superstitiously abstain from cutting them, from the belief that some calamity is certain to befal any one who cuts down such trees. The largest teak forest in East Berar is in the village of Pathroat, formerly a jagheer, and which has now been made khalsa.

100. In West Berar, the teak is found in the hills about Booldanah and Dewulghaut. It is also found in the hills north of the valley called the Satpoora Range, where it grows in a very wild state, and where only it is to be found of any size. The surface of the country here is described to present a most irregular mass of hills and deep valleys, often extremely precipitous, the hills rising from 200 to 1,000 feet generally. The hills are covered with trees of various kinds, with little or no brushwood, presenting in some places quite a park-like scene—in the valleys, the jungle is generally thicker; during the rains the ground is covered with high grass, and the hills become very unhealthy; the jungle as far as Makla does not, however, contain many useful trees—the best and largest timber grows westward of Mailghaut, and towards Julpie Amnair. In Dhoolaghaut and other portions of the hills the trees are not found of any good size. The useful trees that are found on this range are enumerated in the margin.

Teak—Tectona Grandis.
Sisso—Dalbergia Sissoo.
Huldoo—Nanclia Cardifolia.
Dummo.
Mahroo—Quercus Dilatala.
Dhowra—Sathrum Fracticorum.
Sircus—Mimosa Serissa.
Bhur—Sircus Indicus.
Paruspeepul—Hibiscus Populneridus.
Sandal—Santalum Abbum.
Sadara.
Bamboos.

101. There are only tracks through the hills, and the method employed by the Goands or wild tribes of transporting the timber, is by attaching two logs to either side of a bullock, the ends being allowed to trail on the ground. The present means of carriage, and the extremely rough and precipitous paths, render the transport of any large timber a matter of great difficulty. The wood brought down by the Goands varies from 11 to 12 feet in length, and would not square generally to more than 5″ + 5″, being immature trees cut down suitable to the carriage and roads of these wild inhabitants of the hills, the price they obtain varying from 8 annas to 1-4 per log. The places to which wood is brought for sale are Damungaour near Ellichpoor, Boldee near Akote, Julgaom, and Boorhanpoor.

102. It would appear that the Goand Rajahs or Hill Chiefs, Zemindars and Goands, claim a right to the teak timber in these hills, and the Goands, it is reported, have been from time immemorial in the habit of cutting and selling timber for their support. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that a close preservation might interfere with their means of livelihood, and they should, he thinks, be allowed to cut in certain localities such wood as does not promise to be valuable to Government. The teak trees in jagheer villages, however, of the Goand Rajahs belong to them; there are six of these chiefs. On the lands belonging to five of them there is no teak, except such as is used for the roofs of huts; there is large wood in the jagheer of Rajah Futteh Sing of Makla; these Rajahs levy a duty on all teak wood cut in their villages; the Rajah of Dhoolghaut at the rate of 6 pies, and the other Rajahs at the rate of 3 pies on each bullock-load.

103. The principle adopted by the Nizam's Government respecting the forests in his Highness' territory is, that all trees on the Government lands are considered the property of Government; but trees in jagheer and zemindars' estates, and in muktas or quit-rent tenures belong to the holders.

104. The attention of the resident was drawn to alleged wasteful and indiscriminate destruction of the forest in this neighbourhood; but inquiry proved that it had reference chiefly to the forests of Saugor and Nerbudda territories. In the Assigned Districts, however, the conservation of trees has never been lost sight of, but measures have been taken from time to time to prevent their being indiscriminately cut. So early as 1855, orders were issued to the district officers for the conservation of teak trees. In 1855 an extra establishment was sanctioned by the Govern-

ment of India for marking off trees for preservation, and the number so marked off is stated by the deputy commissioner, West Berar, as 6,596 in Mailghaut. Every instance brought to notice of felling trees without permission for private purposes has been duly punished. In the year under report a native extra assistant and a police darogah, who had appropriated a number of Government teak trees to their private use, were dismissed the service, and the superintendent of village roads in each of the districts of East and West Berar have been ordered to superintend the teak forests of the district, receiving each an additional allowance of 25 rupees for that duty, to be disbursed from the local funds.

105. The railway contractors in Berar applied for permission to have access to the timber forests in East Berar, and were informed that the indiscriminate cutting of timber has been strictly prohibited in the districts.

## SECTION X.—SURVEY.

106. The survey establishments under the superintendence of Captain C. Anderson, of the Bombay Revenue Survey, were transferred to Berar in March 1861. On the 27th of that month survey operations were commenced, and 53,000 acres of land were measured by the end of April. A sum of rupees 60,000 has been apportioned in the budget to carry on the survey during the year 1861-62.

107. The results of the survey in the Raichore Doab warrant the expectation that a large increase of revenue will accrue from the completion of the survey in Berar. The first settlement made by the survey superintendent was of 103 villages, composing part of the Kooshtaghee talook of the Raichore Doab: this produced an immediate increase to the revenue of rupees 14,000, with the further prospective increase of rupees 8,200 on the taking up of Government waste land. It is calculated that the increase thus realized in the past year would have defrayed half the total expense of the survey and settlement. The settlement is reported to have been exceedingly popular, and every confidence is felt that our survey operations will be equally successful in Berar, that a better tenure will be given to the cultivator, while the frauds committed against Government by the concealment of land will be brought to light and corrected.

## CONCLUSION.

108. This report would be incomplete without bringing prominently to notice how much the assigned districts are indebted to the tried and well-known ability that Mr. C. B. Saunders brought to bear on them during the short period he was employed in the administration. No commissioner who had previously been appointed so thoroughly and readily understood what was required to be done, and it was a subject of great regret that, with the reduction of the members and salaries of the commission and its new organization, it was found impossible to retain his services.

109. Captain Hastings Fraser throughout the year conducted the duties of 1st assistant resident in a most efficient, industrious, and able manner.

110. Mr. George Boswell, extra assistant, most efficiently superintended the Resident's Civil Office, and proved himself, as he has always done, an intelligent and an able officer.

111. It became necessary to dispense with the services of Lieutenant Temple and Mr. Ricketts, both officers of great industry and promise, who had passed in the second or higher standard of examination, and mastered the vernacular of their respective districts; both are anxious to return to their civil duties in the Assigned Territory, and it may be possible hereafter as vacancies occur to employ them.

112. To each and all of the district officers is much commendation due, for the careful and talented manner in which they have performed their onerous public duties, and brought to a close the most financially prosperous and successful year of our administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Territory.

Hyderabad Residency,
12th July 1861.

CUTHBERT DAVIDSON,
Resident.

## APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS FOR 1860–61.

ABSTRACT of the Tabular Return exhibiting the Numbers Vaccinated and the Expense of the Native Vaccination Establishment, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

| | HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Shorapore State. | | | H.H. the Nizam's Talooks. | | | Hyderabad Residency at Chudderghaut. | | | Military Station of the Hyderabad Contingent. | | | Grand Total. | | | Present Expense of the Native Vaccination Establishment. | Per Mensem. | Per Annum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dharaseo Districts, Nuldroog. | | | Western Berar, Booldanah. | | | Eastern Berar, Oomrawuttee. | | | East and West Raichore Lingsoogoor. | | | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | Number of Persons Vaccinated. | Unsuccessful. | Ratio per 100 of failures. | | | |
| Number vaccinated from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861. | 269 | 61 | 22 | 194 | 29 | 14 | 232 | 70 | 30 | 656 | 39 | 5 | 1,351 | 199 | 14 | 37 | 15 | 40 | 81 | 12 | 14 | 793 | 38 | 4 | 212 | 75 | 35 | 2,474 | 339 | 13 | HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 Vaccinators at 15 Rs. each per Mensem. | 60 0 0 | 720 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Stationery at 2 Rs. each per Mensem. | 8 0 0 | 96 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 Peons at 4 Rs. each per Mensem. | 16 0 0 | 192 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Rs. - - | 84 0 0 | 1,008 0 0 |

Hyderabad Residency, 1st June 1861.

(A true copy.) A. R. THORNHILL, First Assistant Resident.

(Signed) J. B. FLEMING, M.D., Offg. Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

TABULAR RETURN showing the Numbers Vaccinated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, &c., and Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

| Vaccination Establishment, &c. | Districts and Stations, &c. | Description of Persons Vaccinated. | | | | | | | | Results. | | | | Number of Months during which Vaccination was performed. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Christians. | Mahomedans. | Hindoos. | Dhers and others. | Male. | Female. | Children. | Adults and others. | Successful. | Unsuccessful. | Total. | Ratio per 100 of failures, omitting fractions. | | |
| CIVIL DEPARTMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bapoorow, Native Vaccinator, 1 Peon attached. | Dharseo District, Nuldroog - | 0 | 16 | 123 | 0 | 88 | 51 | 139 | 0 | 98 | 41 | 139 | 29 | 4 | Was on sick certificate in May and June, and sick also in November – December 1860, and January 1861; at the end of the latter month the establishment was broken up. |
| Vencutsawmy ditto 1 ditto | Ditto ditto - | 0 | 16 | 96 | 18 | 61 | 69 | 129 | 1 | 110 | 20 | 130 | 15 | 9 | Establishment broken up 31st January 1861. |
| Ghiassoodeen ditto 1 ditto | Western Berar, Booldanah - | 0 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 31 | 0 | 25 | 6 | 31 | 19 | 3 | Did not vaccinate in August, September, October, November, and December 1860, and in the latter month he was dismissed. |
| Gopal Sing ditto 1 ditto | Ditto ditto - | 0 | 39 | 79 | 15 | 96 | 37 | 128 | 5 | 113 | 20 | 133 | 15 | 12 | |
| Nursingbhan ditto 1 ditto | Ditto ditto - | 3 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 0 | 27 | 3 | 30 | 10 | 4 | Succeeded in the room of Ghaissoodeen in West Berar, in the month of December, and vaccinated from January 1861. |
| Baidnull ditto 1 ditto | Eastern Berar, Oomrawuttee - | 0 | 5 | 141 | 21 | 132 | 35 | 167 | 0 | 113 | 54 | 167 | 32 | 12 | |
| Vurdarajooloo ditto 1 ditto | Ditto ditto - | 7 | 19 | 30 | 9 | 47 | 18 | 65 | 0 | 49 | 16 | 65 | 24 | 8 | Was on leave in the months of June, July, and August 1860. |
| Ramasawmy ditto 1 ditto | Eastern Raichore, Copaldroog - | 0 | 29 | 477 | 35 | 284 | 257 | 541 | 0 | 517 | 24 | 541 | 4 | 8 | Establishment broken up on the 28th February 1861. |
| Nursingbhan ditto 1 ditto | Western Raichore, Lingsogoor - | 0 | 5 | 109 | 1 | 55 | 60 | 115 | 0 | 100 | 15 | 115 | 13 | 6 | Transferred to West Berar in November 1860. |
| | Total - | 10 | 150 | 1,081 | 110 | 801 | 550 | 1,345 | 6 | 1,152 | 199 | 1,351 | 14 | — | |
| SHORAPORE ESTATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rungasawmy, Native Vaccinator, 2 Peons attached. | Shorapore - - - - | 0 | 19 | 15 | 3 | 22 | 15 | 35 | 2 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 40 | 8 | Was on sick leave in November 1860, establishment broken up 28th February 1861. |
| HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S TALOOKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hakeem Mahomed Wazeen - - | Aurungabad - - - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 33 | 1 | |
| Hakeem Kajah Ushruff - - | Armooor - - - | 0 | 47 | 14 | 8 | 61 | 8 | 69 | 0 | 61 | 8 | 69 | 11 | 1 | |
| Dresser Rungia - - - | Maiduck - - - | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 2 | |
| | Total - - | 0 | 57 | 15 | 9 | 68 | 13 | 81 | 0 | 69 | 12 | 81 | 14 | — | |
| HYDERABAD RESIDENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. B. Fleming, Esq., M.D., Offg. Residency Surgeon. | Chudderghaut - - - | 26 | 453 | 200 | 114 | 423 | 370 | 783 | 10 | 775 | 38 | 793 | 4 | 12 | |
| MILITARY DEPARTMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HYDERABAD CONTINGENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Assist. Surg. H. W. Smith - | 6th Infy. H. C. Bolarum - - | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 60 | 2 | |
| Assistant Surgeon A. Boggs - - | 2nd Cav. R. W. H. C. / 2nd Co. Arty. - / 5th Infy. H. C. - } Ellichpoor | 7 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 37 | 7 | |
| Surgeon-Major J. H. Orr, M.D. - | 4th Cavalry, H. C., Yelgaum - | 0 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 52 | 4 | |
| Assistant Surgeon J. G. Reed - - | 3rd Infy., H. C. Hingolee - | 10 | 23 | 39 | 22 | 42 | 52 | 88 | 6 | 53 | 41 | 94 | 43 | 5 | |
| Assistant Surgeon B. Williamson - | 4th Infy. H. C. - / Detacht. 1st Cav. / Do. 3rd Co. Arty. } Lingsoogoor | 3 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 0 | 41 | 7 | 48 | 14 | 6 | |
| Surgeon-Major W. Mackenzie, M.D. - | 3rd Cavalry, H. C., Mominabad - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 4 | |
| | Total - - | 29 | 77 | 58 | 43 | 102 | 110 | 206 | 6 | 137 | 75 | 212 | 35 | — | |

Hyderabad Residency, 1st June 1861.

(A true copy.) A. R. THORNHILL, First Assistant Resident.

(Signed) J. B. FLEMING, M.D. Offg. Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

## FINANCE STATEMENT OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS for the Years 1858–59, 1859–60, and 1860–61.

| Receipts. | 1858–59. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Disbursements. | 1858–59. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE ORDINARY. | | | | EXPENDITURE ORDINARY. | | | |
| Land Revenue | 39,96,984 7 7 | 39,04,195 5 9 | 34,10,413 2 7 | General department. | 3,13,650 12 10 | 3,21,260 3 5 | 3,02,107 10 2 |
| Abkarree | 3,14,247 10 8 | 3,84,644 14 3 | 4,62,526 14 9 | Revenue and judicial departments. | 9,12,681 10 4 | 8,79,297 15 9 | 8,58,729 15 9 |
| Salt and saltpetre beds. | 22,921 10 5 | 35,186 8 11 | 32,165 1 8 | | 27,35,153 14 8¾ | 26,82,431 10 9 | 24,21,038 3 5½ |
| Sale proceeds of judicial stamps. | 19,815 1 6 | 23,055 11 0 | 51,531 1 6 | Military | 8,612 9 2 | 7,000 0 0 | 8,244 8 7 |
| Miscellaneous | 38,310 1 10 | 37,998 1 8 | 25,286 9 3 | Miscellaneous | | | |
| | | | | | 39,70,098 15 0¾ | 38,89,989 13 11 | 35,90,120 5 11½ |
| Total | 43,92,279 0 0 | 43,90,080 9 7 | 39,81,922 13 9 | | | | |
| EXTRAORDINARY. | | | | EXTRAORDINARY. | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,81,618 13 6¾ | 1,12,668 12 10½ | 2,36,333 14 3 | Settlement officers and surveyors. | 6,057 15 4 | 28,400 7 5 | 50,149 1 5 |
| | | | | Public works department. | 3,33,093 7 2 | 4,58,036 3 10 | 3,78,470 15 7 |
| | | | | Miscellaneous | 3,74,150 7 9 | 3,81,730 9 6 | 1,64,628 14 4 |
| | | | | | 7,13,301 14 3 | 8,68,167 4 9 | 5,93,248 15 4 |
| Grand total | 46,73,897 13 6¾ | 45,02,749 6 5½ | 42,18,256 12 0 | Grand total | 46,83,400 13 3¾ | 47,58,157 2 8 | 41,83,369 5 3½ |

N.B.—The decrease in revenue in 1861 is accounted for by the restoration, from 1st March 1861, of the Raichore Doab and Dharaseo Districts.

Balance against his Highness the Nizam on the 30th April 1861, 5,45,718.15.5¾.

STATEMENT of COLLECTIONS on account of Local Funds in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Expenditure chargeable thereto for the years 1858–59, 1859–60, and 1860–61.

| Receipts. | 1858–59. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Disbursements. | 1858–59. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOCAL FUND. | | | | LOCAL FUNDS. | | | |
| Road fund | 44,666 5 1 | 43,010 7 6 | 29,912 9 3 | Road fund | 74,545 10 11 | 40,543 13 2 | 29,368 2 2 |
| Town fund | 75,510 14 5 | 1,11,463 4 6 | 79,604 0 0 | Town fund | | 65,267 13 0 | 1,09,198 15 8 |
| Ferries | 7,218 12 5 | 8,258 7 5 | 8,486 13 7 | Ferries | | 2,002 6 0 | 15,149 12 8 |
| Total local funds | 1,27,395 15 11 | 1,62,732 3 5 | 1,18,003 6 10 | Total local funds | 74,545 10 11 | 1,07,814 0 2 | 1,53,716 14 6 |

Resident's Civil Office, Hyderabad Residency,
12th July 1861.

A. R. THORNHILL,
First Assistant Resident.

# CHAPTER XVI.



# STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

## ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the STRAITS SETTLEMENT for 1860-61.

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## SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

### PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. THE principal subject of general interest to be recorded in connexion with the proceedings of the Supreme Court is the receipt of the Supplementary Letters Patent under which the salaries of the Court establishment generally have been revised and placed upon a more appropriate footing than hitherto accorded, whilst the whole of the fees are again paid into the treasury to the credit of the state; an arrangement, judging from the returns annexed, likely to conduce to the public benefit.

2. The Police Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Court of Requests in Province Wellesley having reported favourably of the success attendant upon the opening of a Weekly District Court at Bukit Tamboon, he has been directed to hold periodically a similar Court at Penagah, a large village in the Northern Division. At the two first sittings there were no applications for summonses, and the number subsequently taken out has not been great; but the inhabitants appear to appreciate the advantage of being able to obtain an early settlement of their disputes, which are almost exclusively connected with claims regarding land, without being under the necessity of proceeding, with their witnesses, to Butterworth.

### PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. The only trial deserving of comment was one of piracy, held in the Supreme Court at Singapore. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—About three years ago two boats manned by Chinese left Singapore for the purpose of cutting wood on the neighbouring islands. One, containing eight men, was attacked by a party of Malays, the whole of the crew murdered, and the boat plundered and burnt. The other narrowly escaped the same fate; it was attacked and plundered, but no loss of life occurred, though one of the crew was severely wounded. Apparently under the erroneous impression that the pirates were the subjects of His Highness the Tumongong, and the offence committed within the limits of his jurisdiction, the sufferers, on their return to Singapore, were referred to His Highness for redress, and no steps taken in order to secure the offenders. In November last, however, the matter having been brought to notice by the Commissioner of Police, inquiries were made, which led to the belief that some of the pirates were still residing at Pulo Tinghy, in the neighbourhood of which island the act of piracy had taken place, and that they could be identified by the man that had been wounded as well as by one of his companions in the second boat. The steamer *Hooghly*, with a strong party of police on board, was despatched to the China Sea to search for and endeavour to apprehend them. The measure proved successful. Owing to the good arrangements made by the police the apprehension of three of the party was duly accomplished. They were committed to trial by the sitting Magistrate; and two of their number having been found guilty before the higher Court were sentenced to fifteen years' transportation; the third was acquitted. It is to be hoped that this example may have a salutary effect in preserving our subjects from the depredation of the marauders by whom many of the islands in the vicinity of the Straits appear to be inhabited.

2. It having transpired in the course of the trial that the offence of the prisoners had been unjustifiably condoned by an officer said to be acting under the Tumongong's authority, a communication was addressed to His Highness on the subject.

## PART III.—POLICE.

1. Several changes have taken place amongst the members of the European portion of the police force at Singapore, and there is reason to believe that many malpractices formerly in vogue, and which were brought to light by the proceedings of a court convened for the purpose of enquiring into certain charges preferred against the late Deputy Commissioner at Malacca, have been checked, though, with reference to the great temptations to which inspectors are exposed. strict supervision must always be needed to prevent any recurrence of the misconduct thus discovered to have been long prevalent.

2. Upon the representation of His Highness the Tumongong as to the inefficiency of the police gunboats with respect to suppressing petty acts of piracy committed by Malays in fast pulling sampans, as an experimental measure, the crew of one of the gunboats have been distributed between two similar sampans, to be stationed at Changhai and Passir Panjang, and attached to the police stations at these points.

3. At the request of the opium farmer, and at his expense, a considerable addition has been made to the force for the purpose of establishing thannahs along the coast of the Old Strait for the prevention of smuggling.

4. The conduct of the force generally has been good. The members are all now compelled to subscribe to the superannuation fund established under the provisions of Section XVII. of Act XIII. of 1856, which had long been allowed to remain in abeyance.

5. The men have been a good deal harassed by the continual disputes and consequent street fights that have taken place between the members of the different secret societies. The disturbances thus occasioned are rarely serious, or likely to endanger the general peace of the town, though they lead to violent commotion amongst the inhabitants of the quarters in which they may occur.

6. At Pinang the behaviour of the police has been satisfactory, and there has been of late a marked increase of activity on the part of the force. This has been attributed to their regaining the confidence of which they were at one time deprived, owing to the dread inspired by the numerous actions brought against its members of being subjected to a prosecution for any error of judgment involving an undue assumption of power of which they might be guilty.

7. By a re-distribution of the duties at each station, some slight relief has been afforded to the peons previously overworked. As regards the apparent want of courage displayed by the police on the occasion of gang robberies, it has to be remembered that these have occurred at isolated posts, rarely, if ever, consisting of more than three or four peons, who receive no assistance from the villagers, whilst their assailants were very numerous. Latterly, moreover, in one or two such instances, the police have behaved well, and although unable to seize the offenders, have prevented their securing their plunder.

8. Although there have been no outbreaks on the part of the Chinese societies, full employment has been afforded to the police in guarding against the occurrence of disturbances on the occasion of their processions and festivals, which are far more numerous at Pinang than at either of the other stations. On the new year they grossly abused the indulgence granted to them of discharging crackers before and after divine service on Sunday, and the Christian congregation were much disturbed in their devotions by the noisy demonstrations made in the immediate vicinity of the church.

9. At Malacca, with the exception of the removal of the Deputy Commissioner, consequent on the result of the investigation made with reference to his conduct as an Inspector at Singapore, few changes worthy of note have occurred. The police force is still far too small for the duties it is called upon to perform, and the pay is insufficient to secure the services of really good men. Consequent on the exposed state of the frontier, and the depredations committed with impunity by marauders from the neighbouring states, a frontier force consisting of 1 jemedar, 2 duffadars, and 32 peons upon higher rates of pay than allowed to the ordinary police, has been sanctioned, and is now in course of organization.

10. A code of regulations has been prepared for the members of the whole of the police force throughout the Straits Settlement.

11. The returns of crime furnished by the Commissioners of police at the three stations, which are included in the Appendix, may be deemed satisfactory as showing a slight decrease of crime, more especially as regards offences of the more serious nature.

12. At Singapore, exclusive of the case of a European seaman stabbed by one of his shipmates, at a public house, for which offence the criminal has been condemned to penal servitude for life, there have been six cases of murder, being nine less than recorded last year; of these two are attributed to the indulgence of a feeling of revenge, consequent on differences connected with the Hoeys or secret societies.

13. The first murder on the list was committed early in the morning. The deceased, who was a Chinese fisherman, left his brother's house for the purpose of following his ordinary avocation, and at 9 A. M. information reached the police that his body had been discovered in the Campong Malacca river. On examination it was found that the dead man, apparently during a struggle that must have taken place on the bank, had received a mortal wound previous to being flung into the water. Notwithstanding the exertions of the police, and the offer of a large reward for his apprehension, the supposed murderer managed to effect his escape.

14. The next instance was that of a gambling informer, also a Chinaman. He had rendered valuable assistance to the police, and was believed to have been enticed for the purpose of gambling into the jungle near Havelock road, and murdered on his return, his body having been

found mutilated in a ditch near the police thannah. No clue to the murderer has hitherto been obtained.

15. The third case was that of a Chinaman, who was discovered lying in the river with his throat cut, and other marks of great violence upon his body. His death is considered to have been caused solely through some Hoey difference. No traces of the guilty parties have as yet been discovered.

16. The fourth murder was committed for the sake of the jewels on the victim's body; he was a Kling lad, and had been playing with some other boys in the neighbourhood of Campong Krabow. When the body was discovered, the ear-rings and other ornaments had been carried off. The murderer has not been discovered, but is supposed to have been a convict, as many ticket-of-leave men reside in that quarter.

17. The fifth victim was a peon. He had entered a Chinese meeting-house in the jungle at a place called Chan Chwa Khan, with the view of witnessing the illicit sale of some prepared opium, and taking the salesman into custody. The unfortunate man appeared to have been beaten to death, as his body was much mutilated. The inmates of the house fled, and have up to the present escaped apprehension.

18. The sixth person murdered was a Chinaman. His body floated ashore at Tanjong Rhoo. Owing to its advanced state of decomposition it could not be recognized, nor have the police been able to ascertain any of the circumstances connected with the case.

19. The cases of manslaughter call for but little remark. The first arose from a quarrel between two Chinamen, when one kicked the other in the abdomen, causing his death. The offender fled, and is supposed to have returned to China. The second was that of a burglar, who was believed to have met his death from the effects of wounds received from the inmates of a house he had attempted to break into.

20. Of the thirty-five cases of cutting and wounding, only four are deserving of special mention. One was of a very aggravated nature. A Chinaman entered into a house of another Chinese in Beach Road; the owner, who was a stranger to him, having remonstrated with him, an altercation ensued, and the ruffian stabbed him in several parts of the body. He then attacked the police peon who had been summoned by a little boy to give assistance; but the knife with which he was armed having only penetrated the clothes of the latter, he was secured, and on conviction before the Supreme Court sentenced to transportation for ten years. Another serious case was that of a Chinese watchman, who, whilst in the execution of his duty, was cut down by a Malay Hadji, who entered the plantation of which he had charge. The offender escaped in the first instance, but was subsequently apprehended, brought to trial, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. The remaining two were cases of Amok. For one no motive could be assigned; the other was committed by a Javanese, who was supposed to have been insane; he was taken into custody by two police peons, who were wounded in the struggle.

21. The crime of burglary has been on the increase, there having been 38 cases in excess to those committed last year. The offence is generally perpetrated by effecting an entrance in the back part of the building intended to be robbed, and thus escaping the notice of the police. In one instance the burglar was seized by the European whose house he had entered, who, although slightly wounded, maintained his hold until the nearest police peon came to his assistance. The offender was transported for fourteen years. Another daring burglary was committed upon the premises of a gentleman in River Valley Road. Silver plate and other valuable property was carried off; but the perpetrator was arrested by a duffadar of police, who came upon him unexpectedly whilst going his rounds. He was recognized as an old offender, and transported for life.

22. Of the cases of larceny, 126 were committed by domestic servants; and it is believed that the number recorded is actually below the number that have really occurred; in many instances no reports being made by the parties who have been robbed. At the same time there is little doubt that many of the ordinary cases of larceny entered in the police sheets are fictitious, the charge being preferred to injure some one against whom the complainant may entertain a grudge. An instance of this occurred in August, when a Chinaman charged eight others with having robbed him of property to the value of 224 dollars. Upon investigation, the accusation was proved to be without foundation, and the complainant was fined rupees 50, leaving the prisoners the option of prosecuting him and his witnesses for conspiracy. In one case of larceny by servants, a gentleman residing at one of the hotels was robbed of 30,000*l.* in bank notes, his gold watch, and other valuable articles. The notes were found, having been thrown away by the thief; the remaining property is still unrecovered. In the only other serious case, a Chinaman was drugged by his coolie, who then absconded with property to the value of 797 dollars: the master remained in a state of stupefaction, and did not recover until some time after he had been removed to the Police Hospital.

23. There were two cases of passing counterfeit coin; in one the offence was committed by a convict, who was detected coining rupees; and in the other the offender was a Chinaman who knowingly passed leaden dollars, of which a number were brought to Singapore on the return of the force from China.

24. In both the cases of perjury the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

25. The bribery cases consisted principally of attempts, on the part of Chinese, to bribe the police. The number of cases recorded is believed to exhibit but a small proportion of the actual amount of crime, though there is reason to believe that, owing to the recent changes in the police, this class of offences is on the decrease.

26. At Pinang, of the ten cases of murder reported, three were committed in the Island and seven in the Province. Of the former, the first occurred in August at Jalutong; a gang of Malays, at night, broke into an attap house, situated at some distance from the road, and about three quarters of a mile from the police station. The owner of the house, an old Chinaman resisted, and was shot dead by one of the party, who then robbed the house. Ten persons were apprehended aud sent to trial, five were sentenced to death, and the remaining five acquitted.

27. The next was committed by a convict, who killed his wife in a fit of jealously, The murderer was convicted and suffered death.

28. The third case took place in February, at Ralow. A gang of about 40 Macao Chinese attacked and plundered the opium shop; the owner, endeavouring to make his escape, received several wounds, from the effects of which he subsequently died. Although the village contains about 200 inhabitants, and the affray lasted for some time, not a single man turned out to render assistance. The police station was about a mile and a half distant. Fourteen persons were apprehended and committed for trial, but no conviction ensued.

29. In the Province, the first case of murder happened in June. A Malay stabbed another in a fit of jealousy; he immediately fled, and has not since been heard of.

30. The second instance occurred on a sugar estate at Juroo, a considerable distance from any police station. A gang of armed Siamese, supposed to have been watchmen from the neighbouring estates, broke into the house of a Chinaman, who was shot dead, apparently without any provocation, and the house ransacked. Five persons were apprehended on suspicion and committed for trial, but acquitted.

31. The third murder was committed by a Malay, who, in the heat of passion owing to a quarrel about land, cut down another with his parang and then absconded.

32. The fourth case took place at Soonghy Kechil. A gang of Siamese broke into a Malay's house, and shot the owner dead. The house was in a lonely situation, about seven miles from the nearest police station. It is supposed that the perpetrators of the crime escaped across the frontier.

33. The fifth murder was committed on a Chinese carter, proceeding along the public road between Jawee and Bukit Tamboon; he was found one morning lying dead by the side of the road, his death having evidently resulted from the effects of a deep wound in his chest. The crime was evidently perpetrated for the sake of a small sum of money that had been entrusted to the deceased to purchase arrack at Bukit Tamboon. Two persons were brought to trial, but the bill against them was thrown out by the grand jury for want of sufficient evidence.

34. The sixth was the case of a convict, who was murdered on the public road at Bukit Tengah, apparently by a severe blow on the head from a stick or other blunt instrument. Strong suspicion attached to a fellow convict, but he was acquitted on his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

35. The last case was the murder of a police peon by three Chinese at Sempan Ampat. The murdered man had been carrying on an intrigue with the wife of one of the party, and having entered his house at night to keep an appointment with the woman, he was attacked and stabbed in several places, and died some ten days afterwards from the wounds thus received. The Chinese were arrested whilst in the act; they were brought to trial and sentenced to death, but the sentence has since been commuted.

36. The cases of manslaughter and cutting and wounding call for no particular remarks.

37. The greater number of cases of burglary were of a trivial nature, having been committed upon the occupants of attap houses in the country districts. Under this head, however, there are ten cases of gang robbery. Three, of which two have already been the subject of remark as connected with murders, occurred in the islands; the third took place at Ayer Etam. A gang of six Malays attacked a lone house inhabited only by a woman, and about a mile distant from the police station; property to the value of more than 200 dollars was carried off, and the offenders have hitherto escaped detection. Of the seven that were committed within the Province, the first was perpetrated by a party of 14 Malays on the house of a Chinaman, about two miles distant from the village of Permatang Pau; no clue has been discovered as to the delinquents.

38. The next in order was committed at Soonghy Kechil, and has already been referred to under the head of murder.

39. The third was a remarkable case, as showing the boldness of the robbers, and the little support derived by the police from the neighbouring villagers. A gang of about 16 Siamese and Malays attacked and plundered the opium shop situated in the centre of the large village of Bukit Mertajam. Before making the attack, the assailants fired into the police station and drove out the peons, four in number, who were unable to cope with so large a body, though they kept up an irregular fire from behind some trees in the vicinity. Not a single villager came to their assistance, and the Punghooloo, whose house was about a mile distant, did not arrive until the affair was over. Eight persons were brought to trial, but no conviction was obtained.

40. The fourth case was of a somewhat similar nature. After attacking the police station at Soonghy Bakup, and driving away the four peons, a large gang of Malays and Siamese plundered four shops, and carried off about 340 dollars worth of property. Five men were apprehended, but subsequently discharged for want of evidence against them.

41. In the next instance, which occurred at Sempang Ampat, the attacking party also commenced by firing on the police station; the peons ran away, and the robbers having plundered two shops to the extent of 25 dollars, escaped scot free with their booty.

42. The next two cases are more creditable to the police. The first happened at Permatang Passeir. A large body of Malays and Siamese from the Quedah territory attacked a shop close to the station; the two peons in charge took up a position behind some trees, and kept up a fire on the robbers, wounding some of them severely, and driving them off before they had fully accomplished their object; none of the inhabitants of the village rendered the peons any assistance but the marauders having been traced by the marks of blood across the boundary, two of their number were arrested by the punghooloo of Kuboo, and after some delay made over to the British authorities. Three more of the gang have since been apprehended in our territories, and one of the number having turned Queen's evidence the remainder have been committed for trial.

43. The last case was that of the attack made upon several shops at Batu Kawan by a gang of 12 Malays, who had assembled at Soonghy Simong, in the Perak territory. The police fired upon the robbers, wounding one man severely; and information having been sent to the inspector at Bukit Tamboon that the party had made off in the direction of the Krean, he at once started for Nebong Tubal, a station on the bank of that river, to intercept them, and had the good fortune to meet the robbers on their way up the river with their plunder. They were fired upon, and jumped overboard, leaving the boat in the hands of the police; they were pursued to the opposite bank, and one of the gang arrested within the Perak territories, having previously murdered a villager who was assisting the police. Subsequently six others have been apprehended and committed for trial.

44. The cases of larceny have been chiefly of a petty nature, and doubtless in some instances the offenders, owing to the failure of the nutmegs and the high price of provisions, have been induced to commit thefts from the pressure of want. In one case, a robbery to the amount of 875 dollars was perpetrated on board a native prow in the harbour; one of the lascars was arrested, but no sufficient proof of his guilt could be adduced. In another, during a fire in Beach Street, some persons, whilst assisting to remove the property from the burning houses, made off with a box containing valuables to th extent of 185 dollars.

45. None of the cases recorded under the head of housebreaking are deserving of special notice. Five instances of bribery have been reported. In four of these, charges were brought by police officers against other persons for offering bribes; in the fifth, a peon was charged with having accepted seven dollars in order to release a prisoner having stolen property in his possession.

46. Although several cases of piracy occurred in the neighbourhood of Pinang, and prompt measures were taken to seize the offenders, they succeeded in effecting their escape, and were supposed to have gone off in the direction of Singapore.

47. Under the head of assault there is only one case of an aggravated description. The commander of a vessel in the harbour having had an altercation with his mate, took up his double-barrelled gun, and discharged both barrels at him; both balls took effect, but the wounded man ultimately recovered. The commander was convicted of "shooting with intent to maim," and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

48. No less than 581 persons have been arrested on gambling warrants. The gaming houses are generally well known, but so strongly barricaded that the police are unable to gain an entrance before the gamblers have effected their escape into the adjoining houses.

49. There have been eight murders committed at Malacca, but in only one instance has the murderer been convicted and punished.

50. The first case was that of a Christian Chinaman. The crime apparently arose out of a petty quarrel that had previously taken place between the murderer, a Malay, and the deceased. The former seems to have brooded over his supposed wrong until the feeling of revenge obtained the mastery over him, when he quietly walked one evening into his victim's house, where he was engaged with his servant in eating his supper, and stabbed them both. The servant recovered from his wounds, and his evidence mainly tended to secure a conviction. Sentence of death was recorded, but subsequently commuted to transportation for life.

51. In the second case the murdered man resided in a somewhat lonely situation on the road to Aloor Gajah, and it was believed that the deed had been accomplished at the instigation of a relative, who had been discovered carrying on an intrigue with his wife. Three persons were apprehended; one a Bugis, a professional assassin, was supposed to have perpetrated the crime, and the others to have aided in removing the body. The prisoners were acquitted on the charge of murder, but remanded, owing to there having been reasonable grounds for suspecting them of having been accessories after the fact.

52. The third instance was that of a Chinaman who was murdered at Jassing. He had received permission from the punghooloo of the district to establish a shop near the Mosque; this, however, seems to have displeased some of the inhabitants, and one evening whilst sitting in his hut he was shot dead through a hole in the wall. The only person to whom suspicion attached, a Malay, who was seen running from the neighbourhood with a musket in his hand, proved an alibi.

53. The fourth murder was that of a Malay at Ayer Pannas; he was shot through a hole in the flooring of his hut. It appeared that he had only recently moved from another village, owing to his having had angry words with a Kling, who had endeavoured to persuade his wife to have connection with him. The coroner, however, omitted to make any enquiries as to the whereabout of the Kling on the night on which the murder was committed, and no one else appears to have been suspected.

54. The fifth was also that of a Malay, who was shot dead through a hole in the wall in his own house at Brissoe. This case is still involved in mystery.

55. The next case is also a mysterious one; the victim, a Malay girl who was living with her parents at Oombei. One morning, about three o'clock, a noise was heard at the door; the father searched, but could discover no intruder; on his return inside, he was told that the deceased was missing; the following day her body was found in the sea with two stones tied to the waist, and the mark of a violent blow on her head. As it was stated by a female witness that the girl, who was unmarried, was pregnant, suspicion fell upon a relative, who was supposed to have had connection with her, and had absented himself from the date on which the murder was committed.

56. Another Malay woman was shot through the flooring of her husband's house at Duyong; she was taken to hospital, where she lived three days, and in her dying deposition distinctly accused her husband's brother of the cowardly deed, and stated that she saw him running away at the time she was shot, and that the cause of his ill-feeling against her was the fact of her having failed to negotiate a marriage between him and a neighbour's daughter. He was indicted on the charge, but the bill was thrown out by the Grand Jury.

57. The last murder was that of an infant, a boy, fair, with blue eyes; he had evidently lived but a few hours; the body was discovered upon the sea-shore, and no clue to the murderer has as yet been obtained.

58. There were two serious cases of cutting and wounding. The first was that of a Bombay convict, who brutally attacked the wife of a convict peon, and nearly cut off her nose; he was transported for life to the Andaman Islands.

59. In the second, the injured party was a China lad, a hawker, who was inveigled into the jungle, and then stabbed by two Malays. A Malay was arrested on the charge, and identified by the Chinaman, but on being brought to trial was acquitted.

60. A regular gang of Chinese burglars has been broken up during the year, and a confirmed thief of Soongie Petai (a Malay), with a Chinese accomplice, convicted of a double act of burglary and larceny, and both transported for life.

61. A notorious cattle stealer, apparently the dread of the whole of the community in his neighbourhood, was brought to trial for the larceny of four buffaloes, and, his guilt having been established, sentenced to be transported for seven years.

62. There was one case of perjury of an aggravated nature, the offence having been committed in connection with an attempt on the part of the culprit to set aside his father's will by means of a forged document. The crime having been proved, he was awarded seven years' transportation.

63. A great number of gamblers have been apprehended, and to this cause may be attributed the increase in the amount of fines inflicted by the police magistrate.

64. At all three of the stations the amount of the value of property recovered, as compared with that reported to have been stolen during the twelve months, contrasts favourably with the returns of former years.

## SECTION II.—REVENUE.

### PART I.—LAND.

1. The following Comparative Table shows the amount of revenue realized under this head the past year at the several stations in the Straits Settlement:—

| —— | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| Singapore - - | 67,927 | 86,808 | 18,881 |
| Pinang - - | 37,749 | 58,357 | 20,608 |
| Malacca - - | 36,667 | 28,809 | Decrease. 7,858 |
| Total - | 1,42,343 | 1,73,974 | Increase. 31,621 |

2. Both at Singapore and Pinang there has been a considerable increase, as compared with the sums received in 1859-60. At the former station this may be attributed to a large sale of land on building leases, the rent of the beach at Campong Glam and Teluk Ayer, and the rise that has taken place in the value of the markets. The collections on account of quit-rent and the sale of agricultural land have somewhat diminished. At Pinang the increase has arisen from the sale of agricultural land and realization of arrears, for which latter duty, for some time past, a special bailiff has been employed.

3. At Malacca, the decrease is to be accounted for, chiefly by the falling off in the tin mines, and the consequent effect upon the value of the farm, and the loss in the collection of tenths, owing to the late inundations and severe murrain amongst the cattle, by which many of the peasantry were rendered incapable of cultivating their lands, and thus prevented from realizing, by the sale of their crops, sufficient to enable them to meet the demands against them. Some

slight reduction has been effected in the amount of arrears, which, however, are still heavy, rupees 22,897 being due on the 30th April. In the event, however, of the season proving favourable, the greater portion of this sum may, with the aid of the additional Land Office Establishment, recently sanctioned, be recovered in the course of the year 1861-62.

## PART II.—EXCISE.

1. The collections from the sale of licenses to pawnbrokers, and the farms for the monopoly of retailing opium and spirituous liquors, under the provisions of Acts XL. of 1850, and XIV. of 1851, are exhibited in the subjoined Comparative Table:—

| — | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore - - | 578,035 | 746,591 | 168,556 |
| Pinang - - | 237,233 | 266,780 | 29,547 |
| Malacca - - | 127,656 | 129,160 | 1,504 |
| Total - | 942,924 | 1,142,531 | 199,607 |

2. At all three stations there has been a material increase. This has been entirely derived from the sale of the Excise farms, which are apparently yearly advancing in value, though they must soon reach their extreme limit unless the tide of immigration from China to the Straits should set in, under the terms of the recent treaty, with considerably increased force. At Singapore, the quota hitherto assigned to His Highness the Tumongong, has, upon his representation of its insufficiency, been raised from 22½ to 25 per cent., whilst, at his solicitation, the farm was only sold for one year, instead of for a term of years, as originally directed.

## PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The receipts under this head may be divided into two sections, Judicial and General, as noted in the following Table:—

### JUDICIAL.

| — | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore - - | 22,133 | 21,010 | 1,123 |
| Pinang - | 21,330 | 20,106 | 1,224 |
| | | | Increase. |
| Malacca - - | 3,284 | 5,324 | 2,040 |
| | | | Decrease. |
| Total - | 46,747 | 46,440 | 307 |

### GENERAL.

| — | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore - - | 106,564 | 111,278 | 4,714 |
| Pinang - - | 14,487 | 22,523 | 8,036 |
| | | | Decrease. |
| Malacca - - | 1,581 | 1,251* | 330 |
| | | | Increase. |
| Total - | 122,632 | 135,052 | 12,420 |

2. The return to the payment of the Court establishment by fixed salaries instead of fees having been very recent, the effect of the measure upon the revenue is as yet imperceptible. A slight diminution of the fees levied by the Court of Requests has taken place at Singapore and Pinang, and a corresponding increase at Malacca, so that there is but little difference between the total amount realized in the past and preceding years.

3. The principal item entered in the General Return is on account of postage and the sale of postage stamps; this amounts at the three stations to rupees 85,598, of which but a very small proportion can in reality be credited to the Straits Government.

4. The next item of importance is that of light dues, amounting in all to rupees 24,940; this does not, however, include sums realized on this account in Indian ports, of which no return has as yet been received; the amount may, however, be estimated at rupees 10,000.

5. The remaining items of the miscellaneous account call for no special remarks. The total

* Exclusive of rupees 172, received on account of Straits Lights, but not entered in the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

amount collected is detailed in the Comparative Statement furnished below, showing an increase over the receipts of 1859–60 of rupees 252,351 :—

| —— | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore - - | 774,659 | 965,687 | 191,028 |
| Pinang - - | 301,799 | 367,766 | 65,967 |
| Malacca - - | 169,188 | 164,544 | Decrease. 4,644 |
| Total - | 1,245,646 | 1,497,997 | Increase. 252,351 |

## SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

1. The progress made by the students at the Singapore Institution has, as usual, been satisfactory. The long pending suit between the Government and the Trustees having at last been decided, and new Trustees appointed by the Court, there is reason to hope that this valuable establishment may soon be placed upon a proper footing, and have the means of widely diffusing the blessings of a good education amongst the children of all classes of the Singapore community.

2. The standard of education attained by the lads at the Pinang Free School is still low, though certainly improving.

3. Owing to the want of a competent head master, a want the funds of the Institution do not admit of being removed, there has been a considerable falling off on the part of the pupils at the Malacca School. Some of the lads are able to read in English, and to answer questions in geography with tolerable fluency and precision, but it is evident that the whole of the groundwork of their education is defective, and that the introduction of a new system is much needed.

4. The Vernacular Branch of the Singapore Brothers' School not having prospered within the limits of the town, arrangements have been made for its removal to the neighbourhood of Krangie, a large village in the interior, where it may be expected to accomplish greater success. The result of the operations of the remaining Christian educational establishments has been favourable.

5. The attendance of the pupils at the Vernacular Schools established at Telloke Blanga and Campong Glam has been very irregular, and the progress effected, consequently, far from gratifying. The Malays residing in their vicinity certainly appear to take but little interest in their success, and are seemingly unable to appreciate the advantages of a good education.

## SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. At Singapore the requisite outer verandahs having been added to Tan Tock Sing's Hospital, and the Lunatic Asylum, Dispensary, and Female Ward, General Hospital, have been completed. Two bridges have been constructed; the one on Thomson's Road, over the canal running through Balestier's Estate, and the other over the Bukit Timnah Canal in front of the block of buildings comprising the General Hospital and Asylum ; both were much needed. The road to New Harbour has been prolonged in the direction of Passir Panjang, and Saleeter and Sirangoon ; also Bukit Timah, Pandang, and New Harbour have been connected by fair bridle-paths. These lines of communication will be found very useful for police purposes, and may possibly, in addition, lead to extended cultivation in the districts through which they run. A considerable quantity of water being collected by percolation at the foot of Government Hill, in order to prevent its being wasted, it has (as far as practicable) been conducted into a fountain, the basin of which has been encompassed by a cistern of masonry, sufficiently large to admit of its containing the outpourings of several hours, and thus forming a small reservoir from which the water-carriers in the neighbourhood can at once replenish their vessels. Accommodation being urgently required for the lascars attached to the Master Attendant's Department, the requisite additions have been made to his office. With the exception of the memorial windows, now on their way from England, the main body of Saint Andrew's Church has been finished. The sea wall between Johnston's and Almeida's Piers has been duly commenced, and is progressing very satisfactorily. In Fort Canning, the Officers' Quarters, as well as the building directed to be reserved as a Hospital, have been completed, and the Artillery Barracks are well advanced. At Tanglin, temporary barracks, capable of accommodating a weak regiment, have been constructed, and considerable progress made in the erection of Officers' Quarters, the Hospital Canteen, and permanent Barracks. The gorge of the battery at Mount Faber has been closed. In the convict lines some additions have been made to the offices of the chief and executive engineers to afford accommodation to the press establishment, and quarters have been erected for the medical subordinates attached to the Convict Hospital.

2. In the Pinang Division two substantial police stations have been constructed at Bukit Tamboon and Penaga, and several minor stations in Province Wellesley have been renewed. A considerable portion of the road from Pry Ferry to Bukit Tengah has been metalled. Generally speaking, the progress made with respect to new roads and bridges in the province has not been

so great as anticipated; but this may be attributed to the difficulties always attendant upon the introduction of a new system, and to the short-comings of one of the contractors. The old roads have been maintained in a creditable state of repair. In Prince of Wales' Island the Native Infantry Barracks, with the out-offices and hospital attached, have been completed, and a new hospital erected in the House of Correction. The police station opposite to the convict lines has also been nearly finished.

3. The Rajah of Lookoot having, with the sanction of the Chief of Salangore, conferred upon the British Government a grant of the necessary site, the construction of a lighthouse has been commenced on Cape Rachado. This will prove of great benefit to vessels passing through the Straits of Malacca. At the station of Malacca a new jail has been erected, the road to Marlimo has been made passable for carriages, and the road towards Linghie carried on to some little distance beyond Tanjong Kling.

## SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

1. The mercantile community at Pinang having represented the serious inconvenience to which they were subjected consequent on the short duration of the stay of the mail steamers at that port, and the numerical inefficiency of the postal department, the matter was brought to the notice of the Director-General, and the establishment attached to the post office placed upon a more satisfactory footing than had hitherto been the case.

2. Some slight increase has been made to the pay of the post office clerk and the lascars attached to the post boat at Malacca.

## SECTION VI.—MARINE.

1. The shipping offices at Singapore and Pinang apparently continue to give general satisfaction. Under proper restrictions licensed suppliers of seamen have been permitted to cash advance notes, the amount of such notes being allowed to be deposited by owners or agents of vessels in the shipping office, and made payable to the persons by whom advances are made, three days after the departure of the ship for which the men may have engaged. As in the event of a licensed supplier transgressing the rules laid down for his guidance, and charging a higher percentage than that authorized, he would be deprived of his license. The above arrangement is advantageous to the seaman by enabling him to get his note cashed at a fair and reasonable rate; whilst it acts, at the same time, as an inducement to the licensed supplier to exercise a vigilant supervision over the sailor, and prevent his deserting from his ship before she leaves the harbour.

2. A representation having been made to the local Government as to the great want at the port of Singapore of a chart-room where masters of vessels might have access to the most recent charts, and thus obtain an opportunity of correcting any errors in those by which they are to be guided, the matter was brought to the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty, and their Lordships were pleased to furnish a most liberal supply of the newest charts which have been placed under the charge of the Master Attendant, in a suitable apartment in the Sailors' Home, where they are available for general reference. Valuable additions to this supply have been made by Mr. Stanton, R.N., Commander of Her Majesty's Schooner *Saracen*, in the shape of the most recent survey of the Banca Straits, including the Stanton Channel, and Lieutenant Jackson, Indian Navy, in that of the survey of a large portion of the Eastern Coast of Sumatra.

3. The Sailors' Home at Singapore has been much improved. The whole establishment has been revised, and the institution now offers a comfortable home to both officers and sailors. The Superintendent of the Home has been appointed ex-officio a Deputy Shipping Master, and sanction has been accorded to the receipt by the Managing Committee for the support of the institution, of the annual profits realized by the State from the fees levied at the Shipping Office.

4. Suitable regulations have been established for the maintenance of good order amongst the shipping in the port of Pinang.

5. The necessary arrangements have been made for enabling the keepers of the Horsburgh and Raffles lighthouses to prepare in future meteorological registers for general information.

6. A table of charges has been framed for accommodation, either as passage or freight, allotted on board the Government steamer "Hooghly," and all payments now made on this account are brought to the credit of the State.

## SECTION VI.—FINANCIAL.

1. The following Comparative Statement exhibits the actual disbursements, including all items of Local, General, and Imperial expenditure, made from the Treasuries at the different stations in the Straits Settlement during the year 1860-61; but it contains no portion of the charges on account of the Military Straits convicts, pensioners, and pay to retired officials and officers on

leave, and articles supplied for the use of Public Departments defrayed by the Imperial Government in India and England; nor does it show the exact expenditure on account of Public Work, of which a considerable amount is still retained in the inefficient balance, though at the same time several items are included which ought strictly speaking to have appeared in the schedule for 1859–60. This is owing to the system under which the accounts with this Department are kept, all sums disbursed on account of works in progress being debited merely as advances, and not finally adjusted until the submission of the completion Reports.

| | | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore | L. C. | 315,511 | 576,847* |
| | S. C. | 55,878 | 56,331 |
| | | 371,389 | 833,179 |
| Pinang | L. C. | 212,706 | 230,698 |
| | S. C. | 41,550 | 42,108 |
| | | 254,256 | 272,806 |
| Malacca | L. C. | 131,906 | 204,985 |
| | S. C. | 55,878 | 56,332 |
| | | 186,884 | 261,317 |
| Imperial. Total | | 812,529 | 1,167,302 |
| Military | | 549,667 | 618,090 |
| Convicts | | 224,895 | 246,302† |
| Miscellaneous | | — | 239,549 |
| Total | | 1,587,091 | 2,271,243 |

2. The great increase of expenditure at Singapore has taken place under three heads only, viz., General, Educational, and Public Works. The charges under the first-mentioned head have been materially swelled by the purchase money, rupees 71,850, of the property at Tanglin, upon which the barracks for the accommodation of European troops are now in course of erection. This, strictly speaking, should have been debited to the Imperial Government as a military disbursement. Under the second head there is an entry of rupees 9,125 on account of the monthly grant to the Singapore Institution, which was inadvertently omitted in the statements of receipts and disbursements formerly rendered. From works not having been completed in time to admit of the advances being adjusted before the closing of the annual accounts, the expenditure under the third head was, for the reason specified in the preceding para., represented in last Report as extremely trifling ‡ hence this excess, amounting to upwards of rupees 200,000, in the charges on account of public buildings, &c., entered in the account for 1860–61, as compared with those recorded for 1859–60.

3. At Pinang, the increase of expenditure has been comparatively speaking slight. It may be almost entirely attributed to the charges made with respect to the payment of that portion of the Revenue Establishment attached to the Surveyor General's Department, and to the return from leave to England of the police magistrate, his full salary being thus again disbursed from the local treasury.

4. At Malacca the difference between the expenditure in 1860–61 and that of former years has arisen wholly from the increased disbursements in the Public Works Department, the sum entered under this head being rupees 94,761, upwards of rupees 70,000 in excess to the assignment made in the preceding twelve months.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Singapore, | rs. | 91,080 |
| Labuan | „ | 10,944 |
| Pinang | „ | 41,635 |
| Malacca | „ | 14,084 |

5. The charges on account of the military include the payments for the detachment at Labuan. They may be divided under two heads, pay and allowances and rations. The sum disbursed under the former amounted during the year to rupees 460,347, and under the latter as marginally noted to rupees 157,743. Owing to the prevailing high prices of provisions, the expense of rationing the troops, as well as of supplying provisions to the convicts, has been considerably enhanced.

6. With the exception of a small sum (rupees 14,685) on account of pensions due by the Bengal and Ceylon Governments, and the payment of interest on Treasury notes, the whole of the disbursements entered as "Miscellaneous," consists of advances made on account of the Navy and China expedition, and form no portion of the ordinary expenditure of the Straits Settlement.

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* Exclusive of the cost (rupees 12,167) of the Post Office Establishment, net receipts only having been entered under the head of Revenue.

† Includes a small sum (rupees 684) on account of the Establishment of the House of Correction at Singapore, erroneously debited to the Convict Department.

‡ The total amount remaining on the 1st May in the inefficient balance to the debit of the Public Works Department for works in progress was rs. 582,143–0–6.

## SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

1. Owing to an attempt on the part of the chiefs to impose additional exactions upon the Chinese miners in Soongie Ujong, the latter rose against the Malays. They were, however, speedily overcome, with considerable loss, and sought refuge in the British territories and neighbouring Native States; and, as many of the members of the Malacca mercantile community had made large advances, to be recovered from the produce of the mines, it was at one time anticipated that they would suffer serious loss. On the receipt, however, of a representation on the subject from this Government, the chiefs evinced every desire to protect British interests. All ore ready for exportation was duly made over to the proper consignees, and endeavours made to restore confidence to the miners, and induce them to return, the aid of the Malacca authorities being solicited in effecting this purpose. Their endeavours were attended with a fair share of success; many of the miners are again at work, and the country is apparently tranquil.

2. A petty chief having established a toll upon the Lingie river at a point where it forms the boundary of the British territories, and its navigation is therefore free to British subjects, the matter was brought to the notice of the ruler of Rambow, and the illegal exactions at once prohibited.

3. Continual disturbances having occurred along the Perak bank of the Kreean river, by which the lives of British subjects were occasionally endangered and British trade interfered with, the attention of the Chief of Perak was called to the necessity for establishing order in that portion of his territories, and removing the officer to whose want, either of power or judgment, this unsatisfactory state of affairs might be attributed. This advice received due consideration, and the peace of the district has been restored.

4. The Sultan of Tringanu visited Singapore *en route* to Mecca on a pilgrimage. He received the usual attention during his stay, and was furnished with suitable letters to the authorities at Galle and Aden and the British Consuls at Jeddah and Suez.

## SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

1. The relief of the 22nd Regiment M. N. I. at Pinang, whose term of service in the Straits had expired, was effected towards the close of the year by the 20th Regiment N. N. I., which corps now furnishes the detachment on duty at Malacca, whilst the detail at Labuan has been relieved by a party from the 40th Regiment.

2. Consequent on the recent reductions in the Madras army, the strength of the Native portion of the garrison of the Straits has been materially decreased, and, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, instructions have been issued for the abolition, as far as practicable, of all guards other than those required for purely military purposes. This will, however, afford but little relief to the troops, as, with reference to the nature of the criminals to be guarded, it has not been deemed prudent to entrust the charge of the sheriff's jails or convict lines to the ordinary police.

3. The health of the troops during the past year has, when compared with that of previous years, been good. This improvement may in a great measure be attributed to the satisfactory arrangements adopted both at Singapore and Pinang for messing the men on guard. Hitherto, however great the distance, they have been always compelled to return to their barracks to prepare and eat their meals. Owing to the judicious system introduced by the officer commanding the 40th Regiment M. N. I. their food is now at the former station brought to them ready cooked by their comrades, whilst at the latter suitable cook-houses have been erected in the neighbourhood of the guard-rooms where the rations are daily issued, being forwarded from the lines in a cart kept for the purpose.

4. A considerable addition has been made to the strength of the Singapore Volunteers, which corps now numbers 110 members. Colonel Cavenagh has assumed the command, which was vacated by Brigadier Burn on his departure to Europe on sick certificate. A volunteer corps, numbering 60 members, has been established at Pinang, to which the following officers have been appointed:—

The Honourable Captain H. Man, *Resident Councillor*,—Commandant.
L. Nairne, Esquire,—Captain.
T. Braddell, Esquire,—Lieutenant.
G. M. Sandilands, Esquire,—Lieutenant.

Under the operation of G. O. P. C., 7th February 1861, both regiments have been ordered to be armed with the Enfield rifle, for which the necessary indents have been submitted.

## SECTION XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

1. The public garden at Singapore has been duly opened, and arrangements have been made by the Agricuitural and Horticultural Society for holding the first annual show at an early date, when prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors of the best specimens of several descriptions of

agricultural and horticultural produce; by which means it is hoped that a permanent interest will be excited both in the welfare of the Society and the progress of agriculture and horticulture generally.

2. Both in Pinang and Province Wellesley, although the crops sustained some slight damage owing to the heavy rain, the yield of rice has been satisfactory. In the province the culture of the sugar cane is still very general, and improvements are being continually effected both in the system of manuring, &c. in the field, and in the machinery in use in the factories. That of the Cassava or Tapioca plant is rapidly extending. The cocoa-nut plantations are flourishing; and there is reason to believe that the recent introduction, on one or two estates, of the sago palm may be attended with success. Great injury has been sustained by the proprietors, owing to the disease that has attacked so many of the nutmeg plantations; and more than 6,000 acres have consequently been thrown out of cultivation, and large tracts in the hilly country been totally abandoned.

3. At Malacca, owing to the previous murrain amongst the cattle and the late severe inundations, the harvest has been very poor. In many places the whole of the crops having been completely destroyed, as, even when the plant was sufficiently strong to resist the effects of the inundation, it has been attacked by the paddy rat, and by a small worm, which latter could only be got rid of by scattering lime over the fields it infested.

4. With the view of facilitating the due propagation of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs, nurseries have been directed to be established at the different police, public works, and convict stations in the interior, at all three stations in the settlement. The scheme can, as yet, be hardly said to be fairly organized, but already at several of the convict posts at Singapore, there are a considerable number of young trees ready to be transplanted along the lines of roads in their vicinity.

## PART II.—SURVEY.

1. The amount of work performed in this department during the year, as shown by the annexed return, is very creditable.

2. At Pinang, Province Wellesley, and Singapore, the surveyors are often called upon to travel considerable distances for the purpose of measuring detached lots for which title deeds are demanded, whilst the difficulties to be contended with are occasionally much increased by the necessity for ascertaining the boundaries of the adjoining grants, the land marks of which are often removed, thus necessitating a re-survey before commencing the new work. The aid of the surveyor is also required to ensure the attendance of the unwilling squatters at the Land Office,—a duty that entails much labour and inconvenience.

3. At Malacca, whilst the cost of the survey of allotments has decreased from rupees 588 to rupees 251, that of the preparatory map of the settlement has increased to rupees 11 per square mile. This may be attributed to the difficulties experienced by the Surveyor in discovering the wells or boundary marks by which the line of the British frontier is defined. This arduous task has, however, been satisfactorily accomplished, and for ordinary purposes the map prepared by Mr. Quinton will be found most useful; it is wanting in some minor details, and the course of the Kassang River, a stream forming our eastern boundary, has not been laid down throughout its entire length; but when it is remembered that it is a rapid sketch of a territory 630 square miles in extent, and surveyed by a single officer at the moderate cost specified above, it cannot be denied that its preparation reflects great credit upon that officer and his subordinates.

4. A revenue survey map of the district of Malacca is now in course of construction; and, with the view of facilitating its execution, and thus clearly defining the rights both of Government and the landed proprietors, a considerable increase has recently been made to the Surveyor's establishment, his own salary being at the same time raised to a footing more in accordance with the value of his labours than he has hitherto received. As inspector of tin mines, a quarterly Report as to the working of the mines is now submittad by Mr. Quinton.

5. A most valuable addition to the statistics of the Straits settlement has been made by the Surveyor General in the tabular statement, of which a copy accompanied the survey return. Its compilation must have been a work of much labour and thought, and is deserving of the acknowledgments both of the public and the Government.

6. With reference to the increased rates of pay granted generally to the members of the survey department, the execution on their own account of any private survey has been prohibited; but, in the absence of other duly-qualified surveyors in the Straits, landed proprietors are still allowed the privilege of availing themselves of the services of Government servants, when such services may be placed at their disposal without prejudice to the public interests,—a suitable scale of charges having been established for work thus performed, and all sums so received credited to Government.

## PART III.—MUNICIPAL.

1. At all three stations in the Straits Settlement there has been a slight increase in the payments made to the municipal funds, denoting a corresponding increase in the general prosperity, the rise having taken place chiefly in the assessment on houses,—those recently erected or now in course of erection being of a much superior description to the tenements formerly occupied by the poorer classes.

2. The funds, however, are still inadequate to enable the Commissioners to effect much in the way of carrying out schemes for public improvements. At Malacca they continue to be dependent upon Government aid, both to provide sufficient funds for the maintenance of the police forces, and convict labour for the performance of the town conservancy duties.

3. The following tabular statements exhibit the amount of receipts and disbursements for 1860, as compared with those for 1859:—

RECEIPTS.

| —— | 1859. | 1860. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore - - | Drs. 90,407 | Drs. 99,146 | Drs. 8,739 |
| Pinang - - | „ 54,528 | „ 55,622 | „ 1,094 |
| Malacca - - | „ 13,206 | „ 13,720 | „ 514 |
| Total - | Drs. 158,141 | Drs. 168,488 | Drs. 10,347 |
| | or Rupees 3,55,079-4-2 | Rs. 378,311-11-7 | Rs. 23,232-7-5 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| —— | 1859. | 1860. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore - - | Drs. 129,396 | Drs. 87,128 | Drs. 42,268 |
| | | | Increase. |
| Pinang - - | „ 54,561 | „ 54,853 | „ 292 |
| Malacca - - | „ 13,071 | „ 13,970 | „ 899 |
| | | | Decrease. |
| Total - | Drs. 197,028 | Drs. 155,951 | Drs. 41,077 |
| | or Rupees 4,42,393-8-7 | Rs. 350,161-15-8 | Rs. 92,231-8-11 |

## SINGAPORE.

In addition to the two official members, the under-mentioned gentlemen have formed the municipal board at this station:—

William Henry Read, Esquire.
Gilbert Angus, Esquire.
Robert Carr Woods, Esquire.

The disbursements made by the commissioners were as follows:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Police force, including Magistrate's establishment - - | 41,602 |
| Commissioner's Office establishment - - - | 8,064 |
| Conservancy Department - - - - | 2,089 |
| New Works - - - - - - | 1,816 |
| MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING WORKS. | |
| Roads - - - - - - - | 10,716 |
| Bridges - - - - - - | 2,076 |
| Landing-places - - - - - - | 834 |
| Drainage - - - - - - | 1,370 |
| Sweeping the town - - - - - | 8,959 |
| Lighting ditto - - - - - | 2,420 |
| Interest on loan - - - - - - | 5,350 |
| Miscellaneous charges - - - - | 1,836 |
| Total Dollars - | 87,128 |

2. The commissioners have rigidly adhered to the course pursued by their predecessors; and, with the view of righting their finances, have refrained from executing any new works, with the exception of a few of a minor character, and confined their expenditure to the sum absolutely necessary for the maintenance of existing roads and bridges in a suitable state of repair.

3. The want of the services of a competent officer to take charge of all the municipal works having been much felt, the commissioners have endeavoured to obtain the services of a duly qualified engineer from England, but hitherto their efforts have proved unsuccessful. The gentlemen by whom the two roads connecting Irwell Bank Road and Orchard Road were constructed having withdrawn their claim to retain them as private thoroughfares, they have been brought under the charge of the commissioners, and thrown open to the public,—a measure that

will tend much to general convenience, more especially on the completion of the continuation of Outram Road now in course of construction.

4. In order to repay a debt amounting to 54,171 dollars due to Government and private individuals, and to obtain money to meet demands on account of the iron bridges ordered from England, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1856, the commissioners have contracted a a loan of 70,000 dollars, of which, after payment of the above claims, a balance of 7,430 dollars has been retained for future requirements.

## PINANG.

1. The committee comprised the following elected members in addition to the officers appointed by Government:—

John James Erskine Browne, Esquire.
Stuart Herriot, Esquire.
James Lamb, Esquire.

The following disbursements have been made during the year:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Fixed salaries and collecting charges | 7,015 |
| Police force | 33,309 |
| Conservancy | 1,835 |
| Water works | 566 |
| Roads | 11,293 |
| Ferries | 424 |
| Miscellaneous | 413 |
| Total | 54,855 |

2. The commissioners have paid off the advance received from Government, and the total amount of their debt is now 13,800 dollars. Of this sum 7,500 dollars, being the amount raised for investment in public works, was borrowed at the high rate of 12 per cent. interest. The remainder of the loan has been contracted at the same rate, viz. 9 per cent., as granted by the commissioners at Singapore.

3. The commissioners have completed the erection of a fish and vegetable market in one of the most spacious of the town Ghauts. It already yields a handsome inrease; but the work having only been finished in February 1861, the result of the undertaking as a financial speculation must be left for future report. Although the commissioners were relieved early in the year from the charge of the roads in Province Wellesley, they had previously expended 4,461 dollars in repairs and improvements. In the Island, two of the chief thoroughfares in the town, viz. Beech Street and Chulia Road, have been metalled; the metalling on Macalister Road and a long portion of the Jelutong Road has been renewed; and the old Beach Road to Battu Feringhie (with the exception of the bridges) and the road from Bali Pulo to Pulo Batang have been re-constructed. The total sums disbursed on account of these and minor works amount to 6,666 dollars.

4. Further progress has been made with respect to the works designed for the purpose of introducing a proper supply of water into the town. There are now, in addition to the central reservoir, capable of holding 46,000 gallons, six tanks, the aggregate capacity of which is about 20,000 gallons, in different quarters, all of which are duly supplied by branches from a main line of pipes.

## MALACCA.

1. Consequent on failure of election, the following non-official members were nominated to the commission:—

John Henry Velge, Esquire.
Thomas Neubronner, Esquire.
A. A. De Winde, Esquire.

The disbursements from the municipal funds have been as follow:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Police force, including Magistrate's establishment | 11,178 |
| Commissioner's Office establishment | 1,777 |
| Conservancy and Public Works, including contingencies | 1,015 |
| Total | 13,970 |

2. To enable the fund to meet all demands, in addition to allowing the usual grant towards the maintenance of the police force, Government has again been compelled to forego its claim, estimated at 770 dollars, on account of the services of the convicts employed for conservancy purposes, and for executing miner repairs to roads within the limits of the town. The increase, as compared with 1859, made in the payment on account of the police force, has arisen chiefly from the appointment of a deputy Commissioner, whose salary is defrayed partly by the fund and partly by the State. The substitution of tiled for attap roofs is still being enforced, and

the order has been carried out with respect to ninety-two houses in the course of the year; but, owing to the poverty of the people, the change, in order not to entail hardships upon the poorer classes, can only be introduced gradually.

## PART IV—JAILS AND HOSPITALS.

### SINGAPORE.

1. The Lunatic Asylum having been completed, the insanes have been removed from the small buildings attached to the House of Correction, in which they have hitherto been located. This change was a most desirable one. It has taken place too recently to admit of its full benefits being as yet apparent, but there is little doubt that, with the accommodation now afforded, measures may shortly be adopted for giving the patients suitable occupation; thus not only offering them a better chance than they have hitherto enjoyed of being restored to the use of their reasoning faculties, but also perhaps effecting a material reduction in the expenses of the institution.

2. The bulk of the Chinese expeditionary force having returned either to England or India, the necessity for retaining the new building on Balestier's estate for military purposes has ceased, and it has accordingly been duly placed at the disposal of the committee of Tan Tock Sing's Hospital, for the accommodation of the Chinese pauper sick; the temporary sheds they previously occupied being ordered to be dismantled.

3. In Her Majesty's Jail there has been little or no sickness. The admissions into the Convict Hospital during the year have been 1,270, whilst there have been only 72 casualties, equivalent to a per centage of 3·24 to strength; a ratio considerably less than in former years. Amongst the deaths 14 occurred from sheer old age. The prevailing diseases have been fever, diarrhœa, and rheumatic affections. There have been several cases of contusion from amongst the gangs working on the sea wall, some of them being of a severe nature, but there has been but one instance of hospital gangrene.

4. A suitable quarter has been erected for the accommodation of the medical subordinate attached to this Hospital, over the adjacent gateway.

5. The average number of prisoners in the House of Correction has been 226, and the admissions into hospital 365; nearly all were emaciated Chinese,—men who commit petty larcenies with the view of being sent to jail, knowing that they will be well fed and cared for, whilst their miserable condition precludes their being put to any kind of work. Eighteen deaths have taken place of which 8 were from beri beri, and the remainder from dropsy and exhausting chronic disease. Some improvements have been made in the upper dormitories of this jail, and they are now airy and well ventilated.

6. The value of the labour of the local prisoners, calculated at 8 annas per diem for artizans, and 4 annas for coolies, is estimated at rupees 18,821. They have been employed chiefly as coolies upon the works at St. Andrew's Church and the Lunatic Asylum. Several, however, who could not be permitted to leave the precincts of the jail, being set to work in manufacturing rattan chairs, screens, baskets, and coir mats, by the sale of which a considerable sum is yearly realized. The cost of their maintainance has been rupees 14,214.

### PINANG.

1. The average number of prisoners in Her Majesty's Jail has been 57, whilst the total number of admisions into hospital has been 29. There has been no death, and the diseases have been of a chronic and slight character.

2. In the hospital attached to the convict lines some slight alterations and improvements have been effected. A separate ward has been established for the worst class of diseases, and a dead-house has been added. The admissions into hospital during the year have been 816, whilst the deaths have been only 32, giving a per-centage of 2·58 to strength, a very low rate of mortality. The number of admissions would probably have been smaller, had it not been for the removal of a large number of convicts to Province Wellesley, a change not liked; and consequently many men with slights ailments, of which they would otherwise, perhaps, not have complained, reported sick.

3. The most prevalent diseases have been ulcers, fevers, and stomach and bowel complaints; the casualties have chiefly occurred from the last-mentioned. There were three cases of sporadic cholera, one of which proved fatal; they were all clearly traceable to over-indulgence in eating and drinking.

4. A new hospital ward has been erected at the House of Correction, and the jail has been generally improved by the reduction in height of the partition walls in the different yards, by which a free circulation of air is allowed.

5. The average strength of the prisoners has been 123, and the admissions into hospital 86; the solitary death that occurred was from a case of ulcer in a sloughing state when the patient was received. Here, as at Singapore, many paupers commit slight crimes for the purpose of being punished by confinement in an institution where they will be taken care of, whilst from their bodily infirmities they are aware that little or no labour can be exacted from them.

6. The prisoners have been employed principally upon rattan work and making stones for metalling roads; the services of a considerable number, however, having been made available for repairing public buildings, clearing cattle sheds, &c., calculated at the rate of 3 annas 7 pice

per man, per diem. The value of their labour has been estimated at rupees 8,372, of which sum rupees 2,027 were received in cash for articles supplied whilst the expenditure on their account amounts to rupees 6,484.

### MALACCA.

1. There have been 132 admissions into the General Hospital, but there is still an apparent reluctance on the part of the Portuguese and Malays to take advantage of the benefits offered to them by the institution. The prevalent diseases have been ulcers of the worst form, occurring in constitutions generally completely broken down from poverty and want, and long-standing and incurable dropsies.

2. In Her Majesty's Jail the total number of prisoners confined has been 163, whilst there has been but little sickness, and that of a most trivial nature.

3. In the Convict and House of Correction Hospital, cots have been substituted for the wooden platforms formerly in use. Whilst, as compared with last year, there has been an increase of admissions, the mortality has been less, there having been only 9 deaths; the percentage on strength being consequently but little in excess of $1\frac{1}{2}$, a very low ratio.

4. The diseases most prevalent have been fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, rheumatism, abscesses, and ulcers, and wounds and injuries. The prisoners employed in the country districts suffer the most from the first-mentioned. This is attributed to the want of a sufficient degree of control being excercised over them by the convict peons to whose charge they must necessarily be confided.

5. Calculated at the rate of 15 cents per diem for able-bodied men suppiled to the Public Works Department, added to the actual sum realized by the sale of articles manufactured in the jail, the value of the labour of the local prisoners has been estimated at rupees 3,192, whilst the cost of their support has been rupees 2,673.

### GENERAL.

A code of regulations has been prepared for the management of prisoners in Her Majesty's jails, and a set of rules promulgated for the guidance of medical officers in charge of civil hospitals.

## PART V.—CONVICTS.

The Straits having ceased to be a penal settlement for the reception of convicts from India, at all three stations there has been a considerable decrease in their number.

### SINGAPORE.

1. On the 1st May 1861 the number of convicts at this station was 2,173, viz., 2049 men and 124 women.

2. During the past year, the deaths from diseases have numbered 101, whilst the casualties from other causes have been 16. The number of additional convicts received has been, as shown by the subjoined table, 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Received from Rangoon - - - - | 9 |
| Transferred from Pinang - - - | 5 |
| Re-apprehended - - - - - | 1 |
| | 15 |

3. Although the convicts have been employed upon work, necessitating much exposure to the exciting causes of disease, such as clearing jungle, working frequently up to their middle in water at irregular hours at the sea wall, &c., the admissions into hospital have been fewer and the mortality has been less than in any previous year. This improvement is again mainly attributed by the medical officer to the more substantial and liberal scale of diet that has been authorized during the last two years.

4. The number (11) of convicts that have succeeded in effecting their escape has been large as compared with previous years. Nine, however, were Burmese, several of whom had been promoted to the 3rd class, and consequently had liberty after working hours until 8 P.M. Being very apt at the management of boats, they have probably taken refuge in one of the neighbouring islands. The Burmese convicts have now been placed under the same restraint as the Chinese from Hongkong, and are not allowed to leave the jail, except under the charge of a petty officer.

5. The female ward has been much improved by the removal and re-construction of the cook-rooms and work-sheds, by which means the objections that formerly existed to the employment of its inmates in the preparation of hydraulic lime have been in a great measure removed.

6. The attempt made to introduce weaving into the jail has proved eminently successful. Towels of all descriptions are now manufactured, and find a ready sale to visitors, whilst a large quantity of cloth has been prepared for the clothing of prisoners of the 4th and 3rd classes. It is more substantial and better adapted for this purpose than any that can be purchased in the market. A printing press has been established, by which a large portion of Government work is now executed. In order to prevent unnecessary expenditure, a charge is made on account of printing, which offices are required to disburse out of the prescribed allowance for office contingent expenses.

7. The estimated value of the labour of the convicts maintained at the expense of the State, calculated at the rate of 8 annas per diem for skilled artizans, and 4 annas for able-bodied coolies, and 2 annas for feeble ditto and women, is rupees 171,088; whilst the cost of their maintenance is rupees 135,882. Under the able management of the different superintendents and their assistants, a trained body of artificers has been formed, capable of executing any work that may be required of it, in a manner far superior to the ordinary workmanship available in the local labour market.

8. The manufacture account shows a balance in favour of Government, of rupees 29,677, the total disbursements, including the charge for convict labour, being 44,888, whilst the value of the articles rendered has been rupees 74,585,— a result reflecting great credit on the department.

## PINANG.

1. The convicts at this station numbered 1,174, of whom 90 were women, on the 1st May 1861.

2. The casualties during the year have been 82; viz., 65 from deaths, and 17 from other causes.

3. Although shortly after the transfer of a large body of convicts to Province Wellesley, with a view to their being employed upon the roads hitherto under the charge of municipal commissioners, the admissions into hospital were numerous. Most of the cases were of a trifling nature, and the health of the prisoners has been generally good throughout the year.

4. Owing to the necessity for their being occasionally detached in small parties, and to the want of proper lines, the convicts in the province cannot be subjected to the strict system of control in force over those confined in the lines at Pinang. Hitherto, however, their conduct has been good, and there have been but few complaints against any of their number from the villages in whose neighbourhood they have been located.

5. There have been but three desertions during the twelve months. Several attempts, however, were made to abscond, but proved unsuccessful. In one instance a large party, chiefly of peons, endeavoured to escape across the frontier, near Bukit Murtajum; the leader having been shot shortly after their entering the jungle by the discharge of a gun set for the destruction of tigers, the whole at once returned to their lines. The wounded man died from the effects of the injuries received.

6. Two convicts have been charged with committing serious crimes. One, accused of having murdered a comrade, was tried and acquitted; the other, who killed his wife in a fit of jealousy, was duly convicted, and the sentence of death passed upon him carried into effect.

7. The convict artfiicers have been mainly employed in the construction of several new buildings in cantonments, and the police thannah at Ralow. Their labour, working days only being taken into account, is valued at the rate of rupees 20 per man per mensem; an allowance of 7 annas per diem for petty officers and orderlies in Departmental Establishments, and 4 annas for able-bodied, and 2 annas for feeble-bodied coolies, being similarly made for ordinary prisoners.

8. Calculated at the above rates, the value of the labour of the whole of the convict body is estimated at rupees 89,773, whilst the sums disbursed on account of their maintenance amount to rupees 74,809.

9. In the manufacture account, the sum realized by the sale of articles of rattan work, &c., prepared in the lines, has been rupees 1,035. No account is kept, as at Singapore, of the value of bricks and tiles manufactured in the Government kilns, and supplied to the Public Works Department.

## MALACCA.

1. The number of convicts at this station on the 1st May 1861 was 502, of whom 122 were term prisoners. There have been 30 casualties during the year; viz., 19 deaths, and 11 discharges.

2. Both sickness and mortality have been greater amongst the convict body than in former years; 9 of the deaths, however, occurred amongst men superannuated or out on bail, and not under medical treatment, whilst the increase in sickness has been attributed by the Medical Officer to the succession, in the months of January, February, and March, of cold, damp, rainy, and therefore unseasonable weather, and to the months of May, June, and July being unusually wet and squally.

3. The Assistant Supervisor, Public Works Department, has been appointed *ex-officio* Deputy Superintendent of Convicts, a measure in many respects advantageous. Some improvements have been made with regard to the conservancy arrangements in the lines.

4. The convicts have, as heretofore, been employed principally in the construction and repair of roads and bridges, and other public works; the services of a small body being, as usual, placed at the disposal of the municipal commissioners for conservancy purposes.

5. Calculated at the rates for artificers of from 9 annas to 4 annas per diem, according to their skill, and of 3 annas 4 pie for coolies, rates much below those ruling in the labour market, the value of the labour of the convicts has been estimated at rupees 32,520, whilst the disbursements made for their support have amounted to 33,568, showing a balance of rupees 1,048

against the State. This result may be accounted for by the high prices demanded during the year for articles of food throughout the Straits, the charge for rations alone being rupees 3,091 in excess to that of the previous twelve months.

## PART VI.—COMMERCE.

1. From the tabular statement furnished from the Imports and Exports Office at Singapore, it appears that, exclusive of the value of the cargoes of the steamers "Fiery Cross" and "Lancefield," and of the Dutch steamers running between the Straits and Batavia, of which no returns have been rendered by the agents, is roughly estimated at rupees 10,000,000. The imports during the past year have amounted to rupees 58,126,880, and the exports to rupees 41,878,748.

2. Of imports, as compared with 1859–60, there has been an increase, principally from Great Britain and the rest of Europe, to the extent of rupees 1,612,995, and of exports a decrease amounting to rupees 5,320,391.

3. Owing to the recent war, coupled, perhaps, with the existing rebellion in China, transactions with that country have been materially affected, more especially as regards the exports, in which there is a falling off to the amount of rupees 3,727,994, to which the present dullness of trade may be mainly ascribed, the market being overstocked with goods for which there is not a sufficient outlet.

4. Both with Cochin China and Siam also there has been a considerable decrease of trade. As regards the former this may, in some measure, be attributed to the blockade of the coast, and the operations now being carried on by a French force in the vicinity of Saigon, and as regards the latter, to the fact of a considerable portion of the consignments, formerly made through Singapore, being now shipped direct.

5. There has been, although confined entirely to exports, an increase of trade with Australia, and the small coasting trade with Sumatra appears to be slowly reviving, that with the Malayan Peninsula being, however, on the decrease. With the Celebes there has also been a considerable contraction of business, partly to be accounted for by the opening in 1847 of Macassar as a free port, and the consequent gradual diversion of a large portion of the trade, previously carried on by the Bugis with Singapore.

6. In 1859–60 there was a marked depression as regards the trade of Pinang, the imports only amounting to rupees 14,120,167, and the exports to rupees 16,606,579. The returns for the year 1860–61 have not yet been received, but, from the decrease in the tonnage of the shipping visiting the port, it may be deduced that, although there may have been a slight increase in one or two articles of exportation, viz., sugar, tin, tapioca, and india-rubber, the improvement has not been general.

Some of the causes that have operated to the temporary disadvantage of the commerce of Singapore have evidently proved equally prejudicial to that of this station.

The trade returns from Malacca, which are, however, considered to be far from accurate, owing to the omission on the part of agents and consignees to afford the necessary information to the Shipping Office clerk, exhibit a great falling off as compared with 1859–60, the imports being estimated to amount in value to rupees 4,156,401, and the exports to rupees 2,946,257, although not to the extent represented by these returns. There can be little doubt as to the commerce of the station having been seriously injured by the disturbances in Sungie Ujong, alluded to under a former section. For some months there was a complete stagnation of trade, and even now, with returning peace and quietness, the number of men employed upon the mines, where formerly 14,000 were engaged, does not exceed 7,000, whilst the decrease in the imports of tin chiefly from the above State is valued at rupees 228,599, a corresponding reduction having at the same time taken place in the exportation of opium, piece goods, &c.

The exports have also been affected by the failure of the tin mines at Kassang, many of which have been deserted, the number of miners at present located in the district not being more than a few hundreds.

In comparing the Returns of 1860–61 with those for the previous year, it must be remembered that 1859–60 was in some respects an exceptional period. Treasure to the amount of rupees 110,000 having been imported into the station for the purchase of the cargo from the "Sovereign of the Seas," wrecked on the Pyramid Shoal, and as the increase of shipping resorting to the port has been considerable, it may fairly be inferred that its commerce, though temporarily affected, is not permanently on the decline.

(Signed) ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Colonel,
Governor of the Straits Settlement.

Singapore, 19th July 1861.

APPENDICES to the ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS for 1860–61.

APPENDICES.

I. Return of the Number of the Civil and Criminal Cases in the Courts of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca, and of the Fees received during the official years 1856–57, 1857–58, 1858–59, 1859–60, and 1860–61.

II. Statement of Work in the Courts of Requests in the Straits Settlement, during the official year 1860–61.

III. Statement of Crimes and Offences in the Settlements of Pinang and Province Wellesley, Singapore, and Malacca, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

IV. Finance Statement for the Straits Settlement.

V. Return of Troops serving in the Straits Settlement on the 1st May 1861.

VI. Return of Work in the Surveyor-General's Department for the year 1860–61.

VII. Tabular Statement showing the Estimated Market Value of Public and Private Properties in each Residency of the Straits Settlement, with the Area, Annual Produce, and Estimated Purchase-Value of each description of Property.

VIII. Annual Return of the Hospital Department of Prisoners in Jails in the Straits Settlement for the year 1860–61.

IX. Statement showing the Number and Expense of the Convicts at each Station in the Straits Settlement for the official year 1860–61.

X. Comparative Statement of the Value of Imports and Exports of Singapore and Malacca during the official years 1859–60 and 1860–61.

APPENDIX No. 1.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of CIVIL and CRIMINAL CASES in the COURT of JUDICATURE of PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE, and MALACCA, and of the FEES received during the Official Years 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61.

## PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

| | 1856–57. | | | | | | 1857–58. | | | | | | 1858–59. | | | | | | 1859–60. | | | | | | 1860–61. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. |
| CIVIL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Cases filed | 250 | — | — | — | — | — | 264 | — | — | — | — | — | 524 | — | — | — | — | — | 481 | — | — | — | — | — | 471 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. heard and determined | — | 123 | — | — | — | — | — | 167 | — | — | — | — | — | 187 | — | — | — | — | — | 233 | — | — | — | — | — | 278 | — | — | — | — |
| Amount of Fees received | — | — | — | — | 5,304 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 7,533 | 30 | — | — | — | — | 9,805 | — | — | — | — | — | 12,522 | 31 | — | — | — | — | 16,177 | 12½ |
| CRIMINAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Cases tried | — | — | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | 92 | — | — | — | — | — | 119 | — | — | — | — | — | 99 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. of Cases ignored | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 81 | — | — | — |
| Amount of Fees received | — | — | — | 4 | — | * | — | — | — | — | * — | — | — | — | — | 18 | ‡ 1,650 | 08 | — | — | — | 7 | 2,550 | 32 | — | — | — | 16 | 2,758 | 92½ |
| | 250 | 123 | 61 | 4 | 5,304 | 50 | 264 | 167 | 92 | 8 | 7,533 | 30 | 524 | 187 | 119 | 18 | 11,455 | 08 | 481 | 233 | 99 | 7 | 15,072 | 63 | 471 | 278 | 81 | 16 | 18,936 | 05 |

## SINGAPORE.

| | 1856–57. | | | | | | 1857–58. | | | | | | 1858–59. | | | | | | 1859–60. | | | | | | 1860–61. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. |
| CIVIL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Cases filed | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | 331 | — | — | — | — | — | 348 | — | — | — | — | — | 581 | — | — | — | — | — | 561 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. heard and determined | — | 159 | — | — | — | — | — | 115 | — | — | — | — | — | 133 | — | — | — | — | — | 229 | — | — | — | — | — | 292 | — | — | — | — |
| Amount of Fees received | — | — | — | — | 9,470 | 24 | — | — | — | — | 8,987 | 75 | — | — | — | — | 14,596 | 42½ | — | — | — | — | 23,365 | 71 | — | — | — | — | 19,567 | 80 |
| CRIMINAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Cases tried | — | — | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | 99 | — | — | — | — | — | 88 | — | — | — | — | — | 79 | — | — | — | — | — | 38 | — | — | — |
| Do. of Cases ignored | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Amount of Fees received | — | — | — | — | * — | — | — | — | — | — | * — | — | — | — | — | — | † 1,892 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 3,475 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 1,156 | 50 |
| | 500 | 159 | 85 | 6 | 9,470 | 24 | 331 | 115 | 99 | 3 | 8,987 | 75 | 348 | 133 | 88 | 6 | 16,488 | 92½ | 581 | 229 | 79 | 8 | 26,841 | 21 | 561 | 292 | 38 | — | 20,724 | 30 |

## MALACCA.

| | 1856–57. | | | | | | 1857–58. | | | | | | 1858–59. | | | | | | 1859–60. | | | | | | 1860–61. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. | | | | | Drs. | C. |
| CIVIL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Cases filed | 132 | — | — | — | — | — | 145 | — | — | — | — | — | 134 | — | — | — | — | — | 247 | — | — | — | — | — | 174 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. heard and determined | — | 94 | — | — | — | — | — | 108 | — | — | — | — | — | 118 | — | — | — | — | — | 184 | — | — | — | — | — | 145 | — | — | — | — |
| Amount of Fees received | — | — | — | — | 1,266 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 2,161 | 25 | — | — | — | — | 1,472 | — | — | — | — | — | 4,788 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 2,395 | 03½ |
| CRIMINAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Cases tried | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | 33 | — | — | — | — | — | 34 | — | — | — |
| Do. of Cases ignored | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | * — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — |
| Amount of Fees received | — | — | — | — | * — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | † 385 | 50 | — | — | — | — | 1,312 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,258 | — |
| | 132 | 94 | 15 | 4 | 1,266 | 50 | 145 | 108 | 18 | 6 | 2,161 | 25 | 134 | 118 | 28 | 11 | 1,857 | 50 | 247 | 184 | 33 | 10 | 6,100 | 50 | 174 | 145 | 34 | 11 | 3,653 | 03½ |

N.B.—* The Fees for Criminal business in these years were not made up. † This amount is the Fees of two Criminal Sessions only. ‡ This amount is the Fees of one Criminal Sessions only.

(Signed) M. PROTHEROE, Lieut.,
Offg. Secretary to the Governor, Sts. S.

## Appendix No. 2.

Statement of Work in the Courts of Requests in the Straits Settlements during the Official Year 1860-61.

| Description of Cases. | No. of Cases filed. | | | | No. of Summonses issued. | | | | No. of Subpœnas issued. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Singapore. | Pinang. | Province Wellesley. | Malacca. | Singapore. | Pinang. | Province Wellesley. | Malacca. | Singapore. | Pinang. | Province Wellesley. | Malacca. |
| 1st Class (not exceeding Drs. 10) | 1,355 | 2,042 | 377 | 840 | 2,414 | 2,021 | 377 | 851 | 908 | 2,472 | 261 | 669 |
| 2d Class (not exceeding Drs. 20) | 748 | 1,045 | 228 | 333 | 1,408 | 1,033 | 228 | 350 | 640 | 1,346 | 347 | 355 |
| 3d Class (not exceeding Drs. 32) | 598 | 781 | 164 | 217 | 1,230 | 770 | 164 | 231 | 673 | 1,076 | 251 | 313 |
| Total 1860-61 | 2,701 | 3,868 | 769 | 1,390 | 5,052 | 3,824 | 769 | 1,432 | 2,221 | 4,894 | 859 | 1,337 |
| Total 1859-60 | 4,149 | 5,025 | 1,370 | 1,291 | — | 4,982 | 1,370 | 1,364 | — | 5,192 | 1,678 | 841 |

| Description of Cases. | Cases settled outside. | | | | Number of Cases tried. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Referred to Higher Court. | | | | Judgment for Plaintiff. | | | | Judgment for Defendant. | | | |
| | Singapore. | Pinang. | Province Wellesley. | Malacca. | Singapore. | Pinang. | Province Wellesley. | Malacca. | Singapore. | Pinang. | Province Wellesley. | Malacca. | Singapore. | Pinang. | Province Wellesley. | Malacca. |
| 1st Class (not exceeding Drs. 10) | 227 | 1,205 | 102 | 144 | — | 9 | — | 2 | 787 | 636 | 98 | 174 | 75 | 171 | 32 | 39 |
| 2d Class (not exceeding Drs. 20) | 120 | 651 | 56 | 29 | 2 | 8 | — | 3 | 460 | 347 | 72 | 95 | 58 | 27 | 27 | 16 |
| 3d Class (not exceeding Drs. 32) | 94 | 458 | 33 | 33 | 8 | 12 | — | 3 | 406 | 278 | 53 | 72 | 31 | 22 | 18 | 12 |
| Total 1860-61 | 441 | 2,314 | 191 | 206 | 10 | 29 | — | 8 | 1,653 | 1,261 | 223 | 341 | 164 | 220 | 77 | 67 |
| Total 1859-60 | — | 3,573 | 443 | 321 | — | 37 | — | 4 | — | 1,197 | 252 | 167 | — | 175 | 84 | 77 |

| | Amount of Fees received. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Singapore. | | | Pinang. | | | Province Wellesley. | | | Malacca. | | |
| | Co.'s Rs. | A. | P. | Co.'s Rs. | A. | P. | Co.'s Rs. | A. | P. | Co.'s Rs. | A. | P. |
| Total 1860-61 | 16,235 | 3 | 9 | 13,791 | 8 | 10 | 2,832 | 1 | 0 | 4,288 | 5 | 3 |
| Total 1859-60 | 17,839 | 8 | 2 | 14,078 | 5 | 7 | 3,736 | 3 | 0 | 3,047 | 9 | 9 |

## APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of CRIMES and OFFENCES in the Settlements of PINANG and PROVINCE WELLESLEY, SINGAPORE, and MALACCA, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

| OFFENCES. | PINANG AND PROVINCE WELLESLEY. | | | | | | | | | | SINGAPORE. | | | | | | | | | | MALACCA. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Cases reported. | Number of Persons apprehended. | Number of Persons sent before the Magistrate. | Number of Persons released. | Amount of Property reported lost. | | Amount of Property recovered. | | Increase of Cases from last Year. | Decrease of Cases from last Year. | Number of Cases reported. | Number of Persons apprehended. | Number of Persons sent before the Magistrate. | Number of Persons released. | Amount of Property reported lost. | | Amount of Property recovered. | | Increase of Cases from last Year. | Decrease of Cases from last Year. | Number of Cases reported. | Number of Persons apprehended. | Number of Persons sent before the Magistrate. | Number of Persons released. | Amount of Property reported lost. | | Amount of Property recovered. | | Increase of Cases from last Year. | Decrease of Cases from last Year. |
| | | | | | Drs. | C. | Drs. | C. | | | | | | | Drs. | C. | Drs. | C. | | | | | | | Drs. | C. | Drs. | C. | | |
| Arson | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| *Assault | 367 | 234 | 234 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 240 | 130 | 130 | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | 182 |
| *Breach of trust | 16 | 10 | 10 | — | 634 | 45 | 121 | 45 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 15 | 15 | 8 | 501 | 94½ | 399 | 10 | 6 | — |
| Bribery | 5 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 12 | 12 | 12 | — | 4 | 70 | 4 | 70 | 1 | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Burglary | 126 | 95 | 95 | — | 5,819 | 66 | 824 | 91 | — | 40 | 65 | 29 | 29 | 6 | 2,715 | 46 | 641 | 70 | 38 | — | 46 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 1,335 | 28½ | 122 | 65 | 3 | — |
| *Conspiracy | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Counterfeit coin | 12 | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Cutting and wounding | 28 | 14 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 34 | 33 | 33 | 11 | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | 8 | 18 | 18 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Embezzlement | 12 | 15 | 15 | — | 405 | — | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Excise cases | 131 | 180 | 180 | — | — | — | — | — | 51 | — | 466 | 543 | 543 | 11 | — | — | — | — | 65 | — | 21 | 26 | 26 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| *False pretences | 17 | 22 | 22 | — | 434 | 10 | 41 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 230 | 15 | 165 | 60 | — | 2 |
| Forgery | 3 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Gambling | 165 | 581 | 581 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 48 | 251 | 251 | 39 | — | — | — | — | 17 | — |
| Housebreaking | 41 | 6 | 6 | — | 1,033 | 28 | 12 | 59 | — | 13 | 42 | 18 | 18 | — | 1,925 | 77 | 51 | 50 | 19 | — | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 269 | 93 | 5 | 50 | 1 | — |
| Larceny | 681 | 530 | 530 | — | 8,864 | 57 | 3,907 | 11 | — | 141 | 1,882 | 1,575 | 1,575 | 14 | 26,521 | 36 | 247,726 | 34 | 289 | — | 223 | 180 | 180 | 93 | 3,446 | 92 | 725 | 28 | — | 78 |
| Manslaughter | 4 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Municipal cases | 147 | 103 | 103 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 12 | 12 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Murder | 10 | 39 | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 8† | 18 | 18 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Perjury | 6 | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Piracy | 7 | 4 | 4 | — | 181 | 91 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 18 | 18 | 1 | 174 | 15 | 30 | 80 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Police cases | 1,314 | 1,880 | 1,880 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 234 | 2,460 | 4,275 | 4,275 | 160 | 356 | 63 | 172 | 55 | — | 2,328 | 528 | 538 | 538 | 170 | — | — | — | — | 275 | — |
| Rape | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Robbery | 37 | 42 | 42 | — | 240 | 09 | 218 | 59 | 21 | — | 75 | 109 | 109 | 11 | 1,279 | 99 | 342 | 61 | — | 26 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 162 | 68¾ | 35 | 27½ | — | 4 |
| Slave-dealing | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sodomy | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous | 313 | 413 | 413 | — | 26 | 57 | 4 | 57 | 106 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 169 | 52 | 52 | 24 | 1,254 | 81½ | 551 | 91 | — | 50 |
| Total 1860–61 | 3,447 | 4,212 | 4,212 | — | 17,639 | 63 | 5,200 | 42 | 209 | 440 | 5,065 | 6,634 | 6,634 | 220 | 272,993 | 6 | 218,970 | 20 | 434 | 2,363 | 1,337 | 1,310 | 1,310 | 466 | 7,201 | 73½ | 2,005 | 31½ | 302 | 345 |
| Total 1859–60 | 2,985 | 3,606 | 3,606 | — | 18,206 | 94 | 3,340 | 78 | — | — | 6,990 | 8,848 | 8,73 | 84 | 29,643 | — | 10,478 | 14 | 1,210 | 34 | 1,380 | 983 | 983 | 411 | 9,998 | 6½ | 2,249 | 99 | — | — |

* In the Singapore Return the offences marked with an asterisk are included under the head of Police Cases.
† One case of infanticide included.

(Signed) M. PROTHEROE, Lieut.,
Offig. Secretary to the Governor, Straits Settlement.

APPENDIX 4.

FINANCE STATEMENT FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the STATIONS under the GOVERNOR of the STRAITS SETTLEMENT, for the Year 1860-61.

REVENUE ORDINARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Land | 173,974 |
| Excise | 1,142,531 |
| Judicial | 46,440 |
| Post Office | 85,598 |
| Marine | 42,698* |
| Miscellaneous | 6,756 |
| Total Rupees | 1,497,997 |

LOCAL FUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Municipal | 378,311 |
| Total of Funds | 378,311 |
| Grand Total | 1,876,308 |

EXPENDITURE ORDINARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| General | 241,430 |
| Judicial | 202,924 |
| Revenue | 80,404 |
| Medical | 42,323 |
| Ecclesiastical | 26,128 |
| Pensions | 63,869 |
| Post Office | 2,387† |
| Public Instruction | 20,401 |
| Marine | 107,794 |
| Miscellaneous | 12,217 |
| Convicts | 246,302‡ |
| Military | 618,090 |
| Total Company's Rupees | 1,664,269 |

EXPENDITURE EXTRAORDINARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Public Works Department | 367,425 |
| Imperial (Miscellaneous) | 239,549 |
| Total Company's Rupees | 606,974 |

LOCAL FUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Municipal | 350,161 |
| Total of Funds | 350,161 |
| Grand Total | 2,621,404 |

* Exclusive of 172 rupees received on account of Straits Lights at Malacca, and not entered in the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

† Exclusive of the cost (12,167 rupees) of the Post Office Establishment at Singapore, the net receipts only having been credited.

‡ Includes the cost (684 rupees) of the Establishment of the House of Correction, Singapore, erroneously debited to the Convict Department.

(Signed) M. PROTHEROE, Lieut.,
Offg. Secretary to the Governor, Sts. S.

## APPENDIX No. 5.

### RETURN of TROOPS serving in the STRAITS on the 1st May 1861.

| CORPS, DETACHMENTS, &c. | EUROPEANS. | | | | | | | | | | | | GUN LASCAR ESTABLISHMENT. | | | | NATIVES. | | | | | | | | | ADJUTANT'S DEPARTMENT. | | | | QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT. | | | | MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. | | | Total of all Ranks. | STATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lieutenant-Colonel. | Majors. | Captains. | 2nd Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Assistant Surgeon. | Serjeants. | Buglers. | Half-pay Buglers. | Corporals. | Bombardiers. | Gunners. | Subadar. | Jemadar. | Havildars. | Lascars. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Serjeant Major. | Qr. Master Serjeant. | Havildar Major. | Hawildars. | Drummers, &c. | Naigues. | Privates. | Boys. Recruit. | Boys. Pension. | Chowdry. | Pecos. | 2nd indal. | Bheasties. | Lascays. | Artificers. | Assistant Apothecary. | 2nd Dressers. | Toties. | | |
| Head Quarters A. Company 1st Battalion Madras Artillery | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | 2 | 4 | 32 | — | 1 | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 71 | SINGAPORE |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | |
| Head Quarters A. Company 5th Battalion Madras Artillery | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | 5 | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | 109 | |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | |
| Head Quarters H. M.'s 40th Regt., M. N. I. | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | 27 | 11 | 25 | 387 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 13 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 502 | |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 65 | |
| Total | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | 2 | 4 | 33 | — | 1 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 34 | 15 | 33 | 512 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 18 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 757 | |
| Detachment A. Company 1st Battalion Madras Artillery | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 11 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 27 | PENANG. |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | |
| Head Quarters E. Company 5th Battalion Madras Artillery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 4 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 67 | |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | |
| Head Quarters H. M.'s 20th Regt., M. N. I. | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 33 | 384 | 15 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 12 | 8 | 4 | — | — | 2 | 511 | |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 34 | |
| Total | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 15 | — | — | — | 16 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 12 | 40 | 458 | 15 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 14 | 9 | 11 | 1 | — | 2 | 649 | |
| Detachment E. Company 5th Battalion Madras Artillery | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 32 | MALACCA. |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |
| Detachment H. M.'s 20th Regt., M. N. I. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 3 | 11 | 125 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 158 | |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | |
| Total | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 11 | 4 | 13 | 149 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 196 | |
| Detachment B. Company 5th Battalion Madras Artillery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 14 | LABUAN. |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Detachment H. M.'s 40th Regt., M. N. I. | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 7 | 2 | 8 | 85 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 110 | |
| Ditto Sick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | |
| Total | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 7 | 2 | 9 | 109 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 139 | |
| Grand Total | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | 4 | 6 | 48 | — | 1 | 4 | 58 | 15 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 77 | 33 | 95 | 1,228 | 19 | — | 2 | 4 | — | 41 | 21 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | |

Total of all Ranks at Singapore - - 757
Do. do. at Penang - - 649
Do. do. at Malacca - - 196
Do. do. at Labuan - - 139

Grand Total : 1,741

Singapore, 11th June 1861.

A. HERVEY, Major,
Commanding Troops in the Straits.

## APPENDIX No. 6.

### GENERAL SURVEY of the STRAITS.—RETURN of WORKS for the Year 1860–61.

| COLLECTORSHIPS. | FIELD WORK. | | | | | | | | | | | OFFICE WORK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Preparatory Survey of Registered Squatters. | | Boundary Survey of Squatters. | | Survey of Lots rented by the Month. | Geographical Survey. | Survey of Building Leases. | Private Surveys. | Disputed Boundaries. | Marking Roads reserved by the Survey through granted allotments. | Notice issued on Squatters. | Preparatory Survey of Squatters. | | | Boundary Survey of Squatters. | | | Survey of Lots granted by the Month. | | Survey of Building Leases. | | | Private Surveys. | | Disputed Boundaries. | | Total Revenue through the Survey Department. | Total Expense. |
| | No. of Lots. | Acres | No. of Lots. | Acres. | No. | Sq. Miles. | No. of Lots. | No. of Lots. | No. of Lots | No. of Days. | No. | Permits issued and registered. | Entered into General Plan. | Fees. | Plans made. | Titles issued in Duplicate. | Price of Land. | No. of Plan. | Rs. | Plans made. | Titles issued in Duplicate. | Price of Land. | Plans. | Fees. | Plans. | Fees. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | No. | No. | Rs. | No. | No. | | | | No. | No. | Rs. | No. | Rs. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Pinang and Province Wellesley | 563 | 1,429 | 629 | 1,317 | — | — | — | 56 | 153 | 10 | 833 | 625 | 625 | 1,476 | 629 | 1,091 | 22,777 | — | — | — | — | — | 56 | 606 | 153 | — | 24,859 | 6,045 |
| Singapore | — | — | 409 | 5,131 | 83 | — | 54 | 23 | 40 | 5 | 108 | — | — | — | 818 | 53 | 10,932 | 3 | 5,002 | 72 | 30 | 14,738 | 23 | 369 | 1 | 11 | 31,052 | 6,045 |
| Malacca | — | — | 711 | 13,993 | — | 350 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,242 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,842 |
| Year 1860–61 | 563 | 1,429 | 1,749 | 20,441 | 83 | 350 | 54 | 79 | 193 | 15 | 941 | 625 | 625 | 1,476 | 2,689 | 1,144 | 33,709 | 3 | 5,002 | 72 | 30 | 14,738 | 79 | 975 | 154 | 11 | 55,911 | 20,932 |
| Year 1859–60 | 209 | 2,480 | 1,838 | 10,427 | — | 280 | 2 | — | 606 | 45 | 770 | 209 | 209 | 468 | 3,676 | 683 | 30,287 | 3 | — | 4 | 2 | 2,000 | 80 | 970 | — | — | 33,725 | 13,978 |

(Signed) M. PROTHEROE, Lieut.,
Offg. Secretary to the Governor, Sts. S.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

GENERAL SURVEY of the STRAITS SETTLEMENT, official year 1860–61.—Tabular Statement showing the estimated Market Value of public and private Properties in each Residency, with the Area, Annual Produce, and estimated Purchase Value of each Description of Property.

| DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. | PROVINCE WELLESLEY. | | | | | PINANG. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LAND. | | PRODUCE. | | | LAND. | | PRODUCE. | | |
| | Square Acres. | Average Value. | Average. | Average Annual Value. | Estimated Purchase Value. | Square Acres. | Average Value. | Average. | Average Annual Value. | Estimated Purchase Value. |
| Area of Town | 15 | — | — | — | — | 375 | — | — | — | — |
| Building land out of Town | — | — | — | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | — |
| Betel-nut | 600 | 18,000 | 240,000 Trees | 4,800 | 33,600 | 139 | 4,170 | 55,600 | 1,112 | 7,784 |
| Brickeries | 15 | 1,500 | 100 Laksahs | 1,800 | 3,300 | 78 | 7,800 | 140 Laksahs | 2,520 | 10,320 |
| Burial Ground | 181 | — | — | — | — | 57 | — | — | — | — |
| Cocoa-nut | 11,921 | 476,840 | 292,000 Bearing Trees | 131,400 | 919,800 | 6,588 | 263,520 | 161,406 Bearing Trees | 74,115 | 518,805 |
| Fruits | 1,793 | 71,720 | 43,900 do. | 26,880 | 188,160 | 1,949 | 77,960 | 46,301 do. | 28,470 | 199,290 |
| Gambier | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Land granted uncultivated | 31,332 | 84,590 | — | — | 84,590 | 3,692 | 10,079 | — | — | 10,079 |
| Land abandoned | 10,000 | 27,300 | — | — | 27,300 | 3,000 | 8,190 | — | — | 8,190 |
| Land under Forest | 37,665 | 102,866 | — | — | 102,866 | 5,219 | 14,247 | — | — | 14,247 |
| Land reserved | 345 | 34,500 | — | — | 34,500 | 21,490 | 58,667 | — | — | 38,667 |
| Neepah | 1,463 | 4,023 | 2,000,000 Attaps<br>43,891 Chupahs<br>43,891 Syrup | 5,852<br>3,072 | 62,468 | 124 | 338 | 165,000 Attaps<br>3,720 Chupahs<br>3,720 Syrup | 496<br>260 | 1,094 |
| Paddy | 41,493 | 1,535,241 | 12,966 Coyans | 518,640 | 2,053,881 | 10,713 | 535,650 | 3,348 Coyans | 133,920 | 669,570 |
| Pine-apple | — | — | — | — | — | 143 | 3,575 | 240,240 Apples | 600 | 4,175 |
| Pepper | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rivers | 1,983 | — | — | — | — | 450 | — | — | — | — |
| Spice | 200 | 6,000 | 4,900 Bearing Trees | 2,000 | 14,000 | 13,153 | 394,590 | 400,000 Bearing Trees | 276,500 | 1,935,500 |
| Seeree | 20 | 600 | 56,000 Vines<br>560,000 Bundles | 11,200 | 11,800 | 32 | 960 | 89,600 Vines<br>896,000 Bundles | 17,920 | 18,880 |
| Sago | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sugar-cane | 9,074 | 272,220 | 95,250 Piculs<br>384,175 Gallons Rum | 476,250 | 775,362 | 100 | 3,000 | 1,500 Piculs<br>6,050 Gallons Rum | 7,923 | 10,923 |
| Swamp, drainable | 1,500 | 4,095 | — | 26,892 | 4,095 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Swamp (Mangrove) | 500 | 1,365 | — | — | 1,365 | 1,000 | 2,730 | — | — | 2,730 |
| Tapioca | 900 | 27,000 | 20,460 Piculs | 163,680 | 190,680 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tin | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 151,000 | 2,667,860 | — | 1,372,466 | 4,507,767 | 68,402 | 1,385,476 | — | 543,836 | 3,450,254 |
| Houses No. | 4,867 | not including buildings free of assessment. | | — | 216,666 | 8,429 | not including buildings free of assessment. | | — | 1,510,500 |
| Inhabitants No. | 64,816 | — | — | — | — | 59,956 | — | — | — | — |
| Proprietors No. | 19,200 | — | — | — | — | 4,500 | — | — | — | — |
| Squatters No. | 5,000 | — | — | — | — | 300 | — | — | — | — |
| Estimated value of | Province Wellesley | | | | Dollars | 4,724,433 | Estimated value of Pinang | | | Dollars | 4,960,754 |
| | Cultivation 67,479 acres. Average ratio per inhabitant, 1.04 acre. | | | | | | Cultivation 33,067 acres. Average ratio per inhabitant 0·55 acre. | | | | |

## APPENDIX No. 7.—*continued.*

| DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. | MALACCA. | | | | | SINGAPORE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LAND. | | PRODUCE. | | | LAND. | | PRODUCE. | | |
| | Square Acres. | Average Value. | Average. | Average Annual Value. | Estimated Purchase Value. | Square Acres. | Average Value. | Average. | Average Annual Value. | Estimated Purchase Value. |
| Area of Town | — | — | — | — | — | 1,316 | — | — | — | — |
| Building land out of Town | — | — | — | — | — | 223 | — | — | — | — |
| Betel-nut | 1,650 | 47,600 | 660,000 Trees | 13,200 | 92,400 | 25 | 750 | 10,000 Trees | 200 | 1,400 |
| Brickeries | 15 | 1,500 | 50 Laksahs | 900 | 2,400 | 300 | 30,000 | 1,000 Laksahs | 25,000 | 55,000 |
| Burial Ground | 250 | — | — | — | — | 400 | — | — | — | — |
| Cocoa-nut | 12,500 | 500,000 | 305,025 Bearing Trees | 140,062 | 980,434 | 4,286 | 71,440 | 69,970 Bearing | 32,130 | 214,910 |
| Fruits | 12,500 | 500,000 | 305,025 do. | 186,750 | 1,307,250 | 1,233 | 49,320 | 30,184 do. | 36,990 | 258,930 |
| Gambier | — | — | — | — | — | 4,049 | 80,980 | 20,000 Piculs | 40,000 | 120,920 |
| Land granted uncultivated | — | — | — | — | — | 6,730 | 18,372 | — | — | 18,372 |
| Land abandoned | — | — | — | — | — | 43,690 | 119,273 | — | — | 119,273 |
| Land under Forest | 263,850 | 720,310 | — | — | 720,310 | 54,000 | 14,740 | — | — | 147,420 |
| Land reserved | — | — | — | — | — | 318 | 1,000 | — | — | 1,000 |
| Neepah | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | 140 | 70,000 Attaps | 210 | — |
| | | | | | | | | 1,500 Syrup | 105 | 455 |
| Paddy | 41,500 | 1,535,500 | 12,968 Coyans | 518,720 | 2,054,220 | 50 | 2,500 | 16 Coyans | 640 | 3,140 |
| Pine-apple | — | — | — | — | — | 1,270 | 31,750 | 2,133,600 Apples | 5,284 | 37,034 |
| Pepper | — | — | — | — | — | 2,588 | 51,760 | 10,000 Piculs | 60,000 | 111,760 |
| Rivers | 400 | — | — | — | — | 10,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Spice | 200 | 6,000 | 4,900 Bearing Trees | 1,960 | 13,720 | 5,320 | 212,800 | 63,945 Bearing Trees | 44,122 | 308,854 |
| Seeree | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | 1,500 | 140,000 Vines | 28,008 | 29,508 |
| | | | | | | | | 1,400,000 Bundles | | |
| Sago | — | — | — | — | — | 400 | 8,000 | 1,500 | 17,250 | 25,250 |
| | | | 1,500 Piculs | | | | | 11,580 Piculs | 57,900 | |
| Sugar-cane | 100 | 3,000 | 6,050 Gallons Rum or Syrup | 7,923 | 10,923 | 772 | 23,160 | 46,706 Gallons | 3,269 | 84,329 |
| Swamp, drainable | 2,000 | 5,460 | — | — | 5,460 | 162 | 441 | — | — | 441 |
| Swamp (Mangrove) | 1,312 | 3,581 | — | — | 3,581 | 6,700 | 18,291 | — | — | 18,291 |
| Tapioca | 1,000 | 30,000 | 22,000 Piculs | 176,000 | 206,000 | 15 | 450 | 450 Piculs | 2,700 | 3,150 |
| Tin | — | — | 2,250 do. | 675,000 | 675,000 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 337,277 | 3,352,951 | — | 1,720,515 | 6,071,698 | 143,947 | 736,667 | — | 353,808 | 1,559,437 |
| Houses No. | 2,460 | not including buildings free of assessment. | | — | 414,800 | 7,016 | not including buildings free of assessment. | | — | 4,227,600 |
| Inhabitants No. | 68,458 | — | — | — | — | 81,792 | — | — | — | — |
| Proprietors No. | — | — | — | — | — | 1,702 | — | — | — | — |
| Squatters No. | — | — | — | — | — | 600 | — | — | — | — |
| Estimated value of Malacca | | | | | Dollars 6,486,498 | Estimated value of Singapore | | | | Dollars 5,787,037 |
| Cultivation 69,465 acres. Average ratio per inhabitant 1·01 acre. | | | | | | Cultivation 20,408 acres. Average ratio per inhabitant 0·25 acre. | | | | |

J. MONIOT,
Surveyor General of the Straits Settlements.

## Appendix No. 8.

Annual Return of the Hospital Department of Prisoners in Jails in Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861, exhibiting the average Strength, Number of Admissions of Sick, Number of Deaths, &c., in each Jail during the Year.

| | Average Strength during the Year. | Admission during the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fevers. | Eruptive Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Liver. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diseases of the Brain. | Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs. | Diseases of the Eye. | Diseases of the Skin. | Cholera. | Dropsies. | Rheumatic Affections. | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Other Diseases. | Total. |
| Singapore - - | 2,557 | 328 | 7 | 73 | 5 | 258 | 35 | 44 | 50 | 101 | 3 | 21 | 111 | 267 | 181 | 199 | 1,683 |
| Pinang and Province Wellesley - | 1,420 | 225 | 4 | 43 | 7 | 143 | 8 | 32 | 11 | 18 | 3 | 14 | 61 | 254 | 90 | 16 | 929 |
| Malacca - - | 593 | 246 | – | 17 | – | 49 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 17 | – | 3 | 37 | 46 | 41 | 33 | 504 |
| | 4,560 | 799 | 11 | 133 | 12 | 450 | 46 | 81 | 68 | 136 | 6 | 38 | 209 | 567 | 312 | 248 | 3,116 |

| | Deaths during the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fevers. | Eruptive Fevers. | Diseases of the Lungs. | Diseases of the Liver. | Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. | Diseases of the Brain. | Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs. | Diseases of the Eye. | Diseases of the Skin. | Cholera. | Dropsies. | Rheumatic Affections. | Abscesses and Ulcers. | Wounds and Injuries. | Other Diseases. | Total. |
| Singapore - - | 3 | – | 6 | – | 22 | 4 | – | – | 3 | 2 | 4 | – | 4 | – | 42 | 90 |
| Pinang and Province Wellesley - | – | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 33 |
| Malacca - - | 1 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 9 |
| | 4 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 33 | 5 | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | – | 5 | 1 | 49 | 132 |

| | Discharged during the Year. | Transferred do. do. | Liberated do. do. | Remaining. | Ratio per Cent. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Sick to Strength. | Deaths by Ordinary Diseases to Strength. | Deaths by Cholera to Strength. | Total Deaths to Strength. |
| Singapore - - | 1,500 | – | 30 | 63 | 65·81 | 4·22 | 00·07 | 4·29 |
| Pinang and Province Wellesley - | 847 | – | – | 49 | 65·42 | 2·25 | 00·70 | 2·32 |
| Malacca - - | 482 | – | – | 28 | 84·99 | 1·68 | — | 1·68 |
| | 2,829 | – | 30 | 140 | 68·333 | 2·828 | 00·657 | 2·89 |

(Signed) M. Protheroe, Lieut.
Offg. Secretary to the Governor, Sts. S.

## Appendix No. IX.

Statement of the Expenses of the Convict Jails in the Straits Settlement for the Year 1860–61, as compared with those incurred in 1859–60.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Singapore Jail. | | Pinang Jail. | | Malacca Jail. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | * 2,275 prisoners in 1859–60. * 2,200 prisoners in 1860–61. | | * 851 prisoners in 1860–61. | | | |
| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | | 1860–61. |
| Rations | 59,748 4 10 | 78,597 11 8 | - - - | 35,337 13 3 | | |
| Money Allowance | 25,664 5 3 | 28,459 3 7 | - - - | 17,255 1 0 | | |
| Total | 85,412 10 1 | 107,056 15 3 | - - - | 52,592 14 3 | | |
| Cost per prisoner | 37 8 8 | 48 10 7 | - - - | 61 12 9 | | |
| Fixed Establishment | 18,444 7 0 | 16,702 6 6 | - - - | 10,908 2 0 | | |
| Cost per prisoner | 8 1 8 | 7 9 5 | - - - | 12 13 1 | | |
| Extra Establishment | — | — | — | — | | |
| Cost per prisoner | — | — | — | — | | |
| Total | 18,444 7 0 | 16,702 6 6 | - - - | 10,908 2 0 | | |
| Cost per prisoner | 8 1 8 | 7 9 5 | - - - | 12 13 1 | | |
| Hospital Charges — European Medicines | | | | | | |
| Hospital Charges — Bazar Medicines | 1,432 4 2 | 1,405 10 7 | - - - | 214 11 6 | | |
| Hospital Charges — Sick Diet | | | | 54 3 3 | | |
| Total | 1,432 4 2 | 1,405 10 7 | - - - | 268 14 9 | | |
| Cost per prisoner | 0 10 0¾ | 0 10 2½ | - - - | 00 5 0 | | |
| Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding | 10,359 9 5 | 8,199 10 5 | - - - | 4,159 1 9 | | |
| Cost per prisoner | 4 8 10 | 3 11 7 | - - - | 4 14 2 | | |
| Contingencies | 2,095 14 10 | 2,517 0 2 | - - - | 2,048 4 10 | | |
| Cost per prisoner | 0 14 8 | 1 2 3½ | - - - | 2 6 6 | | |
| Additions, Alterations, and Repairs | — | — | — | — | | |
| Cost per prisoner | — | — | — | — | | |
| Gross Cost of Maintenance — Company's Rs. | 117,744 13 6 | 135,881 10 11 | 77,330 0 0 | 69,977 7 7 | | 33,568 10 13¾ |
| Gross Cost per prisoner — Company's Rs. | 51 12 1 | 61 12 2½ | 61 9 0 | 82 5 6 | | |

* The daily average number of prisoners is given.

(Signed) M. Protheroe, Lieut.,
Offg. Secretary to the Governor, Sts. S.

## Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement of the Value of Imports and Exports of Singapore and Malacca, during the official years 1859–60 and 1860–61.

### SINGAPORE.

| Imports. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. | Decrease. | Exports. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 18,988,640 | 22,515,940 | 3,527,300 | — | Great Britain | 7,014,064 | 6,690,532 | — | 325,532 |
| North America | 477,466 | 812,597 | 335,131 | — | North America | 1,876,205 | 1,889,693 | 13,488 | — |
| Europe | 2,947,900 | 4,829,750 | 1,881,850 | — | Europe | 1,786,567 | 1,671,352 | — | 115,215 |
| Australia | 432,072 | 796,323 | 364,251 | — | Australia | 280,763 | 194,965 | — | 85,798 |
| Calcutta | 3,118,721 | 1,683,311 | — | 1,435,410 | Calcutta | 1,316,484 | 1,835,895 | 519,411 | — |
| Madras | 539,895 | 280,024 | — | 259,871 | Madras | 626,803 | 648,068 | 21,265 | — |
| Bombay | 1,446,266 | 1,833,169 | 386,903 | — | Bombay | 1,025,765 | 1,180,962 | 155,197 | — |
| China | 4,706,652 | 4,695,589 | — | 11,063 | China | 11,177,777 | 7,450,283 | — | 3,727,494 |
| Cochin China | 2,532,130 | 1,187,644 | — | 1,344,486 | Cochin China | 2,645,407 | 1,933,364 | — | 712,043 |
| Siam | 2,637,438 | 1,946,955 | — | 690,483 | Siam | 2,861,168 | 2,504,472 | — | 356,696 |
| Manilla | 902,532 | 1,039,883 | 137,351 | — | Manilla | 324,404 | 119,744 | — | 204,660 |
| Java, Bally, &c. | 4,788,108 | 4,636,598 | — | 151,510 | Java, Bally, &c. | 2,801,312 | 3,589,911 | 788,599 | — |
| Borneo | 1,915,896 | 1,931,126 | 12,530 | — | Borneo | 1,639,792 | 1,578,991 | — | 60,801 |
| Celebes | 1,441,102 | 967,954 | — | 473,148 | Celebes | 1,695,283 | 1,386,653 | — | 308,630 |
| Sumatra | 1,139,403 | 1,442,979 | 303,576 | — | Sumatra | 940,867 | 930,154 | — | 10,713 |
| Malayan Peninsula | 1,866,485 | 1,785,366 | — | 81,119 | Malayan Peninsula | 1,973,538 | 1,863,633 | — | 109,905 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,638,179 | 5,741,672 | — | 891,507 | Miscellaneous | 7,212,940 | 6,410,076 | — | 802,864 |
| Company's rupees | 56,513,885 | 58,126,880<br>56,513,885 | 6,951,592<br>5,338,597 | 5,338,597 | Company's rupees | 47,199,139<br>41,878,748 | 41,878,748 | 1,497,960 | 6,818,351<br>1,497,960 |
| Increase Company's rupees | | 1,612,995 | 1,612,995 | | | 5,320,391 | | | 5,320,391 |

Note.—This does not include the Imports and Exports of the Steamers "Fiery Cross" and "Lancefield," and also the Dutch Steamers from and to Batavia, the whole of which would probably amount to more than 10 millions of rupees—not reported at the Office for the Registry of Imports and Exports at Singapore.

### MALACCA.

| Imports. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. | Decrease. | Exports. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jeddah | — | — | — | — | Jeddah | — | 42,451 | 42,451 | — |
| Calcutta | — | 6,648 | 6,648 | — | Calcutta | — | — | — | — |
| Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra | 1,200,755 | 916,112 | — | 284,643 | Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra | 706,831 | 596,698 | — | 110,133 |
| Miscellaneous, including China, Bally, Singapore, Penang and Kongpoot | 4,524,812 | 3,156,059 | — | 1,368,753 | Miscellaneous, including China, Bally, Singapore, Penang, and Kongpoot | 2,731,304 | 2,302,025 | — | 429,279 |
| Rangoon | 23,320 | 77,582 | 54,262 | — | Rangoon | 14,261 | 5,083 | — | 9,178 |
| Total Company's rupees | 5,748,887 | 4,156,401 | 60,910 | 1,653,396<br>60,910 | Total Company's rupees | 3,452,396 | 2,946,257 | 42,451 | 548,590<br>42,451 |
| | | | | 1,592,486 | | | | | 506,139 |

(Signed) M. Protheroe, Lieut.,
Offg. Secretary to the Governor, Sts. S.

# CHAPTER XVII.

# TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.

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# TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.

REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the TENASSERIM and MARTABAN PROVINCES, for the Year 1860-61.

## SECTION I.—PREAMBLE.

CHAP. XVII. Tenasserim an Martaban.

Period to which the report refers and nature of its contents.

IN submitting this the Fifth Annual Report on the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, it is to be observed that the divisions of the different provinces and the powers of the Administrative Officers remained the same during the period under review as those given in the last report.

2. The present report furnishes an abstract of the progress of events in Judicial and Police matters during the year 1860; and in revenue and general affairs extends up to 30th April 1861.

## SECTION II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Local rules of pr cedure abolished Acts VIII. of 18 and XXXVI. of 1860 introduced.

3. A great improvement in the administration of Civil Justice has been carried out during the past year, by the introduction into these provinces of the new Code of Civil Procedure, Act VIII. of 1859, which came into force on 1st May. The Stamp Act, Act XXXVI. of 1860, was also introduced at the commencement of the last quarter of the year.

New code of Civ Procedure and Stamp Act work ing well; advantages resulting therefrom.

4. Both Acts are working smoothly and well; the former is a great change for the better on the old provincial rules for Civil Administration here, which were jejune, and though well fitted perhaps for these provinces on their first becoming British territory, had of late years, owing to the advanced state of the country, become almost obsolete; and a discretionary power of action considered best adapted to the requirements of a case were often, of necessity, admitted, involving great irregularity of procedure. The Stamp Act has gone far to check vexatious litigation. Formerly the cost of litigation was very trifling, and gave rise to great abuses; there were no stamps whatever, and the only fees levied were those on the issue of processes. The fee for a summons being 1 rupee and a subpœna 4 annas, and were served without further expense by the paid bailiffs and peons of the Court.

Statement A. of the Appendix.

5. In Statement A. of the Appendix will be found a complete statement of all suits, original and appellate, (both regular and miscellaneous,) instituted and disposed of, together with the number pending at the close of the year in the Commissioner's Court and the Courts of the several provinces.

Number of suits and appeals instituted.

6. The following is an abstract statement of the number of regular and miscellaneous suits and appeals instituted during the past and former years, showing an increase of 914 in the former, and a decrease of 83 in the latter, as will be seen from Statement A.; the increase has been in miscellaneous suits, in regular suits there has been a great decrease.

| Year. | Instituted. | Regular and Miscellaneous Suits. | Appeals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859. | Tenasserim | 17,459 | 668 |
| | Martaban | 2,627 | 169 |
| | Total | 20,086 | 837 |
| 1860. | Tenasserim | 17,154 | 544 |
| | Martaban | 3,846 | 210 |
| | Total | 21,000 | 754 |
| | Increase | 914 | — |
| | Decrease | — | 83 |

Number of cases pending.

7. The per-centage of appeals on regular and miscellaneous suits disposed of was about 3½ per cent. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was, in original and miscellaneous cases, less than 1 per cent. of those instituted, and in appeals about 8 per cent.

ecord of cases in ıe handwriting ? the Judge.

ivil Courts enerally satisfac- ›ry to the public.

.ppeals to the ommissioner's ourt.

8. The record of all cases is in the handwriting of the Judge himself, and consequently concise and trustworthy. The Judge's responsibility extending to the whole record, cases are decided with sufficient rapidity, and on the whole, the administration of civil justice in these provinces may be pronounced satisfactory.

9. In the Commissioner's Court there were instituted 175 appeals, or 24 less than the previous year, and 13 cases were pending from the former year—total, 188 cases, of which 169 were disposed of, and 19 were pending on 1st January 1861. I attribute the diminution in appeals to the Commissioner's as well as in those to the District Courts, to greater satisfaction having been giving by the fixed course of procedure, as laid down in Act VIII. of 1859; and when the Act is fully understood, I think the number will still further diminish. The following table shows the number of appeals from each of the four Provinces, together with the orders passed by the Appellate Court:—

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Appeals pending at the close of 1859. | Number of Appeals instituted during 1860. | TOTAL. | DISPOSED OF. | | | | Total disposed of in 1860. | Total pending at the close of 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Confirmed. | Reversed. | Dismissed on Default. | Adjusted or withdrawn. | | |
| Amherst - | 1 | 22 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 6 | — | 20 | 3 |
| Moulmain - | 6 | 128 | 134 | 60 | 45 | 14 | — | 119 | 15 |
| Tavoy - - | — | 17 | 17 | 12 | 5 | — | — | 17 | — |
| Mergui - - | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | 1 |
| Martaban - | — | 7 | 7 | — | 5 | 2 | — | 7 | — |
| Total - - | 13 | 175 | 188 | 85 | 62 | 22 | — | 169 | 19 |

## SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

tatistics of per- ›ns tried on ›iminal charges.

10. The number of persons arrested and brought to trial in all cases, heinous and petty, including 45 persons pending trial at the close of 1859, was 5,629, or 980 less than in the previous year; of these 3,703, or 69 per cent., were convicted, 1,752 acquitted, 24 died, escaped, or were transferred to other Courts and jurisdictions, and 106 were, at the close of the year, awaiting trial, or were committed to the sessions.

Persons pending trial at the close of the year.

11. The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year is large, being nearly 2 per cent. of those brought to trial. This large number is owing to 70 prisoners awaiting trial in Amherst province, two-thirds of whom were apprehended in the latter end of the year for belonging to gangs of dacoits who infest the borders of this province at that season; and being chiefly foreigners, some delay is necessarily incurred in obtaining evidence against them. In the province of Tavoy no persons were awaiting trial, and in Mergui province only one prisoner.

Number of persons for trial, and how disposed of.

The number of persons for trial in the several District Courts of these provinces, for the past year, together with the manner of disposal, and per-centage of persons convicted to persons tried, is given in the following statement:—

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Persons pending Trial at the close of 1859. | Number of Persons arrested in 1860. | Total Number of Persons for Trial. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Died, escaped, and transferred. | Number of Persons committed to the Sessions. | Number of Persons pending Trial at the close of 1860. | Total. | Per-centage of Persons convicted to Persons tried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst - | 21 | 1,107 | 1,128 | 785 | 251 | 10 | 12 | 70 | 1,128 | 83 |
| Moulmain - | 8 | 2,453 | 2,461 | 1,629 | 813 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 2,461 | 66 |
| Tavoy - - | — | 506 | 506 | 337 | 167 | — | 2 | — | 506 | 66 |
| Mergui - | 3 | 562 | 565 | 326 | 218 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 565 | 58 |
| Martaban - | 13 | 956 | 969 | 626 | 303 | 1 | 12 | 27 | 969 | 66 |
| Total - | 45 | 5,584 | 5,629 | 3,703 | 1,752 | 24 | 43 | 106 | 5,629 | 69 |

Number and duration of attendance of witnesses.

13. There were 4,649 witnesses examined, 3,870, or 83 per cent. of whom were in attendance one day.

| | |
|---|---|
| 538 | - - - - 2 days. |
| 161 | - - - 3 „ |
| 55 | - - - 4 „ |
| 12 | - - - 5 „ |
| 10 | - - - - 6 „ |
| 1 | - - - - 7 „ |
| 2 | - - - - 8 „ |

This may be considered very satisfactory. In province Amherst and Martaban there has been a decided improvement in the year of report, as compared with the preceding year, in the length of time in which witnesses have been kept in attendance on the Courts.

Appeals from Assistants to t District Magis trate.

14. The number of appeals preferred from the orders of assistants, British and Burmese, to the district magistrate, were 68, six of which were rejected, 36 confirmed, and 26 modified or reversed. The area of these provinces is very extensive, and the population scattered, and from the limited criminal powers vested in the native local officers, it may be assumed that people are often content to undergo trifling punishment rather than incur the trouble and expense of travelling long distances to appeal against them, and this may account for the paucity of appeals in criminal cases.

Appeals to the Commissioner.

15. The appeals from the several magistrates to the Commissioner were 24, 10 of which were confirmed, and 14 reversed. The aggregate number of appeals is less by eight than in the previous year, but the proportion reversed is more, and perhaps larger than it should be.

Sessions cases and result to p soners charge

16. Before the Sessions Court there were for trial 24 cases and 47 persons; of these latter 18 were acquitted, four commitment cancelled, one died under trial, 12 remained pending at the close of the year, and 12 were convicted and sentenced as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To death | - | - | 1 person. |
| Imprisonment for life | - | - | 5 „ |
| Ditto | 20 years | - | 3 „ |
| Ditto | 14 „ | - | 3 „ |
| | Total | - | 12 persons. |

Statement B. of the Appendix exhibits in detail the nature of all cases committed from each province, and the result to the prisoners charged.

No cases callir for any partic remark.

17. There are no cases calling for any particular remark, but the prevalence of dacoity and cattle stealing on the frontier of Amherst province is much to be regretted. The petty chiefs of the different Shan hill tribes tributary to Siam, lying along our borders, aid and abet their followers in their perpetration, and until some pressure has been brought to bear on them from Bangkok, these lawless and barbarous people will not desist from their inroads within our frontier. The followers of these chieftains, in many instances, come to Moulmain with Shan pony dealers and other traders, and having made themselves acquainted with the resources of the country, organize plundering expeditions. It may be hoped, however, that on the reorganization of the police, and by having chains of posts communicating one with another along the frontier, this state of things may, in some measure, be ameliorated.

## SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Alterations in police force du the year in the town of Moulm and in Amhers district.

18. During the past year several alterations have been made in the strength and organization of police in these provinces. In consequence of the increase of dacoity and cattle stealing on the frontier of Amherst province, the Talien reserve company, consisting of one subadar, three jemadars, five havildars, five naiks, and 36 privates, formerly stationed in the town of Moulmain, was transferred to the district in the latter end of November, the strength in privates increased to 50, and the whole placed under charge of an extra assistant commissioner, whose appointment was sanctioned by Government in the preceding month. This auxiliary police force was found of much use in the pursuit and dispersion of the gangs of frontier robbers, and in the apprehension of several members of them. The Moulmain river police were reduced one-half, and the town police, paid from municipal funds, increased. The revision was as follows, and took effect on 1st December 1860:—

| Former Scale. | | Present Scale. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 5 Goungs - - - - | 280 | 6 Goungs - - - - | 380 |
| 5 Jemadars - - - - | 75 | 8 Jemadars - - - | 135 |
| 100 Peons - - - - | 1,000 | 150 Peons - - - | 1,500 |
| Total - - | 1,355 | Total - - | 2,015 |

Reduction of pc in Martaban p vince.

19. In the Martaban province the armed police and Karen levy have been considerably reduced, and in the month of November a further reduction was made by reducing the river police to half its former strength, and entirely abolishing the establishment of rwa-goungs, thus effecting, in the latter item alone, an annual saving of rupees 30,600. The measure was carried out by my predecessor, pending the sanction of Government, but no order on the subject

CHAP. XVII. Tenasserim and Martaban.

has yet been issued, and it has been proposed that the matter may be allowed to lie over until the strength of the police establishment on its re-organization under the new system is finally determined.

ıe rwa-goung stem recom-ended to be re-ined and extend- to all the ovince.

20. The Finance Commissioners, in their report on the Burmah provinces, notwithstanding the cursory nature of their visit and examination into the working of a system of administration quite new to them, and amongst a people whose habits and mode of thought are so different from the people of Hindostan, perceived the value of the rwa-goungs as village police of a superior kind, comprising men of local knowledge, familiar with and acceptable to the people and the villages, and recommended that the rwa-goung system should be thoroughly introduced into all these provinces, instead of partially, as in the case of Martaban, and I fully agree with them in this respect.

yee-dan-gyees or paid police sub-tuted for rwa-ungs in Marta-n province, a stem not recom-ended in any ay.

21. Since these officers have been swept away in Martaban province, their places have been filled by increasing the number of kyee-dan-gyees or village elders, an honorary appointment, for which no pay is given. It can hardly be expected in a country where there is no wealthy class, or people of independent means, that work of this description will be done for nothing, and it may be naturally expected, and doubtless is the case, that receiving no payment from Government for their services, they pay themselves in some way or other, either by extorting it from the people, receiving bribes for not reporting crime, or, as they also possess fiscal as well as police powers, secretly embezzling Government revenue. The former establishment of rwa-goungs may probably be reduced in number, but should not therefore be altogether swept away; great inconvenience has already been experienced from their abolishment.

lice force as at esent existing, d its annual cost.

22. The police forces of every description, with the exception of gaol police, which will be given under its appropriate heading, serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, and of all ranks, number 1,178 men, and cost rupees 1,88,047 per annum.

The number and cost of each is given below:—

| | Number. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rupees. |
| Interior Armed Police - - - - - | 221 | 25,280 |
| Provincial Police - - - - - - | 399 | 69,432 |
| Karen Levy - - - - - - - | 95 | 16,751 |
| Town Police - - - - - - - | 301 | 48,456 |
| River Police - - - - - - - | 149 | 24,888 |
| Mounted Company - - - - - - | 13 | 3,240 |
| Total - - | 1,178 | 1,88,047 |

A reduction in men of 261, and in annual cost to Government of rupees 36,379. The whole of this cannot be considered, however, a permanent saving, as at least one half of the rwa-goungs, who have been discharged, will have to be re-entertained.

own police paid om municipal nd.

23. The town police in Moulmain, Tavoy, and Mergui are paid by the inhabitants, and this item is not therefore chargeable to the Government, and can be deducted from the cost of the police, as shown above.

aving effected by rming the divi-on of Maliwoon.

24. During the year the farming of the Southern Frontier Division of Maliwoon to a Chinaman, named Chin-sang, was accomplished, by which a saving of rupees 756 per annum was effected, by dispensing with a goung-gyop and three thoogyees. The farmer is entrusted with the same police powers as a goung-gyop, and has to make similar reports to the deputy commissioner of the province. He has induced a number of Chinamen from the Straits settlements to immigrate to Maliwoon, and assist him in tin washing; they are now numerous there, and well armed, and can set any ordinary gang of marauders from the Siamese territories, on the opposite side of the Pak-chan river, at defiance.

utiny in the oonzaleen levy.

25. During the month of April a mutiny occurred in the Younzaleen levy, a body of men, chiefly composed then of foreigners, enlisted from the neighbouring Shan and Karenee states. It appears that on the morning of the 24th of the above-mentioned month, a Shan havildar of the levy, who had been commanding at Lomatee, a post situated about 15 miles from the head-quarters at Kulado, returned with his detachment to Kulado, accompanied with a number of Shans from the border states, one of whom, Nga-koing, he named as his lieutenant, and announced his intention to the men of the levy to quit the service of the British, and invited all Shans to follow his example. His appeal was immediately responded to by all the Shans, eighty-seven in number, who seized and disarmed the Burmese and Karennee men of the levy, and after plundering the stockade of all it contained, including about 10,000 rounds of ammunition, set fire to the buildings, and marched with their arms across the Salween river into the Siamese tributary states.

upposed cause of ıe mutiny.

26. From what has since been ascertained, there is no reason to suppose that this act on the part of the Shans of the levy formed a portion of a general organized movement among the Shans in the Martaban and Amherst provinces, which was at first supposed it might be; but that it was the result of measures that had lately been adopted by Lieutenant Watson, the assistant

commissioner in charge of the Youzaleen hill tract, to stop depredations on the part of the Shans of the levy, who had been making themselves a terror to the people of the country; and being dissatisfied with this, and impatient of discipline, they took advantage of his absence, he having gone sick into Shoay-gyeen, to act as they did.

Strength of the levy reduced, and karens substituted for shans.

27. Since the mutiny the strength of the levy has been considerably reduced, and Yoonzaleen Karens, British subjects, gradually introduced. The alleged impossibility or difficulty of getting these people to serve having been proved to have no existence, the measure is a very popular one with the inhabitants of the country, and Lieutenant Watson, who is an officer of sound sense, zeal, and energy, and who has materially improved the position of that hitherto troublesome district, reports that he finds them trustworthy and efficient.

Steps taken against the mutineers.

28. On the news of the mutiny reaching Shoaygyeen, immediate steps were taken to pursue the mutineers; but they had long got safe across the frontier before any steps could be taken against them. A number have, it is known, joined the rebel Chief Meng-loung, but none of them are supposed to have been concerned in any dacoities as yet on the British side of the frontier.

Statement C. of the Appendix.

29. A general comparative statement of all crimes ascertained by the police officers, or otherwise to have been committed in the several provinces, during the years 1859 and 1860, are shown in Statement C. of the Appendix.

General statement of crime.

30. The total number of crimes and offences of every description ascertained to have been committed during the year is shown to be 3,454 and of this 3,006, or nearly 87 per cent. were brought to trial; of this number 695 cases were of a heinous nature and the remainder miscellaneous offences of a petty description, such as assault, abusive language, and such like.

Comparative statement of crime during the years 1859 and 1860.

31. The following is a comparative statement of heinous crime during the past and previous years:—

| YEARS. | Offences against Life. | Dacoity. | Highway Robbery. | Burglary. | Theft. | Cattle Stealing. | Other Cases. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - | 12 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 646 | 35 | 101 | 814 |
| 1860 - - - | 17 | 23 | 5 | 12 | 480 | 54 | 104 | 695 |
| Increase - | 5 | 17 | — | 4 | — | 19 | 3 | — |
| Decrease - | — | — | 1 | — | 166 | — | — | 119 |

Ratio of heinous crime to population.

32. The ratio of heinous crime to population for the past two years is as follows:—

| YEARS. | Total of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been committed. | Total Population. | Proportion of Heinous Crime to Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - - | 814 | 339,264 | 1 to 416 |
| 1860 - - - | 695 | 332,542 | 1 to 478 |

Decrease in heinous crime.

33. The statement shows a decrease of 119 cases of heinous crime, but this has been wholly under the head of theft; with the exception of one case less of highway robbery, there being an increase in all other descriptions of crime, especially in dacoity and cattle-stealing.

Census of the provinces as given not a reliable one.

34. The enumeration of the inhabitants, as given above, is not to be relied on. It shows the number of population to be less by 6,722 than it was stated to be in the previous year's report. It is well known that a yearly increase in the population of these provinces (though not to any great extent) takes place from natural causes, and by immigration. The earnest attention of district officers has been called to the careful preparation of the statistics of population of the several provinces under their charge. In the town of Moulmain alone the population is given less by 10,230 than it was in the previous year. The cause of decrease shown is said to be that people did not fill up their returns fully in fear of extra taxation, on account of the income tax, which was then little understood, and they could not imagine why a return of the kind should be wanted, without some ulterior design of extra taxation.

Crime in the town of Moulmain.

35. There has been a net decrease of 722 cases of crime of every description committed in the town of Moulmain in the year of review, as compared with the year preceding it, and of this decrease 113 cases, or 15½ per cent. is in heinous offences. In offences against the person, involving the taking of life, there is no difference in the two years, only one case of murder having occurred in each year. There was not a single case of dacoity committed; of burglary there were 2 cases. In cases of simple theft there is a sensible decrease. In cattle stealing there were 2 cases against none of the preceding year. There has been an entire absence of cases of forgery, perjury, rape, and adultery, of which offences 13 were committed for trial to the Sessions Court in 1859. In minor offences there has been the considerable decrease of 503 cases.

The town police of Moulmain the best police in the province.

36. Captain Ryan, the Magistrate of Moulmain, makes the most out of a bad material. The Moulmain Town Police is the best, or I may say, the only body of men at present in these pro-

CHAP. XVII. Tenasserim and Martaban.

vinces that has any pretension to be called a police, and it is infinitely superior to that of the town of Rangoon.

Crime in Amherst province.

37. In Amherst province there has been an increase of 100 crimes of every description over the preceding year; of these there is a net increase of 40 crimes of an heinous nature, and 60 of a petty kind; the proportion of increase in heinous crimes is, I regret to observe, much larger than in the previous year, it being 47 per cent. higher in 1860 than in 1859. The increase is largest in the crimes of dacoity and cattle-stealing, and the prevalence of the former in province Amherst causes general apprehension and a feeling of insecurity, which operates most detrimentally on our chief staple of trade at Moulmain, the teak timber trade, with the bordering Hill States. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Tickell ascribes the increase in heinous crime to the same causes generally as those noted by him in his police report of the preceding year, and which were quoted in that year's administration report.

Tavoy province almost free from heinous crime.

38. The province of Tavoy is free from crime against life, or against property attended with wounding or personal injury, and the returns for the past year show a net decrease of 93 crimes and offences of all kinds as compared with the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Stevenson, is a very methodical good officer, and deserves great credit for the order in which his district is now in. The inhabitants of this province formerly bore the worst name as dacoits and troublesome characters of any people in this part of the country.

Increase of crime in Mergui province.

39. There has been an increase of 63 cases of heinous crime in the Mergui district, of which 44 are cases of theft, and a decrease of 80 cases in minor offences. The Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Harrison, does not assign any reasons for the increase in heinous crime, but appears to regard it as a proof of greater exertions having been made during the year by the police in bringing crime to notice. But crime in its action is very fitful in this frontier province.

State of crime in Martaban province.

40. In Martaban province there has been an increase of 101 cases of crime, but the increase is confined to minor offences. In heinous crimes against life and property, there has been a decrease of 11 cases.

Amount of property stolen and recovered.

41. The aggregate value of property reported to have been stolen during the year is computed at rupees 78,960 14 7, of which to the value of rupees 24,538 7 1 or 31 per cent. was recovered. This result is more favourable than the preceding year, when 27 per cent. were only recovered.

## SECTION V.—GAOLS.

The gaol buildings remain the same as last year.

42. No new gaols have been built or commenced during the past year. The building of the Tavoy gaol, which has been pending for the last nine years, is still in abbeyance. Its progress has partly been arrested for financial reasons and partly for want of a good plan.

Daily average number of prisoners.

43. The daily average number of prisoners in each of the gaols in these provinces is given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Moulmain and Amherst gaol | 1,650 |
| Tavoy ditto | 320 |
| Mergui ditto | 231 |
| Martaban ditto | 78 |

Number of escapes.

44. The number of escapes registered from the several jails are 7 in excess of the previous year The only successful escapes were those from the Moulmain gaol, and the increased attempts at escape from this gaol is attributed to a report which got abroad amongst them, that they were all to be transferred to the Andaman settlement. The details of escapes is as follows:—

| | Escaped. | Re-captured. | At Large. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moulmain and Amherst Gaol | 30 | 18 | 12 |
| Tavoy ditto | 4 | 4 | — |
| Mergui ditto | 3 | 3 | — |
| Martaban ditto | — | — | — |
| Total | 37 | 25 | 12 |

Average cost per annum of each convict in the several gaols.

45. The expenses per head per annum of the convicts in the several gaols is as follows:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moulmain and Amherst gaols | 60 | 4 | 6 |
| Tavoy ditto | 71 | 9 | 5 |
| Mergui ditto | 79 | 8 | 0 |
| Martaban ditto | No return. | | |

There has a been saving per head of rupees 2. 3. 6 on the former year in Moulmain and Amherst gaol. The reason of a higher average cost for the gaols of Tavoy and Mergui is attributable to the heavy proportionate rate charged for establishments, the custody of a small number of prisoners necessarily employing in proportion a larger ministerial establishment. The cost of food and clothing is about the same in all the gaols.

46. The financial results of the gaols in the Tenasserim provinces are given below :— Summary of financial results of the gaols.

| | Moulmain and Amherst Gaol. | Tavoy. | Mergui. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total value of convict labour on Public Works and sale of manufactures - - - | 2,16,316 | 19,167 | 19,447 |
| Total expenses for maintenance and all charges, including Police, Cattle Department, &c., &c. - | 99,990 | 23,142 | 19,194 |
| Total Profit - | 1,16,326 | — | 253 |
| Total Loss - | — | 3,975 | — |

47. No proper returns have been kept as yet to show the real value of convict labour in the Tavoy and Mergui gaols; if such had been kept, a considerable profit would, I have no doubt, be shown, as the deputy commissioners of both provinces are very zealous in looking after convict labour. Similar measures, however, as those adopted in the Moulmain gaol have been taken to preserve a record in these gaols, which will show in future years the estimated value of labour performed. No proper returns of gaol labour kept in the Tavoy and Mergui gaols.

48. The Superintendent of Convicts, Captain Forlong, estimates the value of the convicts' work of Moulmain and Amherst province at rupees 16,500 per mensem, omitting cost of gaol conservancy performed by convicts, and which, I consider, is certainly not above the mark. The convicts are chiefly guarded by convict peons of the 2nd or good-conduct class. The free police costs only rupees 700 per mensem, or 4 per cent. on value of work performed. The value of the work of the convicts performed in the Department Public Works was rupees 1,03,380, and which sum the Government would have had to disburse for free labour if convicts had not been employed thereon. Statement D. of the Appendix shows the value of labour and materials granted to the Department Public Works in the Tenasserim division, and the value of labour and materials which the gaol was unable to afford to that department. Captain Forlong is of opinion that if 1,000 more convicts were added to this gaol, the whole of the work in the Department Public Works could be executed by them without any cash disbursement whatever for labour. Value of labour of convicts in Moulmain and Amherst gaol.

49. The ticket of leave, or convicts of the 1st class, allowed to live at large in the town of Moulmain have increased during the year to the number of 421. No complaints whatever have been made against these men, and from their having acquired knowledge of trades, and regular habits of work in gaol, the place is much benefited by them—one of the great disadvantages these provinces labour under is the scarcity of skilled artizans. Ticket-of-leave class increased during the year.

50. The total number of the convict artificer company is now 300. The market value of their labour is from rupees 15 to 60 per mensem, and the actual cost to Government of each man is only rupees 5 per mensem, *plus* rupees 2 if a first-rate workman, so that for rupees 7, Government have a workman worth rupees 30 to 40 per mensem. These are all picked men, and appear to be decidedly improved in morals since their incarceration; they take pride in their work, and avoid mixing as much as possible with the other convicts. The convict artificer company, and its value to Government.

51. The labour of the convicts has been arranged systematically, and regularly tasked every morning by the Superintendent himself, or a European subordinate, and no works performed, except on a regular estimated project, previously approved, thereby preventing labour being unnecessarily frittered away. Convict labour systematically tasked.

52. The convicts have been very healthy during the year; the number of sick is less by 1·35 per cent., and death 0·35 per cent. than the previous year. A more judicious system of rationing sick in hospital has been adopted, and a saving of rupees 6 per annum on each sick prisoner has been effected. Health of prisoners.

## SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

53. It is most gratifying to me to observe the very considerable improvement in the revenue of the past year, the aggregate net increase amounting to no less a sum than rupees 3,08,524 2 0, which far exceeds the increase shown in any previous year. To this increase, the two new imposts, *viz.* income tax and stamps, which came into force, the former in August and the latter in October, contributed rupees 75,991 14 11 : deducting this sum from the net increase shown, the balance, rupees 2,32,532 3 1, is *bonâ fide* increase of the year from old sources of revenue. The gross amount of revenue of every description in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, for the years 1859-60 and 1860-61, is as follows :— Large increase of revenue in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

| | | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenasserim Provinces - | 1859-60 - - - | 11,70,003 | 6 | 10 |
| | 1860-61 - - - | 14,25,961 | 8 | 10 |
| | Increase - | 2,55,958 | 2 | 0 |
| Martaban Province - | 1859-60 - - - | 3,64,768 | 14 | 1 |
| | 1860-61 - - - | 4,17,334 | 14 | 1 |
| | Total Increase for all Provinces - | 3,08,524 | 2 | 0 |

Total amount of revenue assessments of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

54. The total amount assessed during the year was rupees 18,43,296 6 4, and of this sum rupees 17,73,356 9 1 was collected up to 30th April 1861, leaving a balance, exclusive of the amount recommended for remission, of rupees 63,708 4 10 in course of collection at the close of the year. Of this balance rupees 20,809 6 2 was due in province Amherst, and the whole of it was collected in the following month; the remainder of the balance, rupees 42,898 14 8, was due in Martaban province, and of this rupees 17,691 2 0 was collected by the end of May.

Revenue collections identical with the demand in the Tenasserim provinces. A small remission needed in Martaban province.

55. There have been no remissions in any of the districts of the Tenasserim provinces during the year under review, the collections having been identical with the demand, a result which is exceedingly satisfactory and creditable to the Deputy Commissioners, Major Tickel and Captains Stevenson and Harrison, especially when it is considered that the whole of the revenue has been collected without resorting to coercive measures. In the Martaban province, however, the Deputy Commissioner has recommended the remission of the items marginally noted as irrecoverable. The arrack farmers at Shoaygyeen are reported to have lost largely from two causes, the high and reckless bidding at the auction sales and the withdrawal of the troops from the province, and that they have become insolvent.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Arrack Farms | 5,944 11 |
| Bazaar - - | 286 14 |
| Total | 6,231 9 |

Large increase of revenue during the past five years, and proportion of uncollected balances very much reduced.

56. With the view of showing the progress made in the revenue of these provinces, and the improvement on its collection, I give in the margin an abstract of the total amount (leaving out fractions of the rupee) of revenue collections and balances left uncollected on 30th April of each year, for the past six years, from which it will be observed that, while the revenue has increased by rupees 8,06,363, *or a little more than 77½ per cent. in five years*, the proportion of uncollected balances has been reduced from 11½ per cent in 1855-56 to 3½ per cent. in 1860-61.

| Years. | Total Revenue. | Collections during the Year. | Balance exclusive of Remission. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| 1855-56 - | 10,38,933 | 9,20,893 | 1,16,420 |
| 1856-57 - | 12,75,231 | 11,80,232 | 89,121 |
| 1857-58 - | 13,04,226 | 11,60,775 | 1,36,171 |
| 1858-59 - | 14,96,833 | 13,81,543 | 1,13,282 |
| 1859-60 - | 15,34,772 | 14,92,838 | 36,128 |
| 1860-61 - | 18,43,296 | 17,73,356 | 63,708 |

57. The details or separate items of revenue will now be passed in review.

## LAND.

Extension of cultivation and consequent increase of land tax.

58. There is a continuous and steady increase in the revenue derived from land, which is satisfactory, as it is the largest and most important item of assessment in these provinces, and the principal test of the material prosperity of the districts. In the previous year there was an increase in land tax in each of the provinces of Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, and Martaban, aggregating rupees 31,384 14 2 over the year preceding it, and in the year of review also there has been a further increase in all the above provinces, amounting in total to rupees 32,281 7 5, which is attributable principally, as in the previous year, to extension of cultivation throughout the country and partly to waste land granted free of tax in former years coming under assessment. The amount of land tax now stands at rupees 5,15,331 13 7.

Proportion of cultivated area to population, and of total revenue to population.

59. The average proportion of cultivated area of land to population, including men, women, and children, is about $\frac{4}{5}\frac{5}{0}$ of an acre per head, and the proportion of the total revenue to the total population rupees $5\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{0}$; but as previously stated, I do not consider that the census of the population in these provinces, for the past year, is a reliable one, the returns not having been fully filled up by the people through fear of the income tax.

Area of waste lands granted.

60. The quantity of jungle or waste land granted for paddy and miscellaneous cultivation, free of tax for certain periods in the several districts of the Tenasserim provinces, is noted in the margin. In province Amherst the quantity of land granted this year exceeds that of the previous year by 5,521 acres.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Amherst - - | 7,785 |
| Tavoy - - | 925 |
| Mergui - - | 174 |
| Total - | 8,884 |

## CAPITATION TAX.

Increase in capitation tax.

61. Capitation tax has produced rupees 7,122 8 0 more than in the previous year. The increase under this head in the Tenasserim province amounted to rupees 5,500, and in the Martaban province to rupees 1,622 8 0. In province Mergui there has been a decrease of rupees 331, owing to there having been no collections in the Maliwoon district, which was farmed out to a Chinaman during the year, and the result of which will be remarked on hereafter. In the previous year there was a decrease in capitation tax in most of the districts, which was attributed to the operation of the orders of Government, allowing cultivators of four acres and upwards to pay the reduced rate of rupees 2; and in that year the area cultivated was increased by 15,123 acres. In the year of review there has been a further increase of 17,640 acres brought under cultivation, but the capitation tax, instead of decreasing in proportion, has increased also. The amount of capitation tax for the whole provinces is rupees 1,69,455 8 0.

## FISHERIES.

Increase of revenue from fisheries.

62. In the revenue derived from fisheries and turtle banks in the Martaban Province, there has been an improvement to the extent of rupees, 6,634 6 0, which is satisfactory, considering that it has followed upon a large increase of rupees 12,057 in the previous year. The settlement for these fisheries is made with the villagers in the vicinity of which the fisheries exist, and who have followed this calling almost exclusively, and farmed these fisheries for generations.

63. When at Mergui in April last, the Deputy Commissioner of that province brought to my notice the gradual destruction of the turtle banks in his jurisdiction, by their being thrown open to the people at large; and represented the desirability of preserving them, by leasing them out for a term of years to farmers whose interest it would be to look after them. These representations coinciding with my own experience, I directed the Deputy Commissioners of province Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui to put up the turtle banks in their respective districts to auction for the current year as an experiment, and after that, should it be considered expedient to do so, to lease them out for a term of three years in the same way as the edible bird nests (nests of the *Hirundo esculenta*) are done. The result of this measure will be reported upon in the administration report for the current year.

Turtle banks in the Tenasserim provinces farmed out for 1861-62.

## TIMBER.

64. The timber revenue collections have improved by rupees 44,668 11 6 over the previous year. The increase is chiefly owing to a larger quantity of the commodity being brought in both from forests in British territory and in foreign states, and partly from the collection of former year's balances. The *bonâ fide* increase in the demand on this description of revenue, that is, the duty collected and still owing for timber which has actually entered the depôt at Kadoe during the year 1860-61, is rupees 35,774 0 7 more than it was last year. The income for ground-rent for timber kept more than six months in the depôt at Kadoe was rupees 619 11 6, and the confiscations of unclaimed and smuggled timber, and fines levied, realized rupees 8,615 2 7.

Increase in revenue collections on timber, and its cause.

65. The following is a comparative statement of timber imported into Moulmain in 1859-60 and 1860-61 :—

Comparative statement of timber imported during the last two years.

| YEARS. | British Timber. | Foreign Timber. | Drift Timber. | Ship's Crooks. | Boat Crook | Total. | AMOUNT. R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859-60 - - | 1,953 | 52,974 | 1,245 | 2,225 | 183 | 58,580 | 1,55,441 | 4 | 10 |
| 1860-61 - - | 3,339 | 59,439 | 1,448 | 2,997 | 1,061 | 68,284 | 1,91,215 | 5 | 5 |
| Increase - | 1,386 | 6,465 | 203 | 772 | 878 | 9,704 | 35,774 | 0 | 7 |

66. The outstanding balances on account of timber duty on 30th April 1861 were as follows :—

Outstanding balances on account of timber less than in any former year.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On account of 1859-60 - - - - | 2,138 | 11 | 7 |
| Ditto 1860-61 - - - - | 6,458 | 9 | 0 |
| Total - - | 8,597 | 4 | 7 |

This is the very smallest balance ever known. Last year it was rupees 17,889, and some years back it stood at upwards of a lakh of rupees. Major Tickell is, therefore, entitled to great credit for his exertions in producing the favourable result exhibited this year.

## EXCISE.

67. The total collections on account of this item amount to rupees 3,85,604 1 6, an excess of rupees 80,443 8 10 over the previous year. In province Amherst the increase has been very considerable, viz., rupees 54,610 15 4, owing in part to some opium having been sold for exportation to the neighbouring native states. The Revenue Board have, however, objected to the sale of this drug for purposes of exportation, and it has accordingly been since put a stop to altogether. In Tavoy there has been a slight increase of rupees 265, but in the small town of Mergui the increase amounted to rupees 6,384 12 0, chiefly in the sale of opium, of which there appears to be a large consumption for so small a place. In the Martaban province the increase, which amounted to rupees 19,182 5 6, was derived principally from the sale of the arrack farmers at Shoay-gyeen, who, from their reckless bidding and the removal of the large military establishments from the province, as remarked in paragraph 55, have become insolvent by their transactions.

Increase in the revenue from the sale of opium and spirituous liquors.

68. The salt tax has fallen off in most of the districts in which the article is manufactured, in consequence of the enhanced rates of duty levied on it under the orders of Government, dated 12th October 1859, No. 6307. In the Tenasserim provinces the decrease amounts to rupees 2,335 12, and in the Martaban province to rupees 1,799, making a total decrease of rupees 4,114 12 under this head. The tax now levied, however, is not higher than that in the neighbouring province of Pegu. I think it may recover itself, and would recommend no further alteration, as constant oscillation in taxation is much to be deprecated.

Decrease in salt tax, and its cause.

69. The following memorandum shows the aggregate value of imports and exports, and the duty collected in the years 1859–60 and 1860–61 in the port of Moulmain :—

Aggregate value of imports and exports and duty collected in the years 1859–60 and 1860–61.

| YEARS. | Aggregate Value of Imports and Exports | | | Amount of Duty. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| 1859–60 | 1,08,97,026 | 15 | 9 | 1,15,392 | 10 | 2 |
| 1860–61 | 97,66,059 | 6 | 11 | 1,00,481 | 5 | 3 |
| Decrease | 11,30,967 | 8 | 10 | 14,911 | 4 | 11 |

Cause of decrease.

70. This decrease must be ascribed in a great measure to the accidental stagnation of European trade, owing to the rise in freights in China, which operated disadvantageously to the interests of this port by preventing vessels from resorting to it for cargoes of the staple articles of export, timber, and rice, of which there was an ample stock. The returns of the year would have exhibited very different results, had a sufficient number of vessels arrived to carry away the usual quantity of these articles.

Comparative statement of the number of vessels that visited and left the port of Moulmain, and their tonnage, during the last and previous years.

71. The number of vessels that visited and left the port of Moulmain, and their tonnage, as compared with the previous year, is as follows, and shows a large falling off, both in the number of vessels and tonnage. This result is but the realization of the anticipations expressed by my predecessor in his report for the year 1859–60 :—

| YEARS. | Arrivals. | Departures. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | 311 | 331 | 221,105 |
| 1860–61 | 274 | 255 | 154,901 |
| Decrease | 37 | 76 | 66,204 |

Comparative abstract statement of grain exported during the years 1859–60 and 1860–61, from the ports of Moulmain and Tavoy.

72. The following is a comparative abstract statement of grain exported from the ports of Moulmain and Tavoy, during the years 1859–60 and 1860–61 :—

| PORTS. | Years. | Quantity of Grain exported in Tons. | Value in Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moulmain | 1859–60 | 17,770 | 6,55,515 0 0 |
| | 1860–61 | 11,299 | 4,07,026 0 0 |
| Tavoy | 1859–60 | 2,696 | 97,803 0 0 |
| | 1860–61 | 2,335 | 79,758 0 0 |
| Total | 1859–60 | 20,466 | 7,53,318 0 0 |
| | 1860–61 | 13,634 | 4,86,784 0 0 |
| Decrease in | 1860–61 | 6,832 | 2,66,534 0 0 |

Timber exports from Moulmain for the past two years.

73. The timber exports from Moulmain for the past two years are as follows:—

| YEARS. | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | 60,218 | 31,89,518 |
| 1860–61 | 53,730 | 29,64,968 |
| Decrease | 6,488 | 2,24,550 |

Decrease of tonnage in the export of timber.

74. This falling off is in continuation of a large decrease of 17,402 tons in 1859–60, and the remarks of my predecessor in his report for that year are applicable also to the year of review. It will be seen that his apprehensions of a continued diminution in the timber exports has been very nearly realized; but I trust that the returns of the current year will exhibit more favourable results. The period of depression which succeeded the over-trading in 1857–58 and 1858–59 seems to have expired, and a healthy reaction appears to have commenced this year. Judging from the activity manifest in the timber trade at present, and the number of speculators engaged in it, there appears to be a fair prospect of a brisk business being carried on this year. The only circumstance which is likely to mar it is the continued high rates of freight. A monthly return furnished by the Collector of Customs shows that there has been an increase of 9,631 tons of timber in the quantity exported during the months of May and June, compared with the quantity exported in the corresponding period last year.

## MARINE.

75. There has been a continued decrease under the head of marine receipts for the last three years, in consequence of the diminution in the number and tonnage of vessels that visited this port since 1857–58. In 1858–59 the receipts were less by rupees 13,753 12 4 than in 1857–58; in 1859–60 they again fell off to the extent of rupees 8,336 5 6, and in the year of review there has been a further decrease of rupees 4,617 6 5, making a total falling off in three years of rupees 26,707 8 3.

Falling off in marine receipts.

76. The total amount of marine receipts in the three Ports of Moulmain, Tavoy, and Mergui, for the past year, aggregates rupees 23,287 13 11. In Martaban province there is no sea-port.

Total amount of receipts in the three ports.

## JUDICIAL.

77. In judicial receipts there has been a net increase of rupees 37,139 9 2 over the previous year, chiefly in province Amherst. The increase is chiefly in the item of gaol manufactures. Fees and fines were less in amount in the year of report in the Tenasserim provinces, and more in the Martaban province than in the preceding year. The total receipts under this head amounts to rupees 1,54,480 6 8.

Increase in judicial receipts.

## POST OFFICE.

78. The receipts under this head amount to rupees 11,267 13 6, or rupees 956 15 9 in excess of the former year. This department will be treated of under its proper section.

Increase in receipts on account of postage.

## INCOME TAX.

79. The collections on account of income tax for nine months, or from 1st August 1860 to 30th April 1861, amounted in the aggregate to rupees 40,603 9 5 in the two provinces. I give in the margin the amount realized in each district, from which it will be seen that, except in province Amherst, which includes the large and thriving commercial town of Moulmain, the income tax yields a very trifling amount of revenue to the State. In province Amherst the total assessment for the year, that is, up to 31st July 1861, exclusive of assesment on salaries by ex-officio assessors amounted to rupees 68,000, of which rupees 46,000 were collected up to the 31st July, the date of the last report on the subject received in this office. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Tickell, reports that the arrears are not owing to any remissness on the part of his establishment, but to its numerical weakness, and that two extra tax collectors, on a salary of rupees 50 each per mensem, are required; but as he made no provision for this in his budget estimate for the current year, I was precluded from submitting his application to Government for sanction.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst - - | 35,000 | 7 | 9 |
| Tavoy - - | 1,179 | 9 | 0 |
| Mergui - - | 759 | 12 | 8 |
| Martaban - | 3,663 | 12 | 0 |
| Total - | 40,603 | 9 | 5 |

*Collections on account of income tax in the several provinces.*

80. The act under all its schedules is working now tolerably smoothly in the town of Moulmain, and as well as can be expected from the recent imposition of a new tax, which disturbs established habits, and interferes rather rudely with the existing application of capital. Punchayets, strictly so called, have not been made use of, but a large proportion of the Burmese inhabitants, instead of delivering in the returns required by the Act, which they could not satisfactorily understand, at least at the commencement, have been assessed by their own loo-gyees or elders. Some have, however, been discontented with this system, and an opinion has been expressed to me that the loo-gyees have taken advantage of the poorer class of people in making their assesments, which were fixed at a certain lumped sum for each ward of the town, and saved themselves; they therefore wish to be assessed for the ensuing year in the regular way by returns. The Act has been translated into the vernacular, and extensively perused, and it is hoped that at least its principal provisions may be comprehended; 1,000 surcharges have been made up to last date of report, of which only one has been successfully resisted. Only one person has expressed a desire to compound, and no complaints have been made of oppression or hard-dealing against the assessors.

Tax working smoothly; details of mode of collection.

81. In the month of December last a deputation of Burmese from all the wards of the town waited upon me, and although their loo-gyees had nearly completed their assessments, they appeared from what had taken place in the Straits Settlements, (with which there is a constant communication,) that the tax would not after all be collected here. I explained to them that there was no doubt on the matter, and as loyal subjects, which they had always shown themselves to be, and a people who had received such benefits from British rule, that they should hasten to pay in their instalments, and show a good example to the Kalahs (black foreigners) who were located amongst them; and they went away and promised to act as I proposed. The Burmese are a good dispositioned, orderly people, and unless led away by designing characters, though obstinate, are generally open to reason, when kindly treated.

Burmese deputation waits on the Commissioner regarding the tax.

82. The Hindostanees, Chinese, Jews, English, and Europeans generally, after a slight ebullition, confined almost entirely to the former, have acquiesced in all the requisitions of the Act. The English resident non-officials have acted in a prompt and gentlemanly way, and, as Major Tickell reports, relieved him of a good deal of trouble, and been of good service in inducing the more backward natives to pay all that is due.

Requisitions of the Act acquiesced in.

83. The Deputy Commissioner of Martaban province, in reporting on the collection of income tax, states as follows:—"Rupees 3,663 12 0 only have been derived from nine months' income "tax. I estimate the tax to produce rupees 5,193 per annum, of which rupees 2,253 is "from official salaries; as a remunerative impost, I must conclude it has failed here. The "people are too poor to come within its scope, too ignorant to see its justice, and, although harsh

Petty collections on account of the tax in Martaban province.

"measures have never been resorted to, I am aware that the above petty collections have caused "a great deal of heart-burning; it has been compared to, and named after the most tyrannical "and hateful tax, the Burmese Government ever imposed, the Myen-ten-thee-Akouk, or impost "levied on whatever property the subject was seen with or supposed to possess."

Manner in which the imposition of the tax was received in the Tavoy and Mergui provinces, and the small sums derived from it.

84. The collections in Tavoy and Mergui, on account of licence tax, have also been very trifling. It was introduced into Tavoy without any overt opposition; but in Mergui considerable obstinacy has been manifested against the imposition of the tax, and out of all proportion to the paltry sum derived.

Income tax recommended to be abolished throughout the province, with the exception of the town of Moulmain, and capitation tax increased 25 per cent.

85. As recommended by me in my former report on the working of the income tax, I would strongly urge that the levy of the income tax be abolished throughout the provinces, with the exception of the town of Moulmain, where capitation tax has never been levied; and that the capitation tax, the annually increasing productiveness of which affords the best proof of its elasticity, be enhanced 25 per cent.; it would yield about 1,000 per cent. more than can ever be expected from the income tax; and being an old established tax, its increase would nearly lose all its oppressiveness, both morally and economically. No Government officials of any description pay capitation tax; income tax might still therefore be continued to be levied on them. In the neighbouring province of Pegu the capitation tax (if I remember rightly) equals in amount two-thirds of the land tax; in these provinces it is only about one-third, owing to reductions recommended by a predecessor of mine, chiefly, I believe, on account of its unpopular name in the English language. The capitation tax is without doubt the best direct tax that can be derived for these provinces; it is familiar to the people, cheerfully paid, and easily collected, and what more can be said in favour of any tax. If the capitation tax is increased I would not recommend that either the licence or tobacco tax be introduced, as the people of British Burmah pay already a much higher rate of taxation than prevails almost anywhere in India Proper.

## STAMPS.

Sale of stamps.

86. The sale of stamps from the 1st October 1860, the date of its being introduced into these provinces, to the 30th April 1861, or during a period of six months, has produced a total sum of rupees 35,388 5 6, which I consider is very satisfactory. The amount realized in each district is noted in the margin. The sum obtained in the Martaban province is very small in proportion to the amount of litigation, and I have called the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the fact.

| | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst - - | 29,560 | 9 | 6 |
| Tavoy - - | 2,949 | 4 | 0 |
| Mergui - - | 1,290 | 8 | 0 |
| Martaban - - | 1,588 | 0 | 0 |
| Total - | 35,388 | 5 | 6 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Increase in miscellaneous receipts.

87. In miscellaneous receipts there has been an increase of rupees 44,730 11 11. These receipts comprise ferry collections, premium on bills, schooling fees, rent of town lots, &c., and proceeds of the Forest Department. The increase is almost entirely in the latter item, which itself yielded rupees 88,119 11 4, or rupees 43,457 2 6 more than in 1859-60.

# SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

Government school at Moulmain.

88. The funds assigned by Government for educational purposes in these provinces yearly amount to rupees 5,214, the whole of which is appropriated to the maintenance of a Burmese and English school at Moulmain, under the charge of the Reverend Mr. Hough. This school has been gradually falling off both in attendance and the number of pupils for some years past, the average number of pupils not exceeding 45; the fact being, that Mr. Hough, though a most worthy man, and formerly very active in his vocation, is now both aged and infirm, and physically unequal to the exercise of that influence in the school which in years past he possessed.

Course of study and amount of fees paid.

89. The general course of study pursued is quite of an elementary character. The two first classes read early English reading-books, and are taught English writing, arithmetic, and geography; and the third and fourth classes are still in their English and Burmese primers. The amount of fees realized for the year was rupees 611, and by the sale of books rupees 42 8.

American Baptist Mission schools.

90. In connexion with the American Baptist Mission there are two boys' schools in Moulmain, composed chiefly of Burmese. In one there are 98 pupils, in the other 75; reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are taught. Instruction is generally given in English, but all the boys are required to read Burmese, and are exercised in translating from one language to the other. There is also a girls' school with 50 pupils. Instruction in this, until lately, has been entirely in Burmese; but now English is also taught. Besides these, there is also a vernacular school, making in all 275 pupils under instruction by this mission. These schools received considerable aid from America, but the late troubles there have caused a considerable falling off in the funds of the society, and they are anxious for some assistance from Government. The schools are open to visitors at all times.

Schools of the Roman Catholic Mission.

91. In Moulmain the Roman Catholic Mission have also schools. St. Patrick's male school, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic bishop and resident chaplains, and the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Apparition, who have the management of two female boarding and day schools.

Native schools in Moulmain.

92. There are also three schools kept by natives in Moulmain, at which English is taught.

93. Indigenous schools are spread most plentifully throughout the whole of the provinces; every Budhist monastery contains a school, and it is a very rare thing, indeed, to find a Burmese who cannot both read and write his own language.

Indigenous schools.

94. A school however lately established in Moulmain by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has prospered beyond the most sanguine anticipation, even far more successfully than any other undertaking of the kind, whether Romanist or Protestant. This school was opened in May 1859, and at the end of that year already numbered 120 pupils, and 245 by the end of May 1861.

School of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

95. The new school is worthy of all encouragement, the more especially as the natives of these provinces are remarkably free from prejudice, and have no mistrust whatever regarding the avowed missionary character of this institution. The Budhist priests frequently visit the school, and express their entire approbation of the instruction therein inculcated. They evince not the slightest jealousy or distrust on points of faith; and quite recently, I may mention, a valuable present was made to the school by a leading and influential member of the Budhist priesthood.

School worthy of all encouragement; no jealousy evinced regarding it on the part of the Budhist priesthood.

96. There is this essential difference between the student of the English language in these countries and the immense majority of those who have studied the English language throughout India; as a rule, it must, I fear, be conceded, that the latter endeavour to acquire the English language as an introduction to the Government service, whereas the Burmese are manifestly anxious to acquire the knowledge of a European tongue as a key to the science of the West. They acknowledge and recognize a science beyond what is taught them by their ancient books, and most unquestionably they are anxious to achieve it. They appreciate the results of European science more keenly than most Eastern people; and therefore they desire to acquire the English language as the key to these mysteries, rather than to cram for an examination for a Government appointment. Perhaps, therefore, the main attraction of the missionary school under consideration is, that the study of the English language has occupied a more prominent place in the *curriculum* of instruction imparted, than in any other institution attempted in these countries, and that their teachers are men of recognized education, and, as such, occupy a *status* among the upper classes of European society, which no one is more ready to appreciate and comprehend than a native of Burmah.

Desire of the Burmese to acquire a knowledge of the English language.

97. I cannot, indeed, too urgently insist upon the ever-present and excessive contrast of the distrustful and suspicious Hindoo or Mahomedan, as compared with the Burman, or, in fact, the Budhist, wherever found. The one is much less trammelled by traditional and conventional dogmata than the other; and the people are, by nature and habit, far less imbued with the *odium theologicum*, or that contemptuous abhorrence of all creeds and customs other than their own, than is the case with the ordinary natives of India, of whatever creed or denomination.

Contrast between the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Budhist sects.

98. The Society are also about establishing a girls' school in Moulmain, and which there is little doubt will also meet with great success, as there is no sort of dislike or mistrust with regard to the instruction of the female portion of the community, who, in fact, bear a more prominent share in the transaction of the more ordinary affairs of life than is the case with perhaps any other people, whether Eastern or Western. Woman in these countries is not the mere slave of passion, but is the recognized and duly honoured helpmate of man. In fact, she possesses the keys of the house and of the household treasure. A man here does nothing without consulting his wife, and all retail business is mainly carried on by females, and to a great extent all business of a more wholesale description—another of the multifarious instances wherein the people of Indo-Chinese nations contrast so very strongly with the various tribes and castes of India.

A girls' school in course of being established by this Society.

99. Such being the condition of affairs, it is of course desirable that the blessings and advantages of education should be extended as much to one sex as the other, and as the Government school has proved a failure, it has been recommended to abolish it altogether, and a different application of the funds devoted by Government to educational purposes suggested, by awarding a considerable portion of the amount at present allowed as a grant in aid to this Society's schools and a portion to the schools of the American Baptist Mission.

The Government school has been recommended to be abolished, and grants in aid awarded to the schools of the Society and to those of the American Baptist Mission.

## SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

100. No progress report of the operations in the Department Public Works in these provinces for the past year has as yet been received from the Chief Engineer, whose head-quarters is at Rangoon. Moulmain, for all practical purposes, is as distant from Rangoon as it is from Calcutta. In order, therefore, that this report may not be delayed, Captain Forlong, Executive Engineer, 1st class, Tenasserim division, has been called upon to furnish me with the necessary information to report on this department.

No progress report received up to date of report from the Chief Engineer; information of progress of works received from Executive Engineer, 1st class, Tenasserim division.

### MILITARY WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

101. Under this head nothing of any importance has been executed, mere minor works and repairs not requiring specific or detailed notice.

Execution of military works of minor importance.

### CIVIL BUILDINGS.

102. The new Court-house and the Marine Office have advanced as quickly as the money sanctioned for them for the year and gaol labour admitted of. The estimates were insufficient, but

New Court-house and Marine Office.

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this has been remedied, and I hope to see them both occupied by May next. The Court-house is the finest and most extensive building yet attempted in these provinces, the work on which has been nearly all executed by convict masons and artizans, to many of whom Captain Forlong had to teach the first rudiments of their work.

Moulmain gaol.

103. Three workshops in the Moulmain gaol have been completed, allowing a better system of prison discipline to be exacted, and more efficient work performed. A new storehouse is in progress and nearly finished.

Detached gaols, Moulmain.

104. Owing to the great extent of the town, it was found necessary to construct a detached gaol for convicts working in the two town divisions most distant from the main gaol, the first or Mopoon division, and the second or Moungan division. The former gaol has been substantially constructed with slab walls and tiled roof, and is capable of containing 150 men; attached to it an overseer's, a police guard-house, and store have also been built, and a cook-house, cattle shed, and circuit fence are in progress. The Moungan gaol has been this year enlarged to hold 130 men, a masonry cook-house and privy erected, and a wooden house, with tiled roof, built for the overseer. The labour on both gaols has been entirely effected by convicts, and from materials of dismantled buildings.

### ROADS.

New roads constructed and old ones repaired.

105. A line of road has been commenced to connect the southern suburb of Mopoon with the fine forest and garden lands, along which the high road to Amherst and the sacred lakes run. Old roads in the town of Moulmain and the interior, which have been neglected for some years, have been repaired and widened, and several small masonry bridges and some large timber ones constructed on them.

### ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishments.

106. The Commissioner desires to record his sense of the services of Captain Newmarch, Chief Engineer, and particularly of Captain Forlong, Executive Engineer, 1st class, Tenasserim division.

## SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

Charge of the Post Office assumed by the Collector of Customs in addition to his other duties.

107. The charge of the Post Office at Moulmain was assumed by Mr. Twemlow, Collector of Customs, in addition to his other duties, on 1st May 1860, and his efforts to reform the department have proved highly successful. The delivery of letters is prompt, and all arrangements and facilities for their receipt and despatch are now carefully attended to, which was not the case heretofore.

Comparative statement of the number of letters received and despatched during the past two years.

108. The following is a comparative memorandum of the number of letters received and despatched in the past two years :—

| YEARS. | Total Covers received. | Total Covers dispatched. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859-60 | 97,276 | 90,505 | 187,781 |
| 1860-61 | 106,719 | 89,099 | 195,818 |
| Increase | 9,443 | — | 8,037 |
| Decrease | — | 1,406 | — |

Surplus of receipts over disbursements.

109. The total amount of receipts was rupees 10,170 7 9, and the aggregate disbursements rupees 6,340 10 0, showing a surplus in favour of the department of rupees 3,830.

## SECTION X.—MARINE.

Nothing occurred worthy of record.

110. Nothing has occurred during the past year in this department calling for any particular remark.

## SECTION XI.—FINANCIAL.

Total revenue increase shown and the surplus over expenditure.

111. The gross amount of revenue for the past year aggregated rupees 18,43,296 6 11, being an increase over the preceding year of rupees 3,08,524 2 0. The disbursements for the year, which included all charges, except for troops and public works, was rupees 9,22,546 2 10, leaving a surplus of rupees 9,20,750 4 1, or close upon one-half of the total amount of income. Now that the troops have been withdrawn, these frontier provinces of Tenasserim and Martaban will yield a very considerable surplus of revenue to the Imperial Exchequer, a fact not anticipated some yaers ago. The enormous increase of revenue, 75 per cent. in the last five years, has been detailed in paragraph 56 of this report. The revenue for the present year may be expected to extend to 20 lakhs of rupees.

## SECTION XII.—POLITICAL.

112. Nothing worthy of record has occurred in the intercourse between the Burmese or Siamese courts or Independent Hill States and the British authorities in these provinces during the past year. Nothing worthy of record.

113. Upwards of 200 families of Shans, containing about 700 souls, together with the chief of their tribe, fled across the frontier into the Martaban province, during the month of April last, from the Shan towns of Tsa-ya and Entay, tributary to Burmah. They are a portion of the same tribe who about the same time made their appearance in the Toungoo district, and who fled from a Burmese force sent against them by the Burmese Governor of that part of the country, under orders from the King. They have built houses in a suburb of Shoay-gyeen, being assisted with funds for that purpose by the Deputy Commissioner, and appear to have every intention of settling there. It is hoped that this may be only a forerunner of a further exodus of these tribes into the valley of the Sittang, which had formerly a large population, but is now most sparsely populated, and its fertile lands overrun with jungle. Large immigration from the Shan tribes into Martaban province.

## SECTION XIII.—MILITARY.

114. A statement of the military force employed in these provinces is given in Appendix F. The only remaining regular regiment of native infantry it is proposed to withdraw in September next. It is to be hoped that the reduction of troops in these provinces may not have proceeded too far, and that it will prove less hazardous than at first sight it appears. The frontier line of these provinces extends for about 500 miles, bordering in part on the countries of Ava and Siam, and elsewhere under the sway of numerous independent hill chiefs, who are in a chronic state of warfare among themselves, and ever ready for depredation on the districts under British rule, as opportunities appear to them to offer. If troops should be considered necessary hereafter, however, these provinces are now in a much better position to pay for them than formerly, and after their payment, and all other expenses of administration, would still yield a surplus to the imperial revenues. Military force employed.

## SECTION XIV.—POPULATION.

115. Appendix G. gives statistics of the population, live stock, and area of these provinces, and the number of the different races comprising the population of each province. But as stated before, I consider that this return is not fully to be relied on. The population, as there shown, would give about eight souls to the square mile. Proportion of population to area.

## SECTION XV.—AGRICULTURE.

116. The area of land under cultivation of every description in these provinces is 301,908, of which 236,978 is under paddy cultivation. Rice and orchard or garden cultivation give the best returns, and consequently show an annual increase. The culture of cotton and tobacco has decreased from what it was formerly. Nature of agriculture.

117. The average yield of an acre of rice cultivation is about 33 bushels, and the proportion of tax on gross produce is scarcely more than one-eighth. The profits derived from the growth of fruits and other esculents, and which are cultivated with great success, especially by the Chinese immigrants, yield as much as rupees 50 to 60 per acre. The cheap rates at which English spun thread and cloth are procurable here, and the large supply of tobacco imported from the Madras coast, together with the higher profits derived from rice and garden culture, may easily account therefore for the decrease in the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. Average yield and profits derived from the different description of cultivation.

118. In consequence of the possibility of a considerable decrease in the supply of cotton from America, the growth of Indian cotton has been creating an enhanced interest in England of late, and the subject of cotton cultivation, though of trifling extent in these provinces, calls for some notice. Enhanced interest taken of late in England in the growth of Indian cotton.

119. The description of cotton grown here is almost all of indigenous growth (*Gossypium herbaceum*), and which reaches a very fair staple. The soil on which it thrives best is the alluvial deposit left by the numerous mountain streams and rivulets, on their subsidence at the close of the S.W. monsoon. It also grows very well on recent forest clearings, where often soils containing a considerable portion of peaty matter and lignite are met with, and appear very suitable for the good of the plant. It appears to thrive also in a limestone soil, which abounds in these provinces. Description of cotton grown, and the soils in which it appears to thrive best.

120. The means of conveying the produce from the interior to the port of Moulmain are excellent in the numerous streams which flow towards the place. But we want men to cultivate it. There would be no want of buyers and exporters in Moulmain, but there is no one to provide the article. The scanty population near Moulmain find a more profitable return for their labour in producing vegetables, fruits, and rice, the demand for which is not yet adequately sup- Mode of conveyance to port, and by whom cultivated.

plied. The more remote inhabitants occupy themselves in felling and selling teak timber, and what cotton is cultivated is done so chiefly by them also, but in small quantities, and which, instead of increasing, has been decreasing for some time back. Cotton is also said to be a more laborious crop to raise and gather in, and more subject to injury from drought and insects than most other crops grown in the country.

Average produce of cotton for the last five years per acre, and quantity exported.

121. The average produce of cotton in Amherst province for the last five years has been calculated as follows:—

| YEARS. | Acres. | Maunds. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1856–57 - - - | 325 | 1,398 |
| „ 1857–58 - - - | 315 | 1,354 |
| „ 1858–59 - - - | 370 | 1,628 |
| „ 1859–60 - - - | 320 | 1,375 |
| „ 1860–61 - - - | 211 | 907 |

An acre is estimated to yield about 4¾ maunds of cotton, value rupees 15, and which, when corded, is sold in the Moulmain bazaars at an average of rupees 24. The following quantities have been exported from Moulmain to Dacca, Tavoy, Mergui, and Arracan, but none that I am aware of has been sent to Europe:—In 1857-58, 112,828 lbs.; 1858-59, 202,158 lbs.; 1859-60, 191,602 lbs.; and 1860-61, 118,270 lbs.

Foreign cotton grown, but in insignificant quantities.

122. Several efforts have been made to induce the Burmese peasant to take to the culture of foreign cotton, but he is most impracticable in this respect. A small quantity of Pernambuco cotton (*Gossypium acuminatum*) is grown from seed introduced some years back by Mr. Blundell and Major Macfarquhar; it appears to flourish well, but is cultivated generally about houses in a very insignificant quantity.

## SECTION XVI.—FORESTS.

Large surplus resulting from the forest management of Dr. Brandis.

123. The amount realized in this branch of the administration during the past year was rupees 86,059 11 4, and the disbursements rupees 12,724 0 2, leaving a surplus of rupees 73,335 11 2. The general financial results of the last three years, since the Tenasserim and Martaban forests were placed under charge of Dr. Brandis, show a steady and considerable increase of surplus.

| YEARS. | Receipts. | Disbursements. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1858–59 - - - - | 71,606 | 61,321 | 9,734 |
| 1859–60 - - - - | 44,090 | 24,748 | 19,341 |
| 1860–61 - - - - | 86,059 | 12,728 | 73,335 |

Permit system now in force.

124. The bringing out of timber from the forests is done now entirely by means of permit holders, who become the owners of the timber on their paying a certain amount per log as purchase money to Government. Twenty permits were issued for 1860, and their holders brought away from their forests 11,714 logs, of which 19,088 were in girth above 4 feet 6 inches; 960 logs more are left in the forests, making a total of 12,674 logs as the yield of the permit system during the first year of its working in these forests.

Amount of revenue realized from each log.

125. The whole of the permit fees and purchase money due for this timber has been adjusted, and is at the rate of rupees 6 3 per log. Over and above this amount, however, full-sized timber pays duty to the Timber Revenue Department at Kadoe, at the rate of rupees 2 12 per log of full-sized timber, and undersized by its cubical contents, so that the total revenue on the timber brought by permit holders from the Government forests amounts to more than rupees 8 per log. This is a very satisfactory result for the first year of the working of a new system.

Permits for 1861 sold by auction; advantages of this system.

126. Most of the permits for 1860 expired on 1st December last, and the permits for the present year have been sold by auction. This measure has had the following advantages:—*First*, the rates per log were raised considerably in the Thoung-gyeen, from rupees 7 to 9 per full-sized log, in the Doondamee from 5 to 7, Beeling from 4 to 6, Upper Salween from 4 to 5; *Secondly*, a much larger amount of permit fees was realized. For the 1860 permits the amount had been only rupees 2,275, and for 1861 rupees 6,555. It is hoped that the permit holders will succeed in bringing out timber to the same extent as those of 1860.

Possible drawback of this measure.

127. The number of permit holders in 1860 was 20, but when the permits were put up to public auction, several forest districts were united into one, and the number was decreased to 12 for 1861. This was a deviation from the original plan, though larger districts and permit holders render the management more convenient, they do not always ensure the working of a forest district to the full extent of its resources. *Lastly*, the new permit holders for 1861 are not all foresters, and thus the principle of dealing with the foresters direct, not through the agency of a third party, has not been maintained. This principle was laid down as a rule when the permit system was first formed. It would be premature to attempt any conjecture regarding the

probable success of these changes, at the same time it would be out of place here to discuss the question whether triennial permits given to European firms should hereafter be introduced on the Moulmain side, as has lately been done in Pegu by the orders of Government. It may be sufficient to observe that the question, whether forest conservancy can be maintained or not in the Government forests on the Moulmain side, will mainly depend on the mode in which the permit system is allowed to develop itself.

Present mode of collecting revenue.

128. The method of collecting the permit revenue in the forests requires improvement. The local superintendent, Mr. Barker, with a considerable establishment, spent this year, from the 5th December to the 7th March, or fully three months, in collecting the permit revenue on the Thoung-gyeen timber alone. This is done by going round to the different depôts on the banks of the Thoung-gyeen river and its tributaries, and marking the timber collected at each locality. The main disadvantage is, that this time, the most favourable in the year, is thus lost for forest survey and forest work, as it is not quite practicable, while engaged in marking and delivering timber, to attend to other work. For the Salween timber again the control is very different; those forests have never been visited by a forest officer since Doctor Brandis examined them in March, April, and May 1859; and if the permit holders attempted to pass their timber as foreign timber, coming from the east bank of the Salween (under the Siamese Government), they might, without much risk of discovery, defraud the revenue. The collection of the revenue in the Yoonzaleen, Doondamee, and Beeling timber is easily managed, as the streams by which the timber is brought down are entirely within the British territory.

## SECTION XVII.—SURVEY.

Operations during the year.

129. The field operations of the season 1860 were commenced on the 11th February 1860, much later than usual, owing to there being no surveyor in charge, and was continued until the 5th May, when the rains having set in, put a stop to further proceedings. During the above period the circles of Nyoung-beng-tseit, Ta-kay, Koung-puneng, and a portion of Keik-prang, of the Attaran and Gyne Divisions of Amherst province, were surveyed, and their respective boundaries defined, comprising an area of about 25,000 acres. During the month of June the country situated between the Nantay and Nyoung-beng-tseit roads, in the vicinity of Moulmain, were surveyed, with the object of acquiring a topographical knowledge of the ground in that locality for the purpose of intersecting it with roads to the best advantage; and during portions of September and October, Mr. Montgomery was employed in surveying and laying down a line of road to the Toung-woing range of hills, so as to avoid as much as possible interfering with existing cultivation. The intervening time, up to the 13th January 1861, was occupied in plotting and draughting maps of the surveys made. The field operations of the commencement of the current year commenced on 14th January, and continued up to 11th May, when the monsoon set in. The circles of Zayazan, Koik-preng, Terrunah, and Dzadee-beng were surveyed and their boundaries defined, as far as it was practicable to do so, an area of about 36,000 acres; but the interior boundaries of the last three circles were not completed from the want of elephants.

Surveyor's work satisfactory.

130. Mr. Montgomerie's work has been satisfactory, and as much as could have been performed with the limited establishment placed at his disposal has been done. The annual sum sanctioned by Government for the establishment is rupees 7,800, of which rupees 684 13 5 has been saved.

## SECTION XVIII.—MOULMAIN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Number of admissions into hospital, the nature of diseases, and the mortality.

131. The number of admissions into this hospital during the period of this report is, Europeans 309, and Natives 672, numbers under those of several preceding years, owing chiefly to two causes, the paucity of European shipping in the river, and the entire absence of zymotic diseases even in a sporadic form. The medical results have been gratifying; there have been no deaths amongst Europeans, and 23 deaths of Natives. The reason of the number of deaths shown amongst Natives is, that many cases are brought to the hospital when recovery is almost hopeless. The following is a comparison of admissions and deaths for the three preceding years:—

| Years. | | Admitted. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1857–58 | Europeans | 665 | 8 |
| „ | Natives | 718 | 62 |
| In 1858–59 | Europeans | 687 | 18 |
| „ | Natives | 724 | 89 |
| In 1859–60 | Europeans | 360 | 12 |
| „ | Natives | 558 | 39 |
| | Total | 3,712 | 228 |

The diseases amongst Natives appear to have originated from diseases of the stomach and bowels, which is seldom met with among Europeans.

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Out-door patients.

132. The number of out-door patients have been on the increase for the last four years:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1857–58 | - - - | 3,385 came under treatment. |
| 1858–59 | - - - | 3,778 ,, |
| 1859–60 | - - - | 5,770 ,, |
| 1860–61 | - - - | 6,393 ,, |

Of the out-door patients, 1,990 were Europeans and Eurasians received medical aid, and 1,472 Burmese, the remainder being natives of India Proper.

Institution fully sustained its character during the past years.

133. This very useful institution has fully sustained its character during the past year, under the very able and zealous management of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Marr, and he reports most favourably of the Assistant Apothecary, Mr. D'Roza, and the establishment generally.

## SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

Vaccination tried without success.

134. Vaccination has been tried from time to time as supplies of lymph arrived from Calcutta, but without success.

## SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The division of Maliwoon leased out.

135. During the year the experiment has been tried of leasing out the southernmost frontier division of Maliwoon, in the Mergui province, to a Chinaman named Chinsang, for a period of 10 years, at the average amount of revenue derived from it for the past five years. Security has been taken for the fulfilment of the lease, and its term can be cancelled at any time by the Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, on giving 12 months' notice, and paying the lessee rupees 2,000.

Judicial and fiscal powers of the farmer.

136. The farmer has all the judicial powers of a goung-gyop, and is empowered to collect and enjoy all taxes which had been previously levied, with the restriction that he is not to increase the rates of taxation without permission of the Deputy Commissioner, and to whom appeals lie from all his decisions.

A slight diminution made in the land tax by the farmer, with its results. Occupation of the inhabitants.

137. The division was visited by the Commissioner in April last, and he found that the lessee had made little alterations in the levying of land and capitation tax. He had reduced the assessment on land from 1 rupee to 12 annas per acre, and the capitation tax remained the same, viz., 3 rupees per head. The land tax was decreased with the hope of increasing the cultivation, as almost all the rice consumed by the inhabitants of that part of the country is imported; but the reduction has not had the effect anticipated, and even if the land was untaxed altogether, it would probably make but little difference. The population consists of Siamese and Chinese, with a few Malay fishermen in the vicinity of the sea coast. Neither Shans nor Malays are partial to agricultural pursuits, and spend most of their time in hunting and fishing, and the Chinese devote the whole of their energies to the more lucrative business of tin washing.

Lessee making a considerable profit by his lease.

138. The lessee, by his own admission, is making a considerable profit out of his lease; but he is benefiting the country to a considerable extent, by inducing the immigration of Chinese labourers, and it is hoped his example will induce the operation of the profitable employment of tin washing to extend up northwards, where stanniferous deposits are supposed to be equally rich. The ore obtained is all stream or granular tin, sifted in the usual manner from the numerous hill streams, there being scarcely a stream in that part of the country that has not tin associated with the *detritus* of its bed.

## CONCLUSION.

Conclusion.

139. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the cordial support which he has received in the administration of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces from the following Officers:—

*Deputy Commissioners.*—Major Tickell, Captain Briggs, Captain Stevenson, Captain Ryan, and Lieutenant Harrison.

*Assistant Commissioners.*—Lieutenant Burn, Captain Sladen, Lieutenants H. S. Hill, C. E. Watson, W. W. Pemberton, C. W. Hill, and Mr. J. K. Macrae.

*Head Assistant, Commissioner's Office.*—Mr. Charles Gay.

*Tseethays.*—Mr. E. Abreu, Moung-shoay-kyee, Moung-loke, and Moung-shoay-doh.

*Superintendent and Local Superintendent of Forests.*—Dr. J. Brandis and Mr. J. Barker.

*Collector of Customs.*—Mr. W. Twemlow.

*Master Attendant.*—Mr. T. Harton.

*Medical Officers.*—Assistant Surgeon G. Marr, Moulmain; Assistant Surgeon B. Hook, Tavoy; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Donnelly, Mergui; and Assistant Surgeon J. Hefferman, Martaban.

A. FYTCHE, Lieut.-Colonel, Commissioner,
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Commissioner's Office, Moulmain,
The 1st of August 1861.

# APPENDICES to the REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the TENASSERIM and MARTABAN PROVINCES for the Year 1860–61.

## APPENDIX A.

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT of REGULAR SUITS and APPEALS and MISCELLANEOUS CASES, instituted and disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, British and Native, in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the Year 1860.

| NAME OF DISTRICT. | Number pending at the close of the Year 1859. | | | | Number instituted during the Year 1860. | | | | | Grand Total. | Number disposed of during the Year 1860. | | | | | Number remaining at the close of the Year 1860. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular Suits. | Appeals. | Miscellaneous Cases. | Total. | Regular Suits. | Appeals. | Received by Transfer. | Miscellaneous Cases. | Total. | | Regular Suits. | Appeals. | Transferred to other Courts. | Miscellaneous Cases. | Total. | Regular Suits. | Appeals. | Miscellaneous Cases. | Total. |
| Commissioner Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces | — | 13 | — | 13 | — | 175 | — | 828 | 1,003 | 1,016 | — | 169 | — | 828 | 997 | — | 19 | — | 19 |
| Amherst - - - | 340 | 25 | 61 | 426 | 4,642 | 181 | 114 | 6,056 | 10,993 | 11,419 | 4,876 | 191 | 84 | 6,073 | 11,224 | 136 | 15 | 44 | 195 |
| Moulmain - - - | 98 | — | 2 | 100 | 659 | — | 27 | 992 | 1,678 | 1,778 | 767 | — | — | 990 | 1,757 | 17 | — | 4 | 21 |
| Tavoy - - - | 33 | 36 | — | 69 | 1,075 | 152 | 8 | 1,590 | 2,825 | 2,894 | 1,098 | 177 | 8 | 1,588 | 2,871 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 23 |
| Mergui - - - | 15 | — | — | 15 | 774 | 36 | 6 | 383 | 1,199 | 1,214 | 787 | 35 | 2 | 381 | 1,205 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Martaban - - - | 35 | 15 | 25 | 75 | 2,034 | 210 | — | 1,813 | 4,056 | 4,131 | 2,032 | 201 | 1 | 1,834 | 4,068 | 35 | 24 | 4 | 63 |
| Total - - | 521 | 89 | 88 | 698 | 9,183 | 754 | 155 | 11,662 | 21,754 | 22,452 | 9,560 | 773 | 95 | 11,694 | 22,122 | 204 | 70 | 56 | 330 |

Commissioner's Office, Moulmain,
1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

## APPEND X

STATEMENT of CASES committed to the SESSIONS COURT, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and disposed of during the Year 1860.

| NATURE OF CRIME. | No. of Cases and Persons pending at the close of 1859. | | No. of Cases and Persons committed during the Year 1860. | | Total of Persons. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Nature of Sentence. | Pending at the close of 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | | | | | Cases. | Persons. |
| AMHERST. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder - - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | Sentenced capitally, and referred to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut - | — | — |
| Highway robbery with murder - | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | | | |
| Cattle-stealing with murder - | — | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | Imprisonment for life - - - | — | — |
| Cattle-stealing unattended with aggravating circumstances - - - | — | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | — | | 1 | 4 |
| Rape - - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| Going forth with a gang of dacoits for the purpose of committing dacoity - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | — | — |
| Total - - | — | — | 7 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 3 | | 2 | 5 |
| MOULMAIN TOWN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutiny and seditious language - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | — | — |
| TAVOY. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theft - - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| Breach of Section I. of Act XIV. of 1849 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| Total - - | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | | 2 | 2 |
| MERGUI. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wounding with intent to murder - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | For 14 years' imprisonment - - | — | — |
| Dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances - - - - | — | — | 2 | 8 | 8 | — | 6 | | 1 | 2 |
| River dacoity attended with murder - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| Forgery - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | — | Commitment cancelled - - - | — | — |
| Perjury - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | | 1 | 1 |
| Rape - - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | — | — |
| Total - - | — | — | 7 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 7 | | 3 | 4 |
| MARTABAN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder - - - - - - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2* | 2 | 1 died in gaol, 2* sentenced for life - | 1 | 1 |
| Dacoity with murder - - - | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | | — | — |
| Dacoity with wounding or personal injury - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3† | 2 | 20† years in gaol each - - - | — | — |
| Highway robbery with wounding - | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 14 years in gaol each - - - | — | — |
| Arson - - - - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | — | — |
| Total - - | 1 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 7 | | 1 | 1 |
| Grand Total - - | 1 | 4 | 23 | 43 | 47 | 12 | 18 | 1 died and 4 commitments cancelled - | 8 | 12‡ |

‡ Since decided.

Commissioner's Office, Moulmain.
1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

CHAP. XVII. Tenasserim and Martaban.

## APPENDIX C.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of all Crimes ascertained by the Police Officers or otherwise to have been committed in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces during the Years 1859 and 1860.

| DISTRICTS. | Years. | 1. Murder. By Thugs. | 2. Murder. On the River. | 3. Murder. Other Cases. | 4. Wounding with Intent to Murder. | 5. Homicide culpable. | 6. Dacoity. With Murder. | 7. Dacoity. With Torture. | 8. Dacoity. With wounding or personal Injury. | 9. Dacoity. Unattended with aggravating Circumstances. | 10. River Dacoity. With Murder. | 11. River Dacoity. With wounding or personal Injury. | 12. River Dacoity. Unattended with aggravating Circumstances. | 13. Highway Robbery. With Murder. | 14. Highway Robbery. With wounding or personal Injury. | 15. Highway Robbery. Unattended with aggravating Circumstances. | 16. Burglary. With Murder. | 17. Burglary. With wounding or personal Injury. | 18. Burglary. Unattended with aggravating Circumstances. | 19. Theft. With Murder. | 20. Theft. With Murder of Children for their Ornaments. | 21. Theft. With wounding or personal Injury. | 22. Theft. By administering poisonous Drugs. | 23. Theft. Other Cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moulmein Town | 1859 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 341 |
| | 1860 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 138 |
| | Increase | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 203 |
| Amherst | 1859 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 62 |
| | 1860 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 76 |
| | Increase | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 7 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tavoy | 1859 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 79 |
| | 1860 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 74 |
| | Increase | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| Mergui | 1859 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 64 |
| | 1860 | – | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 108 |
| | Increase | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 44 |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Martaban | 1859 | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 99 |
| | 1860 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 84 |
| | Increase | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 |
| Total | 1859 | – | – | 4 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | 1 | 646 |
| | 1860 | – | – | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | – | 8 | 15 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 12 | – | – | – | – | 480 |
| | Increase | – | – | 4 | – | – | 5 | – | 6 | 12 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 165 |

*Continued.*

| DISTRICTS. | Years. | 24. Cattle Stealing. With Murder. | 25. Cattle Stealing. Wounding or personal Injury. | 26. Cattle Stealing. Unattended with aggravating Circumstances. | 27. Child Stealing. For the Purpose of selling into Slavery. | 28. Child Stealing. For other Illegal Purposes. | 29. Receiving stolen or plundered Property knowingly. | 30. Importation of Slaves and Sale and Purchase of imported Slaves. | 31. Affrays. With Homicide. | 32. Affrays. With violent Breach of Peace. | 33. Assault with wounding or personal Injury. | 34. Arson. | 35. Incendiarism. | 36. Forgery, or uttering forged Documents. | 37. Counterfeiting Coin, &c. | 38. Perjury or Subornation of Perjury. | 39. Rape. | 40. Adultery. | 41. Suttee, aiding and abetting. | 42. Crimes and Offences not specified above. | 43. Attempts to commit any of the above. | Total Number of Crimes. | Computed Number of Persons concerned. | Number of Persons apprehended and brought to Trial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moulmein Town | 1859 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | – | 1,887 | 20 | 2,277 | 3,944 | 3,508 |
| | 1860 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1,384 | 14 | 1,555 | 2,806 | 2,461 |
| | Increase | – | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 1 | – | 503 | 6 | – | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Amherst | 1859 | – | – | 18 | – | – | 4 | – | – | 2 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 404 | 1 | 510 | 1,049 | 983 |
| | 1860 | 1 | 1 | 35 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 458 | 4 | 610 | 1,417 | 1,128 |
| | Increase | 1 | 1 | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 54 | 3 | – | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tavoy | 1859 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 357 | 4 | 457 | 729 | 672 |
| | 1860 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | – | 261 | 3 | 364 | 560 | 506 |
| | Increase | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 96 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Mergui | 1859 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 301 | 2 | 381 | 704 | 694 |
| | 1860 | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | 2 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | 222 | 1 | 360 | 600 | 565 |
| | Increase | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 79 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Martaban | 1859 | – | – | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 1 | – | 326 | 1 | 464 | 761 | 727 |
| | 1860 | – | – | 16 | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | – | – | 434 | 5 | 565 | 1,034 | 969 |
| | Increase | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 108 | 4 | – | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total | 1859 | – | – | 35 | – | 1 | 18 | – | – | 2 | 21 | – | – | 7 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 2 | – | 3,275 | 28 | 4,089 | 7,187 | 6,584 |
| | 1860 | 1 | 1 | 53 | – | – | 32 | – | – | 1 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 7 | – | – | 2,759 | 27 | 3,454 | 6,417 | 5,629 |
| | Increase | 1 | 1 | 18 | – | – | 14 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 72 | – | – |
| | Decrease | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | – | 516 | 1 | 707 | 770 | 953 |

Commissioner's Office, Moulmain,
1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

## APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT of Labour and Materials granted to the Department of Public Works in the Tenasserim Division during the Year 1860, and the Labour and Materials which the Gaols could not grant.

| No. | Names of Estimates. | Amounts. | Gaol Materials and Labour granted. | Labour and Materials Gaol unable to grant. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 5 | New Civil Court House | 1,39,006 | 44,043 | 94,963 |
| 27 | Artillery Family Ward | 1,109 | - - - | 1,109 |
| 11 | Moulmain Hill Road | 2,363 | 5,901 | — |
| 8 | Marine Office | 24,437 | 1,688 | 22,749 |
| 5 | Burial Gate | 517 | - - - | 517 |
| 19 | Kyouktan Gaol | 2,287 | 612 | 1,675 |
| 18 | Building Annual Repairs | 11,000 | 2,987 | 8,013 |
| 24 | Artillery Store House | 2,287 | 15 | 2,272 |
| 28 | Timber Bridges | 4,247 | 1,877 | 2,370 |
| 22 | Municipal Annual Repairs | 8,000 | 3,317 | 4,683 |
| 21 | Ditto ditto | 15,000 | 5,294 | 9,706 |
| 23 | Ditto ditto | 10,000 | 5,331 | 4,669 |
| 26 | Ditto ditto | 13,000 | 5,310 | 7,690 |
| 20 | Ditto ditto | 7,000 | 192 | 6,808 |
| 5 | Moungan Gaol Privy | 177 | 210 | — |
| 29 | Toung Wine Road | 5,959 | 245 | 5,714 |
| 8 | Moungan Gaol Cooking Shed | 923 | 433 | 490 |
| 7 | Main Gaol Night Privy | 3,000 | 2,655 | 345 |
| 9 | Blacksmith's Street | 491 | 593 | — |
| 2 | Sankey's Road | 4,368 | 1,646 | 2,722 |
| 14 | Avenue Trees | 5,198 | 1,277 | 3,921 |
| 7 | Carthew's Road | 2,748 | 2,125 | 623 |
| 6 | Smith's and Carpenter's Sheds | 2,504 | 1,134 | 1,370 |
| — | Municipal Annual Repairs for Part of 1859-60 | 28,086 | 15,809 | 12,277 |
| 42 | Commissariat Wharf | 37,616 | - - - | 37,616 |
| 30 | Amherst Road | 8,467 | - - - | 8,467 |
| 32 | Work Yard Sheds | 8,783 | 686 | 8,097 |
| 8 | Magazine Guard House | 2,272 | - - - | 2,272 |
| 13 | Ditto Circuit Wall | 2,906 | - - - | 2,906 |
| 10 | Gaol Gate, &c. &c. | 4,250 | - - - | 4,250 |
| | Total rupees | 3,58,001 | 1,03,380 | 2,58,924 |

Commissioner's Office, Moulmain,
1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

## APPENDIX E.

FINANCE STATEMENT for the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, in the Years 1858-59, 1859-60, and 1860-61.

| REVENUE. | 1858-59. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. | DISBURSEMENTS. | 1858-59. | 1859-60. | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land Tax | 4,51,665 0 0 | 4,83,050 6 2 | 5,15,331 13 7 | General Department | 16,836 7 3 | 16,885 4 3 | 17,079 4 7 |
| Capitation Tax | 1,65,546 0 0 | 1,62,333 0 0 | 1,69,455 8 0 | Judicial ditto | 4,87,621 10 8 | 4,96,197 7 6 | 4,72,810 11 4 |
| Fisheries | 47,403 0 0 | 59,460 2 0 | 66,094 8 0 | Revenue ditto | 1,77,260 10 10 | 1,97,492 3 7 | 2,23,979 14 9 |
| Timber | 1,75,814 1 9 | 1,64,301 1 5 | 2,08,969 12 11 | Marine ditto | 1,26,187 11 8 | 92,456 3 9 | 1,02,314 1 11 |
| Excise | 2,43,111 13 10 | 3,09,275 4 8 | 3,85,604 1 6 | Customs ditto | 30,864 13 10 | 26,170 9 5 | 27,553 14 8 |
| Customs | 79,777 8 3 | 1,27,203 14 0 | 1,13,846 13 5 | Post Office ditto | 21,759 5 9 | 23,389 8 1 | 25,138 1 4 |
| Marine | 36,241 9 10 | 27,905 4 4 | 23,287 13 11 | Education ditto | 5,797 13 3 | 5,635 0 0 | 5,288 10 0 |
| Judicial | 1,57,638 6 0 | 1,17,340 13 6 | 1,54,480 6 8 | Pensions ditto | 7,033 0 0 | 6,778 2 8 | 7,452 0 0 |
| Post Office | 11,547 15 9 | 10 310 14 11 | 11,267 13 6 | Miscellaneous ditto | 83,496 2 4 | 32,661 11 6 | 40,929 8 3 |
| Income Tax | - - - | - - - | 40,603 9 5 | | | | |
| Stamps | - - - | - - - | 35,388 5 6 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,06,983 5 8 | 73,591 7 11 | 1,18,965 12 6 | | | | |
| Total | 14,75,729 5 1 | 15,34,772 4 11 | 18,43,296 6 11 | Total | 9,56,857 11 6 | 8,97,666 2 9 | 9,22,546 2 10 |

Commissioner's Office, Moulmain,
1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

## APPENDIX F.

RETURN of Native Troops serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

| CORPS. | Lieutenant-Colonel. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Ensigns. | Surgeons. | Assistant-Surgeons. | Adjutants. | Quarter-Masters. | Serjeant-Majors. | Quarter-Master Serjeants. | Subadar-Majors. | Subadars. | Jemadars. | Duffadars. | Havildars. | Naiques. | Buglers and Drummers. | Privates. | Recruit Boys. | Qr.-Master's Department. Bheesties. | Qr.-Master's Department. Artificers. | Qr.-Master's Department. Lascars. | Medical Establishment. Sub.-Assist. Surgeons. | Medical Establishment. Assist. Apothecaries. | Medical Establishment. 2nd Dressers. | Medical Establishment. Tofties. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TENASSERIM PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *32nd Regiment M.N. I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Present at Moulmain | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 7 | - | 34 | 40 | 12 | 537 | - | 15 | - | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| „ Tavoy | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 8 | 4 | 2 | 81 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| „ Mergui | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 6 | 2 | 58 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 9 | - | 48 | 50 | 16 | 676 | - | 19 | - | 12 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Wanting to complete | - | - | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | 13 | 10 | 4 | 324 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Establishment | - | 1 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 10 | 10 | - | 61 | 60 | 20 | 1,000 | - | 20 | - | 13 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Supernumeraries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MARTABAN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pegu Sapper Battalion | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 20 | 64 | 63 | 21 | 968 | 37 | 22 | 5 | 10 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Wanting to complete | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 132 | 13 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - |
| Establishment | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 20 | 64 | 63 | 21 | 1,100 | 50 | 22 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Supernumeraries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total of Effective Strength, T. & M. P. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 6 | 9 | 20 | 112 | 113 | 37 | 1,644 | 37 | 41 | 5 | 22 | - | 2 | 1 | 4 |

Commissioner's Office, Moulmain,
1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

## APPENDIX G.

STATISTICS of Population, Live Stock, and Area of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for the Year 1860-61.

| DISTRICTS. | European and Christian other Emigrants. | Talien and Burmese. | Shans and Thoungthoos. | Karens. | Chinese. | Malays. | Natives of India. | Jews. | Total. | Live Stock. Buffaloes. | Live Stock. Bullocks and Cows. | Live Stock. Elephants. | Live Stock. Ponies. | Area in Square Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherst | 1,762 | 81,301 | 9,425 | 26,699 | 1,822 | 129 | 9,758 | 57 | 130,953 | 35,855 | 6,239 | 538 | 859 | 12,000 |
| Tavoy | 49 | 50,533 | 153 | 4,966 | 1,124 | 71 | 673 | — | 57,569 | 21,557 | 1,719 | 69 | 11 | 7,168 |
| Mergui | 167 | 20,442 | 3,603 | 6,255 | 1,018 | 858 | 1,685 | — | 34,028 | 14,074 | 171 | 7 | 1 | 5,670 |
| Martaban | 37 | 53,101 | 10,861 | 45,304 | 387 | — | 302 | — | 109,992 | 16,252 | 2,309 | 54 | 85 | 10,000 |
| Total | 2,015 | 205,377 | 24,042 | 83,224 | 4,351 | 1,058 | 12,418 | 57 | 332,542 | 87,738 | 10,438 | 668 | 956 | 34838 |

Commissioner's Office, Moulmain,
1st August 1861.

A. FYTCHE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissioner of Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

# CHAPTER XVIII.

## ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the COORG District during the Year 1860-61.

No. 11.

From the OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER for the AFFAIRS of COORG, to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, Foreign Department, Fort William.

SIR, Coorg Commissioner's Office.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, copy of the administration report received from Captain Eliott, Superintendent of Coorg, for the year 1860-61, together with a financial statement.

The report does not call for any special remark. I regret to see that the anticipations of the previous year regarding the coffee yield have not been fulfilled. The season did not prove as favourable as was anticipated, but there is every hope of a very large crop this year.

The superintendent of Coorg will be requested to submit in detail his propositions on the subject of a revised coffee establishment, and I shall without delay submit them to Government for sanction in due course.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES R. SAUNDERS,
Officiating Commissioner.

Bangalore, 12th August 1861.

No. 589.

From Captain H. M. ELIOTT, Superintendent of Coorg, to the SECRETARY to the COMMISSIONER for the AFFAIRS of COORG, BANGALORE.

CHAP. XVIII. Coorg District

SIR, Dated Coorg, 18th June 1861.

IN forwarding the usual annual Jummabundy statements for the year Roudry 1860-61, I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Coorg territories for that year.

The figures in the finance statement show an increase in the actual receipts for the year amounting to rupees 8,923 12 4, which is principally gained from miscellaneous revenue, and while there is an increase in the expenditure of rupees 6,901 7 11, which almost entirely arises from the expenditure on public works, the total revenue shows an excess over the total expenditure amounting to rupees 1,59,472 15 7, which makes an increased surplus in favour of the district of upwards of rupees 2,000 over the balance to its credit at the end of last year. Finance statemer

No season could have commenced more favourably for the prospects of the district than the last. The early showers in March, April, and May gave every hope of a plentiful fall of rain in the monsoon, and were most favourable not only to the cultivators of the soil but to the growers of coffee and cardamoms, the two chief staple products of the country after rice. The ryots thus encouraged by the prospects of a good monsoon and the prevailing high prices of grain were led to till their lands vigorously, and to open out fresh lands freely. The monsoon, however, was not a heavy or severe one after all, and though this did not affect the cultivations, the want of sufficient sun at the proper time to mature the bean in the coffee berry disappointed the expectations of the coffee planters. Season.

The increase this year on the actual cultivation of land paying revenue as compared with the same cultivation of last year has been very considerable, amounting with the *jody* lands to rupees 8,248 6 6, or very nearly rupees 4,000 over the increased cultivation of last year. The falling off in the value of the grain from koomery lands and the dhooly butta is owing to less land having been cultivated under koomery this year, and to the price of grain being cheaper this year at the time of estimating the price to be paid in lieu of dhooly butta than it was last year. Koomery has been strictly prohibited in Coorg, but rupees 279 1 1 have been received on this account, owing to some jungles having been cut down and prepared for this cultivation, and which I permitted the people to cultivate this year only. There are some lands in the Yelloosaveraseemay talook, which are cultivated on the buttaye tenure, and the price of this buttaye grain this year amounts to rupees 220 4 9, which is a loss as compared with last year of rupees 44 8 5. I am surprised at this, as though in some few instances there were failures of crops, still generally throughout the talook the crops were good, and I can account for it only by supposing the price of grain to have been cheaper at the time of sale than it was last year when this grain was sold. I have, however, requested the soubadar's explanation on this point, and shall see that it is satisfactory. Remissions on account of failure of crops have this Land revenue.

CHAP. XVIII. Coorg District.

year been granted to the extent of rupees 181 8 3, which is rupees 147 5 7 more than was remitted last year. But of this sum only rupees 17 4 3 is on account of actual failure in seed sown not springing up or maturing, viz., rupees 4 in the Nunjarajputten talook, and the remainder, rupees 13 4 3, in the Yelloosaveraseemay talook. This remission was granted to 16 ryots of those talooks. In the Yeddaynacknaad talook a remission of rupees 164 4 0 was granted to nine ryots, the whole of whose grain was burnt by an accidental fire along with their houses and all they possessed in them. If it had not been for this accident, the remissions this year would have been but little over half that of last year. Although the net total increase on account of land revenue this year only shows an excess of rupees 913 9 9 against a net total increase of rupees 4,377 14 6 last year, yet an immense deal more land has been brought under cultivation from bunger during the year under report than in almost any former year, and the usual remissions on account of manium detract from a better show in the net increase of land revenue.

Excise.

From excise a revenue of rupees 49,640 11 10 has been derived, showing an increase over last year of rupees 13,953 11 10. No revenue has yet been gained from stamps, none having been received for sale.

Abkarry and other rent of farms.

I am happy to be able to report that the abkarry which was this year taken under Government management has far exceeded my best expectations, and returned a sum of rupees 48,616 11 10, which is rupees 14,566 more than was received from the contractors last year. When on my annual tour through the talooks, I frequently invited complaints by asking the people about the spirit they now received, but none were made, and all expressed themselves satisfied. From other rent of farms, which includes the items in the margin, only rupees 1,024 were received this year against rupees 1,637 last year, by which a loss of rupees 613 has been sustained. These articles are yearly put up for sale and knocked down to the highest bidder.

Yellow dye bark.
Red do. do.
Resin.
Wax—Bees' wax.
Honey and turmeric.

Income tax.

The amount of income tax shown in the returns, rupees 1,095, is only what has been stopped from the salaries of the Government servants under Schedule IV. I hope, however, before the 31st July, the end of the income tax year, to have completed the assessment for the whole district; I have found it utterly impossible to trust the talook soubadars with the assessment of this tax. Its novelties and intricacies are quite beyond them, and if the assessment was left to them, my whole time would be taken up with answering their queries and rectifying their errors. I have, therefore, agreeably to the provisions of your letter No. 169, dated 1st September 1860, determined upon adopting the lump and punchayet assessment, as that which will be not only the more satisfactory plan to the mass of the people but the more equitable one under present circumstances. I trust I shall be able to realize rupees 7,000 from the income tax, which I believe to be a very fair average for the country.

Coffee.

Coffee this year yielded a revenue of rupees 32,103 2 2, which is an excess of rupees 4,161 5 6 over that of last year. I am exceedingly disappointed at the smallness of the increase of the return in coffee. There can be no doubt that the past year was not a favourable one to coffee, —the berries that promised and looked so well on the trees turned out to a great per cent. nothing but pulp and light coffee when picked; but great as this per-centage undoubtedly was, still I do not think it satisfactorily accounts for the smallness of the coffee haulut this year, and the reduction of the tax by nine pie on the maund, when the coffee is exported in the husk, will not help much to account for the short return from coffee. I have not been able to pay as much attention to this branch of the revenue this year as I did last, owing to other more pressing calls on my time; I must, therefore, most reluctantly suppose a considerable quantity has been smuggled. Only one instance of smuggling has been brought to my notice, but owing to the shortness of hands in the department, I can have no doubt but that many occurred. I therefore earnestly beg with reference to the correspondence in the margin, to be allowed to send in a statement for extra hands for this department, and to put it on a somewhat new footing in regard to pay and establishments, as neither the present pay nor establishments are nearly adequate to the wants of the department. Out of 1,29,869½ maunds exported this year, no less than 1,17,223¾ maunds were exported by the native dealers and growers, and only 12,645¾ maunds were exported by Europeans. Next year many of the gardens of the European settlers will have come into full or nearly full bearing, when a very considerable increase may be expected in the quantity exported by them, and as the season promises well for the coming year's crop of coffee, I have great expectations for the revenue from the source generally next year.

From Superintendent to the Secretary to Coorg Commissioner, dated 28th January 1861.
To Superintendent from the Secretary, Coorg Commissioner, dated 9th February 1861.

Mohaturpha.

From mohaturpha rupees 11,887 15 8 have been realised, showing an increase of rupees 386 9 1 over the revenue derived from this source last year, as the commissioners' permission for remitting mohaturpha to the payers of the income tax was not received till towards the end of April, when it was too late to alter the accounts, and no assessments were made. No deduction has been made from the mohaturpha this year on account of income tax. In assessing the income tax, however, full allowance will be made to the payers of mohaturpha. Cardamoms have yielded rupees 2,187 12 9 more this year than last, owing to the return from the Government jungles being far greater. But the price received for the cardamoms has not been quite as good, being rupees 2 the maund less than it was last year. No sandal-wood whatever has been sold this year, consequently there is a decrease under this head of rupees 4,632 11 5. Nuzzerkanikay, which is another of the items under the major head of miscellaneous revenue, shows an increase of rupees 274 4 8 over last year; and sundries, another item of the same head, which gave last year rupees 939 5 1, only returns rupees 374 6 0 this year, by which a loss of rupees 564 15 1 has been sustained.

The only point worthy of remark regarding the extraordinary revenue is the increased amount of the tax levied on shops; last year the total sum levied was rupees 825 1 6, and this year it is rupees 181 12 4 more, or rupees 1,006 13 10, which shows the increased prosperity of the weekly bazaars held all over Coorg. The total received on this account exceeds that of last year by rupees 181 12 4. Extraordinary revenue.

An examination of Statement No. 3 will show that the uncollected balance at the end of the year amounted to rupees 75,241 13 5, which is rupees 10,537 5 1 over what was the balance at the end of last year. The balance on account of arrears is this year only rupees 706 9 10, whereas last year it amounted to rupees 3,243 12 2, or rupees 2,542 2 4 more than it was this year. A portion of this uncollected balance of rupees 706 9 10, amounting to rupees 122 4 1, will have to be remitted to two indigent ryots in the Yeddaynacknaad talook, who are unable to pay their cardamom tax, and rupees 140 5 0 of the balance in the Mercara talook, being cardamom rent due by Mr. Main, will have to be struck off, as the tax paid by the coffee grown on the land exceeds the cardamom rent. Most of the remainder of rupees 444 0 9 has since been collected, and only rupees 7 8 9 remain outstanding.

Three royal tigers and nineteen cheetahs have been killed this year, for the destruction of which rewards amounting to rupees 72 have been paid, being a decrease on the sum paid last year on the same account by rupees 40. Wild beasts.

According to the census of this year the population amounts to 119,161, but this cannot be quite relied on as correct. Population.

During the official year under review 1,044 original suits were filed in the different cutcherries of Coorg; 985 have been disposed of, including suits which were pending on the 30th of April 1860, and there now remains 102 undisposed of. The value of property sued for in the cases which have been determined amounted to rupees 50,449 9 6, of which rupees 41,105 14 7 have been decreed to be due. Judicial.

Twenty-one appeal suits depended on the 30th April 1860, and 274 were instituted during the official year, of which 274 have been disposed of during that period, including suits which were pending on the 30th April 1860, leaving 21 depending on the 1st of May 1861.

Two poisonings, two highway robberies, two arsons, &c., shown in the Statement No. 3, have been brought to notice, and the perpetrators of them have been apprehended and brought to trial. The estimated value of property stolen amounts to rupees 756 10 10, of which the sum of rupees 306 4 5 has been recovered, and rupees 450 6 5 remain unrecovered.

Thirty-three courts of inquests were held during these 12 months, of which 3 were upon the bodies of persons who were supposed to have committed suicide, and 30 on those whose deaths were occasioned by accident. Two of the persons who were supposed to have committed suicide were suffering from cholic pains, and put an end to their lives. One, a female, by hanging herself from the roof of her house, and the other by drowning himself in a well; the third case was that of a husband and wife who drowned themselves together in a tank in a fit of passion in consequence of the father of the former having abused him.

I have, &c.

Superintendent's Office, Coorg,
18th June 1861.

(Signed) H. M. ELIOTT,
Superintendent.

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FINANCE STATEMENT for the COORG TERRITORIES.—Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1859–60 and 1860–61.

| REVENUE. | 1859–60. | | | 1860–61. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ordinary.* | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| Land tax | 1,48,230 | 12 | 0 | 1,47,273 | 6 | 1 |
| Excise and stamps | 37,805 | 10 | 8 | 36,109 | 8 | 5 |
| Postals, &c. | — | | | — | | |
| Income tax | — | | | 985 | 11 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 72,436 | 15 | 4 | 83,007 | 4 | 9 |
| Total ordinary | 2,58,473 | 6 | 0 | 2,67,375 | 14 | 3 |
| Extraordinary | 5,723 | 4 | 3 | 5,744 | 8 | 4 |
| Grand total rupees | 2,64,196 | 10 | 3 | 2,73,120 | 6 | 7 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1859–60. | | | 1860–61. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ordinary.* | R. | A. | P. | R. | A. | P. |
| General | 2,676 | 0 | 0 | 2,676 | 0 | 0 |
| Judicial | 8,442 | 1 | 8 | 8,136 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenue | 49,477 | 13 | 2 | 50,411 | 10 | 10 |
| Excise and stamps | — | | | — | | |
| Postals, &c. | 2,619 | 13 | 4 | 2,901 | 1 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,004 | 3 | 10 | 6,320 | 9 | 9 |
| Endowments to religious places of worship, &c. | 14,130 | 3 | 10 | 14,130 | 3 | 10 |
| Pensions | 11,627 | 9 | 3 | 11,373 | 8 | 0 |
| Medical | 2,233 | 12 | 5 | 2,292 | 0 | 0 |
| Educational institutions | 3,870 | 0 | 0 | 3,870 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ordinary | 1,01,081 | 9 | 6 | 1,02,111 | 1 | 11 |
| *Extraordinary.* | | | | | | |
| Public works | 5,664 | 5 | 7 | 11,536 | 5 | 1 |
| Grand total rupees | 1,06,745 | 15 | 1 | 1,13,647 | 7 | 0 |

C. R. SAUNDERS,
Officiating Commissioner.

Coorg Commissioner's Office, Bangalore,
12th August 1861.

# CHAPTER XIX.

## REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the PROVINCE of PEGU for 1860-61.

## SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

CHAP. XIX. Pegu.

What the report includes.

1. The present report refers to the local administration during the eighth year of British rule in Pegu. In Satement A. of the Appendix will be found the general statistics of the province for the year under review. The report includes information in the sections devoted to revenue and general affairs brought down to 30th April 1861.

## SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

### CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits instituted during two past years.

2. The number of civil suits, original and appellate (both regular and miscellaneous), instituted in the courts of the several districts of the province during the past two years was as follows:—

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Appeals - - - - - | 960 | 740 |
| Original suits - - - - | 23,295 | 21,365 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - | 3,400 | 3,126 |

Showing a decrease of 220 appeals, and of 1,930 original, and 274 miscellaneous cases. This decrease is to be attributed mainly to the introduction of stamps on law papers from 1st June 1860.

Opinions regarding the effect of the introduction of stamps.

3. Major Sparks, Judicial Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, and Mr. O'Riley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, concur in thinking that this measure has not been attended with any prejudicial results.

The former, in his annual report, says :—

"I do not consider that this measure has, to any extent, interfered with the resort of real applicants for justice to the courts. It has acted rather, I believe, beneficially in diminishing hasty, ill-considered litigation, by imposing a check on the institution of vexatious suits by plaintiffs, and on refusals by defendants to pay their just debts until compelled by judicial process, practices which the former excessive cheapness of our courts had a tendency to encourage.

"In the lowest class of suits, that is to say, those for amounts not exceeding 16 rupees, of which a large number are preferred before the myookes, the expenses are actually less now than formerly. For before a fee of 1 rupee was charged for each summons, 8 annas for each subpœna, and 2 rupees for each warrant; whereas now, the stamp on the plaint, 4 annas, where the suit does not exceed 8 rupees; 8 annas where it does not exceed 12 rupees; and 1 rupee where it does not exceed 16 rupees—includes everything in the shape of fees, and the expenses of the suit remain as formerly. The poorest classes, therefore, so far from being prevented by the Stamp Law from obtaining justice, are actually assisted by it."

Mr. O'Riley writes:—

"The only way to account for this decrease is to attribute it to the operation of the civil code and its consequent repellant to expensive litigation,—the stamp enactment. Inquiry confirms this supposition, and the range of probabilities support it, for it cannot be owing to a less active disposition to litigate on the part of a population which, in common with all Asiatic races, although perhaps in a less degree, possess the propensity to seek court justice on the most trivial pretexts."

Reference to Appendix B.

4. In Table B. of the Appendix will be found a complete statement of all suits pending from last year, instituted and disposed of during the year, and pending at the close in each district.

5. The number of cases pending at the close of 1859 and 1860 respectively was as follows:— Number of cases pending.

| — | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Appeals - - - - - | 330 | 53 |
| Original suits - - - - | 487 | 244 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - | 90 | 80 |
| Total - - | 907 | 377 |
| Decrease - - | — | 530 |

Being 6·2 per cent. of the appeals instituted during the year, 1·1 of original suits, and 2·8 of miscellaneous cases.

6. The following table shows the general nature of the suits instituted in each district during the year, and their amount or value of the property in litigation:— Nature of suits instituted and value of property claimed.

| DISTRICTS. | Debt. | Divorce. | Land. | Other regular Suits. | Total regular Suits. | Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous. | Value of original Suits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Rs. |
| Rangoon - - | 1,401 | 278 | 436 | 2,236 | 4,351 | 1,021 | 14,87,133 |
| Bassein - - | 3,771 | 1,244 | 171 | 474 | 5,660 | 592 | 3,67,542 |
| Prome - - | 1,339 | 1,508 | 854 | 627 | 4,328 | 915 | 2,67,520 |
| Henzada - - | 1,180 | 524 | 1,357 | 1,093 | 4,154 | 157 | 1,54,271 |
| Tharawaddy - - | 612 | 303 | 186 | 414 | 1,515 | 80 | 36,256 |
| Toungoo - - | 873 | 122 | 183 | 179 | 1,357 | 361 | 1,08,387 |
| Total - | 9,176 | 3,979 | 3,187 | 5,023 | 21,365 | 3,126 | 24,21,109 |

Or nearly a quarter of a million sterling; of this sum 11,66,275 rupees, or very nearly half, are the value of suits instituted in the District Court of Rangoon alone.

7. Tables C. and D. in the Appendix show in what proportion the various classes of the population of the districts of Rangoon and Henzada, resort to our courts. The latter may be taken as a fair average district, the bulk of the population consisting of the original inhabitants, with a comparatively small admixture of the foreign element; whilst the former district, with its capital, Rangoon, has undergone a great change since the annexation of the country, from the extensive immigration of settlers from all parts of the world. Races which resort to the civil courts.

Major Sparks, in commenting on the return for Rangoon, writes:—

"The per-centage of litigants to the number of each race in my own and the Tseetkais' Courts (that is to say, within the town and suburbs of Rangoon, where the census has recently been taken with such care and accuracy, as to afford reliable data for the calculation), is as follows:—

| — | Number of the Population of the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon, as shown in the late Census. | Number per cent. engaged in litigation. |
|---|---|---|
| Europeans - - - - - | 784 | 52·5 |
| Burmese - - - - - | 47,055 | 1·6 |
| Natives of India - - - - | 6,986 | 16·1 |
| Chinese - - - - - | 1,509 | 2·4 |
| Total - - - - | 56,334* | 4·1 |

"The way in which the Chinese keep out of our courts is highly creditable to them. It is true that among themselves their disputes are referred to their secret societies, but in their numerous and heavy commercial transactions with other races, it is only probity in their general dealings and fulfilment of their engagements that can save them from being summoned as defendants before our civil tribunals very much oftener than they are.

"The Burmese in Rangoon are comparatively poor, and their trading operations insignificant. It is partly owing to this, partly to their custom of settling their disputes by private award of elders and respectable persons, but principally to their large numbers, and Kareens, Shans, and other tribes, who scarcely ever appear in our courts, being massed with them, that they appear as the least given to litigation of any of our population.

"The European per-centage is extraordinarily high.

"The natives of India, it is evident, bring with them across the sea that passion for litigation which distinguishes them in their own country."

* This includes the adult floating population of the town of Rangoon.

CHAP. XIX. Pegu.

Working of the civil courts.

8. Table E. in the Appendix shows the comparative working of the civil courts in the several districts.

Duration of suits.

9. The average duration of suits is very satisfactory in the districts of Rangoon, Toungoo, and Tharawaddy, less so in Henzada, and greatly too high in Bassein, where steps will be immediately taken to accelerate the action of the courts.

The same comparative results are shown in the longest period any case has been on the file, except in the district of Prome, where cases, both on appeal and original, have been allowed to remain too long on the file.

Number of suits decided by each class of judicial officers.

10. The following statement shows the number of original suits decided by each class of judicial officers in each district. The Burmese judges decided 20,012 suits, and the British judges 1,596:—

| DISTRICT. | By Deputy Commissioner. | By Assistant Commissioner. | By Extra Assistant Commissioners. | By Tseetkais. | By Myookes. | Total Number of Suits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon - - - | 478 | 30 | 28 | 1,468 | 2,431 | 4,435 |
| Bassein - - - | 43 | 199 | 417 | 845 | 4,165 | 5,669 |
| Prome - - - | — | 39 | 53 | 1,330 | 2,975 | 4,397 |
| Henzada - - - | 17 | 30 | 19 | 677 | 3,503 | 4,246 |
| Tharawaddy - - | 8 | — | 4 | 405 | 1,099 | 1,516 |
| Toungoo - - - | 172 | — | 87 | 546 | 540 | 1,345 |
| Total - - - | 718 | 298 | 608 | 5,271 | 14,713 | 21,608 |

Results favourable.

11. The results, as shown above, are favourable to the state of the civil courts generally in the province of Pegu. The district court of Rangoon is more especially entitled to commendation.

Suits in commissioner's court.

12. In Appendix F. will be found the return of civil suits instituted and disposed of in the court of the commissioner. Seventy-seven cases of every description were disposed of, and 13 were pending at the close of the year.

## SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statistics of the number of prisoners brought to trial.

13. In the Appendix, Statement marked G., will be found a table showing the number of persons apprehended on criminal charges in each district, and how they were disposed of. The proportion of convictions to those brought to trial was (omitting fractions) 62 per cent. The number of prisoners remaining under trial or committed to the sessions at the close of the year was 191, or less than one per cent. of those brought to trial. This is a manifest improvement on the working of the criminal courts in the previous year. Over 15,000 witnesses were examined during the year, of whom three-fourths were detained one day. In the district of Bassein the detention was excessive, and the attention of the deputy commissioner has been called thereto.

Criminal justice promptly administered.

14. The administration of criminal justice in the district courts during the year has been prompt and efficient.

Appeals in criminal cases.

15. There were 42 appeals in criminal cases to the commissioner's court during the year. In these the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in 38 cases; three sentences were reversed, and one case was pending at the close of the year.

Trials in the court of sessions.

16. In the sessions court 77 prisoners were put on their trial. Of these 53 were convicted, 24 were acquitted, and 17 remained under trial at the close of the year. The number shown as under trial at the end of the year includes those prisoners at out-stations, who can only be brought to trial when the court is held in the district where they have been committed.

Sentences in sessions court.

17. The following statement shows the sentences passed on prisoners convicted:—

| | Number of Prisoners. |
|---|---|
| Death - - - - - - - - - | 7 |
| Transportation for life - - - - - - - | 10 |
| Imprisonment for 14 years - - - - - - | 2 |
| Do. 9 „ - - - - - - | 10 |
| Do. 7 „ - - - - - - | 3 |
| Do. for periods less than 7 years - - - | 21 |
| Total - - - - - | 53 |

Procedure in criminal courts.

18. In the criminal courts of Pegu, the evidence, whether in heinous or petty cases, is recorded by the presiding officer. British magistrates record in English, and Burmese in their vernacular. All examinations of witnesses or communications to prisoners are made by the magistrate or other officer personally. The results of appeals of criminal cases show that the findings and sentences of the courts of first instance are very seldom erroneous.

## SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Police force, how composed.

19. In the reports for previous years it has been stated that the police force in the province of Pegu consisted of disciplined police battalions; of armed boats for the rivers, creeks, and lagoons; of constables under superior officers in the towns; and of goungs or head constables in the villages. The police force remained unaltered during the year 1860, but towards the end of that year a commencement was made in establishing an organized constabulary. The account of carrying out that measure will belong to the report on the administration for 1861.

Reference to Appendix H.

20. The present report on crimes in the province of Pegu will therefore refer to the last year of the existence of the old police. In statement H. of the Appendix will be found a return, showing the nature and the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed in the several districts of the province during the year.

| Crimes of the First Class, or those attended with Murder, or wounding with Intent to Murder. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Murder | 25 | 22 |
| 2. Gang robbery on land and rivers | 13 | 12 |
| 3. Highway robbery | 2 | 1 |
| 4. Burglary | — | 3 |
| 5. Theft | — | 1 |
| 6. Cattle stealing | — | 1 |
| 7. Wounding, with intent to murder | 10 | 5 |
| Total | 50 | 45 |

21. In the margin is given a comparative statement of the number of crimes of the first class of atrocity committed during the two last years.

The cases of simple murder do not present any unusual features, the motives which led to them are,—

| | Cases. |
|---|---|
| Plunder | 4 |
| Jealousy | 2 |
| Revenge | 1 |
| Rage | 1 |
| Insanity | 3 |
| Bailing out of gaol | 1 |
| Not ascertained | 10 |
| Total | 22 |

Of these, 10, or nearly half, are in the Rangoon district. Four of the 10 are cases of suspicious death, and it is not certain that they are really murder cases. The same remark applies to two out of the three cases in the Prome district.

Of the 12 dacoities with murder, nine occurred in the Prome district, and as was the case in previous years, the gangs came from the Burmese territories. There has, however, been no incursion across our frontier this year on a large scale, like those in former years.

| Crimes of the Second Class of Atrocity. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Culpable homicide | 10 | 6 |
| 2. Gang robbery with wounding | 26 | 36 |
| 3. Highway robbery with ditto | 3 | 3 |
| 4. Burglary with ditto | 4 | 2 |
| 5. Theft with ditto | 1 | 5 |
| 6. Cattle stealing with ditto | — | — |
| 7. Assault with ditto | 44 | 27 |
| 8. Arson and incendiarism | 11 | 15 |
| 9. Rape | 44 | 41 |
| 10. Affray or riot with violent breach of the peace | 9 | 4 |
| Total | 152 | 139 |

22. The number of crimes of the second class of atrocity is noted in the margin. Gang robbery with wounding has increased. Of the 36 cases 23 have occurred on the frontier district of Prome, and nine in Henzada.

The reported cases of rape are nearly all fictitious, and require no particular remark.

| Crimes of the Third Class of Atrocity. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Gang robbery on land and rivers | 241 | 129 |
| 2. Highway robbery | 39 | 40 |
| 3. Burglary | 112 | 99 |
| 4. Theft | 1,997 | 2,013 |
| 5. Cattle stealing | 257 | 168 |
| Total | 2,646 | 2,454 |

23. The crimes of the third class of atrocity have much decreased during the year, especially land and river dacoity, and cattle stealing, the two special crimes which have heretofore been so rife in Pegu.

| Crimes of the Fourth Class of Atrocity. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Receiving stolen property | 63 | 56 |
| 2. Child stealing for selling into slavery or other illegal purposes | 2 | 3 |
| 3. Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin | 3 | 6 |
| 4. Forgery | 5 | 6 |
| 5. Perjury | 31 | 30 |
| 6. Adultery | 48 | 26 |
| 7. Attempts to commit any crimes of the preceding classes | 55 | 64 |
| Total | 207 | 191 |
| Crimes of the Fifth Class. | | |
| All crimes not specified in the preceding classes | 9,599 | 8,858 |

24. The crimes of the fourth and fifth classes are shown in the margin; they do not call for any remark.

CHAP. XIX. Pegu.

Reference to Appendix G.

25. From Statement G. of the Appendix, it appears that out of 22,292 persons supposed to have been concerned in crimes of every description, 20,593 were arrested and brought to trial. Of these 12,898 were convicted, 7,357 were acquitted, and the rest were otherwise disposed of, or were still under trial at the close of the year. The number of convictions was 1·2 in 100 of the whole population.

The property stolen or plundered amounted to 1,65,495 rupees, of which only to the value of 36,328 or 22·6 per cent. was recovered.

On the whole there has been a satisfactory diminution of crime during the past year, as follows :—

*Proportional Decrease in* 1860.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crimes of the 1st class | 10 per cent. |
| Do. 2nd do. | 8 do. |
| Do. 3rd do. | 9 do. |
| Do. 4th do. | 9 do. |
| Do. 5th do. | 9 do. |
| General decrease of crime | 9 do. |

The general state of each district as regards heinous crimes during 1860, as compared with the previous year, may be thus epitomised :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rangoon | Satisfactory improvement. |
| Bassein | Great improvement. |
| Prome | Great improvement. |
| Henzada | Considerable improvement. |
| Tharawaddy | As little crime as last year. |
| Toungoo | Returns for 1859 not to be relied on; but in Toungoo there is not much heinous crime. |

Municipal funds.

26. The amount raised during the year for the support of municipal police in the several districts of the province has been as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rangoon town and district | 41,658 |
| Bassein | 14,659 |
| Prome | 19,816 |
| Henzada | 14,934 |
| Toungoo | 3,662 |
| Total, rupees | 94,729 |

At the close of the year there was a surplus of 19,676 rupees arising on the funds of the several towns, except Rangoon, where there was a deficit.

## SECTION V.—GAOLS.

Gaol buildings.

27. The gaol buildings in the province of Pegu have remained in the same state as when last reported on. The Rangoon gaol is the only one which can be regarded as a permanent structure. The wards are divided off with partitions, by which prisoners may be and are duly classified. The gaol enclosure, which has an area of 15 acres, is surrounded by a wall 22 feet high. The gaols at Mengyee (Tharawaddy) and Prome are also enclosed by brick walls. The other gaols have only bamboo stockades. The wards of the Rangoon gaol are spacious buildings of teak plank. The floors are raised from 6 to 8 feet from the ground. The remaining gaols of the province are, for the most part, constructed of bamboo mat walls, with plank flooring, raised from 2 to 4 feet from the ground.

Labour by, and discipline maintained among, the convicts.

28. A full day's labour for the convicts of all the gaols has been enforced, as far as is possible, while out-door labour is carried on. At some stations, Prome in particular, the convict labour has been turned to good account for the improvement of the towns, by drainage and the filling up of swamps. Still convict labour can never be efficiently superintended and thoroughly exacted, except within the gaol wall. That plan is now carried out as far as is practicable, but it has not yet been found possible to establish gaol manufactures, or to carry on in-door labour generally throughout the gaols of the province. In all the gaols strict attention is paid to the maintenance of discipline among the convicts.

Education among convicts.

29. No attempts have been made to instruct the convicts in reading and writing. The following are the proportions of each race in gaol who were found able to read or to write, or who could do both :—

| | Proportion of convicted Prisoners in Gaol in 1860. |
|---|---|
| Burmese | 65·98 |
| Karens | 25·00 |
| Chinese | 57·70 |
| Other Asiatics | 71·00 |

30. The statistics of cost, of mortality, and of escapes in all the gaols were as follows:— General statistics of cost, &c.

| GAOLS. | Average No. of Criminal Prisoners daily throughout the Year, including Females and Non-labouring Convicts. | No. of Deaths during the Year. | Proportion of Deaths to Strength per Cent., omitting Fractions. | Cost of each Healthy Prisoner for everything during One Year. | Cost of each Sick Prisoner for everything during One Year. | No. of Escapes. | No. of Recapture of Prisoners escaped in this and in previous Years. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon - | 643 | 33 | 5 per cent. | 116 10 6 | 144 2 3 | 3 | 1 | Average cost of each prisoner is rs. 89-2-6 per head per annum. At Toungoo, 4 who escaped in previous years were recaptured. |
| Bassein - | 389 | 45 | 11 „ | 74 7 10 | 79 6 7 | 19 | 11 | |
| Prome - | 285 | 32 | 12 „ | 85 9 4 | 79 9 8 | 1 | 2 | |
| Henzada - | 316 | 24 | 7 „ | 67 5 8 | 66 10 5 | 6 | 3 | |
| Tharawaddy | 190 | 7 | 3 „ | 103 1 10 | 63 6 3 | 8 | 8 | |
| Toungoo - | 134 | 23 | 17 „ | 93 9 10 | 80 12 11 | 2 | 6 | |

31. In all the gaols, except those of Rangoon and Tharawaddy, the cost was moderate. At Rangoon it was extravagantly high, and much more than it should have been. The excess is attributable to the high charges of the contractor for food, which has necessitated an entire change of system. In the Tharawaddy gaol the high cost has not been satisfactorily explained, and attention has been drawn thereto. Cost of prisoners high in two gaols.

32. The proportion of deaths to strength shows a considerable improvement over the mortality of the previous year. Still the mortality is very great in some of the gaols, especially in Toungoo. Three-fourths of the deaths in that gaol were caused by dysentery and diarrhœa. Mortality less than in previous year.

33. In a carefully prepared report upon the Prome gaol hospital, by Dr Cowie, the civil surgeon, he observes:— Remarks by Dr. Cowie on the Prome gaol.

"The chief mortality during the year arose from bowel complaints and atrophia. *** The majority of these cases were the result of exposure and privations previous to incarceration. *** The prisoners improve in condition wonderfully under the gaol discipline, and the care and attention they receive. The prisoners *** are the lowest, poorest, and most vagrant classes, therefore the most squalid and sickly of the whole community. Not a few come from beyond the frontier, and are frequently diseased and broken down in constitution."

34. During the year 100 prisoners have been drafted to the Andaman Islands, there to work out the periods of their sentences. Convicts sent to Andaman islands.

## SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

35. The revenue demand for the year 1860-61 exhibits an increase on nearly every item. The following is a comparative statement of the demand for the years 1859-60 and 1860-61, omitting fractions:— Items and amount of demand for 1860-61.

| Items of Revenue. | Demand, 1859-60. | Demand, 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|
| Land - - - - - - - - - | 12,62,283 | 13,54,394 |
| Capitation tax - - - - - - - | 9,15,699 | 9,75,249 |
| Fisheries - - - - - - - - | 3,97,294 | 4,10,961 |
| Salt - - - - - - - - - | 64,188 | 55,876 |
| Forest produce - - - - - - - | 1,538 | 1,223 |
| Excise - - - - - - - - | 4,32,419 | 3,60,816 |
| Sea customs - - - - - - - - | 4,52,086 | 6,57,924 |
| Inland customs - - - - - - - | 5,14,865 | 5,78,971 |
| Port dues and marine receipts - - - - - | 95,290 | 1,23,508 |
| Timber and miscellaneous proceeds of the forest department - | 2,38,617 | 2,49,752 |
| Fines and fees *on criminal processes* - - - - | 1,51,870 | 1,14,166 |
| Sale of unclaimed property - - - - - - | 7,429 | 7,498 |
| Postage stamps - - - - - - - | 18,385 | 19,810 |
| Stamps on civil suits and law papers (only stamps) - - - | - - - | 93,351 |
| Income tax up to 30th April 1861 - - - - - | - - - | 1,29,364 |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - | 32,868 | 15,298 |
| Karen Chiefs' tribute - - - - - - | 3,874 | 3,874 |
| Total, rupees - - - - - - | 45,88,705* | 51,52,035 |

*Note.*—Rent on town-building lots in Rangoon has now been transferred to the statement of local taxation.

* Rupees 1,137 were subsequently demanded in 1859-60 beyond the amount shown in the demand statement for that year.

Land to the amount of 5,313 rupees was sold in the town of Rangoon during 1860–61, and at Bassein to the amount of 310 rupees.

The following is the amount of local taxation not included in the imperial revenue:—

| Items. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| Municipal tax | 80,203 | 94,729 |
| Bazaar rents | 25,587 | 47,610 |
| Ferries | 2,892 | 3,532 |
| Rent on town lots | 63,226 | 63,323 |
| Total, rupees | 1,71,908 | 2,09,194 |

The increase in nearly every item of revenue will be at once apparent. The new taxes which appear are income tax and stamps upon law papers. All other taxes remained as before, except that the rates upon land were increased in some of the circles of the Rangoon district.

## LAND REVENUE.

Increase in land revenue.

36. The year was favourable for agriculture. An increase occurred in the cultivated area of almost every district of the province, but principally in Rangoon, where 36,000 additional acres appear on the rent roll. This increase is partly due to the re-arrangement of the rates per acre during 1859–60, on the plains where paddy is cultivated; and which plains are called in the language of the country "Queng." The rates were in many cases raised, because the land could well bear higher rates than those existing. More land has also been taken up, and new land, cultivated in former years tax free, has become liable to assessment. All these causes contribute to produce the increased revenue of the year under review.

Operations for re-adjusting rates of land tax and for granting ten year leases.

37. During the past season the operations for the re-adjustment of the rates of land tax per acre, and for the granting of ten-year leases to land-owners, have been carried on by Captain A. R. McMahon. Under the former plan over 100,000 acres of cultivated land have been surveyed and assessed according to their productiveness and position. The increase of annual revenue on that cultivated area, arising from the higher rates per acre, which the survey and inquiry showed the lands would bear, will amount to nearly 30,000 rupees. Leases for ten years have been granted on 14,000 acres. But as leases were offered on the whole area surveyed, that is, 100,000 acres, it is evident that the land-owners have not generally been anxious to accept them.

Leases not desired by the peasant proprietors.

38. In Pegu the land is held allodially, and the estates in the Rangoon district are on the average less than nine acres each. It is found to be difficult to induce so many small proprietors to be all of one mind, and the majority of them, for the present, do not see the advantage of leases for a term of years.

Objections made to accepting leases.

39. On the objections of the land proprietors to accept leases, Captain McMahon remarks:—"The chief drawback is the want of confidence that a great many of the cultivators have both "in the intentions of Government and in their own ability either to work more than they at "present have, or to agree among themselves in the event of a lease being taken. The next I "believe to be the reprehensible conduct of the thoogyees, in allowing cultivators to abandon "their land at discretion, with impunity. * * * Again, when there is little waste land "available, or where the land now tilled is poor or liable to be swamped, the people will not "accept leases even on the most advantageous terms. * * * The nomadic habits of several "of the settlers in the delta unfit them as people to whom a lease would be a boon." In other words, the majority of cultivators consider it better to work on from year to year paying land tax on the ground they actually till, to undertaking to pay annually for a term of years a fixed sum on an area which they feel uncertain whether they shall be able to till or not.

Market price of rice in 1860-61 low.

40. In the report of last year it was stated that the cultivators of the country refused to sell their rice, except at very high prices. The harvest of 1860-61 was very plentiful; the consequence has been that, notwithstanding a considerable increase in the export of rice during the early part of 1861, prices have been lower. The average price of cargo rice for 100 bushels, during 1859–60, was 147 rupees; in 1860–61 it was 102 rupees.

Quantity exported.

41. The export for the two years has been as follows:—

| Exported. | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| By sea | 40,847 | 80,263 |
| By river | 39,606 | 53,171 |
| Total | 80,453 | 133,434 |

The greater portion of the grain sent by river is unhusked, so that the quantity does not represent the same amount of grain as that exported by sea, which is all cargo rice.

But in addition to the quantity sent by river, which passes through the Custom House, it is estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of unhusked rice are carted across the frontier at various points.

## CAPITATION TAX.

Increase in the capitation tax.

42. The amount of increase in this tax is considerable, being about 6½ per cent. on the collections of last year. This increase is not due to the rates of tax having been raised, for they remained, during 1860–61, the same as in previous years, but to an increase of population and more accurate returns. New settlers in Pegu are exempt from payment of capitation tax for five years, so that the increase does not arise from any great addition to the population by immigration during the two last years.

## FISHERIES.

Increase upon fisheries.

43. There has been a small increase upon the fisheries. This is gratifying as pains have been taken to reform abuses which formerly existed in the leasing of fisheries, and it was rather desired to lower the amount received than otherwise. The object kept in view has been to give to the inhabitants of villages in the neighbourhood of fisheries the preference as lessees, instead of allowing them to be annoyed by mere speculators out-bidding them; and to define the boundaries of fisheries, so as to leave free for the poorer classes all small streams and such implements of fishing as are used by individuals for taking fish for their private consumption, and not for sale.

## SALT.

Decrease on salt.

44. There is a decrease upon this item of revenue. The excise duty upon the manufacture is very small; it is not more than from 2 to 3 per cent. on the value of the article.

## EXCISE.

Diminution in excise revenue.

45. There is a considerable decrease on this head. The excise revenue is derived from the consumption of opium, spirits, and other liquors. The loss has occurred on the quantity of opium heretofore supplied to the farmer at the regulated price. This loss was foreseen, inasmuch as it became known that the quantity taken by the farmer could not possibly be required for consumption within the province. It was strongly suspected that the surplus was exported either to the straits or to the Siamese coast; measures were therefore taken for regulating the quantity supplied to the farmer for the local consumption, hence the diminution in the local excise revenue.

## TIMBER.

Timber revenue.

46. The amount realised by the sale of timber, by fees on permits to work forests, and other ways and means, was 2,49,752 rupees, which is a small increase on the revenue of last year. The increase arose from the timber brought down to market being of a larger size than that of the previous year. The details of the administration of the forest department will be found in Section XVII.

## CUSTOMS.

Increase in sea customs revenue.

47. There has been a considerable increase in the customs duty, both by sea and land; the total increase is 2,75,000 rupees or 27,500*l*. This increase is caused principally by a greater quantity of goods being imported from the United Kingdom, and partly also by the higher rate of duty on cotton twist, which took effect in March 1860. The increased export of rice also swelled the amount of duty.

Increase in inland customs.

48. The inland customs showed an increased amount solely from the augmentation of goods imported and exported. The trade returns of the year show an increase in quantity and value, although commerce has on the whole been considered to have been somewhat depressed during the year. The value of imports and exports by sea and on the frontier for the two last years was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1859–60 | - - - - - - | Rs. 2,87,98,658 |
| 1860–61 | - - - - - - | „ 3,05,63,292 |

or £2,879,865 for 1859–60
„ £3,056,329 „ 1860–61.

In Statement I. of the Appendix will be found a complete return of the value of the principal articles of import and export.

## INCOME TAX.

Amount yielded by income tax satisfactory.

49. The amount of income tax shown in this return is that due for the nine months ending 30th April 1861. The amount, that is, 1,29,000 rupees, includes all that is actually payable into the treasuries of the province of Pegu under the four schedules of Act XXXII. of 1860. It does not include the deductions from the pay of officers of the army present in the province, nor deductions from officers of the Department Public Works, nor of the Electric Telegraph Department. The tax has yielded fully as much as was anticipated throughout the province. It only took effect in the chief towns.

## STAMPS.

Stamps.

50. During the year stamps upon plaints in judicial cases and law papers were introduced; the amount realised is slightly below what was anticipated.

There is no other item of revenue which appears to call for remark. The port dues and marine receipts will be specially noticed in the section devoted to marine affairs.

## SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

Rangoon Government school.

51. The Government school at Rangoon was carefully inspected and reported on by the local committee during September 1860. There were 38 scholars. All studied the English language and also Burmese. Payment of fees had been introduced during the last half of the year. Of the head class, consisting of 7 boys, of the average age of sixteen, Major Sparks reports as follows:

"I cannot say that I am satisfied with their attainments generally or even with their progress since I examined them twelve months ago. I then had reason to find fault, especially with their deficiency in arithmetic. I set the class a very ordinary sum in rule of three, only two succeeded after several failures in doing it at all."

Recommended to be broken up.

52. The committee recommended that the school should be discontinued and the amount allowed for the establishment be disbursed in grants-in-aid to various private schools in the province. By this plan the committee considered that the cause of education would be more effectually aided than by maintaining the Government school.

Rangoon Karen schools.

53. At Rangoon the schools which receive grants-in-aid from Government are the Karen Normal or High School, which is under the superintendence of Mrs. Vinton and a Pwo Karen Mission School under the Reverend Mr. Brayton. At the examination held in September 1860, the number of pupils at the former was 120, of whom half were in the English and half in the Vernacular department. The first class was examined in English grammar, mental arithmetic, elementary astronomy, and chemistry. In all these, especially in arithmetic, for which the Karens display a marked natural aptitude and partiality, the different classes acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

School for Pwo Karens.

54. The above report refers to the school for the Sgau Tribe of Karens. During the year a separate school was established for the education of Pwo Karens. To this a portion of the original grant-in-aid to Karen schools in Rangoon has been devoted. The daily average attendance of pupils was 44. No public examination has yet been held, but the progress of the school is believed to have been satisfactory.

Education in Toungoo.

55. In the Toungoo district education among the Karens is well maintained. The number of pupils attending the Young Men's Normal School at the city of Toungoo was 80. In consequence of the absence of Mrs. Mason in the United States the school for female instruction was not in operation during the year.

Schools in the mountains.

56. The number of village schools in the mountains was 135, having 2,253 scholars. These are all well supported by the chiefs and people. A teacher has been established in the Western Karen-nee state, where he appears to be well received.

District of Henzada Town.

57. At the station of Henzada there is a Karen Normal School for male and female pupils under the charge of the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. During the past year the average attendance was 4 Burmese and 55 Karens. The school received 1,158 rupees in voluntary subscriptions. Considerable progress has been made in arithmetic. The first class have gone through the rules of proportion, cube-root, and mensuration. In geography and natural philosophy they are well advanced. Vocal music has also been introduced as a branch of study.

Village schools.

58. In the interior there are 50 village or primary schools, in which elementary knowledge is taught. A commencement has likewise been made to establish schools of a higher order than the village schools. These it is proposed to establish within circles containing several villages, and so to render less necessary a resort to the distant city school. The Reverend Mr Thomas concludes his report thus:—

"We do not feel the importance of teaching the Karens English. We feel more and more wedded to the vernacular language. In the language of the people we find scope for all our energies."

Education in Bassein.

59. In the Bassein district the Reverend Mr. Beecher reports that at the Karen Normal School the pupils are more advanced, especially in arithmetic, than they were last year. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 47 pupils. In consequence of sickness the attendance of pupils was less than during last year. This school is well deserving of a grant-in-aid.

Village schools.

60. In the Karen village schools of this district the number of pupils was about 600.

School for Burmese females.

61. The Burmah Female School Society maintained a school during the year at Rangoon. It contained 20 pupils, who have been instructed chiefly through the vernacular in elementary knowledge. The progress of the scholars has been satisfactory.

Schools supported by the Catholic Mission.

62 The following information has been received regarding the schools supported by the Catholic Mission in Pegu from the Right Reverend Bishop Bigandet.

In Rangoon there is a boys' school having 100 pupils. They are taught English and also to read and write Burmese. There is also a girls' school with 30 pupils. There are likewise various village schools in the interior, chiefly among the Karens, where 170 pupils are taught.

## SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

63. The amount allotted for the public works of Pegu during 1860–61 was ten and a quarter lakhs of rupees, that sum has not been exceeded. Iron roofing to the value of about 17,000 rupees has also been received and used during the year. — Amount allotted in the budget for the year.

### MILITARY.

64. At Toungoo considerable progress has been made with the redoubt under construction at that frontier station, as much indeed as was possible with the funds at disposal, though scarcely so much as the importance of the work required. The earthwork of the redoubts at Thayet-myo and Bassein has been repaired. — Fortifications.

65. At Thayet-myo temporary buildings have been erected in lieu of artillery barracks destroyed by fire as noted in last year's report. At Toungoo the ventilation of the European Infantry barracks has been improved. At Rangoon buildings formerly used for detail hospital and medical store depôt have been fitted up as barracks for European married soldiers, while another building has been provided for the medical stores. Ball courts and solitary cells have been completed. The rifle practice grounds at all the stations have been extended and improved. — Barracks and other buildings for troops.

66. At Rangoon the powder magazine mentioned last year has been completed. An iron roof has been given to the laboratory and a shingle roof to the armoury. A new gun-shed having an iron roof has been completed, and another is well advanced. A store-house constructed of brick, 450 feet long by 57 feet broad, is nearly completed, and other smaller works pertaining to the Rangoon arsenal have been completed. — Ordnance.

The magazine in the redoubt at Toungoo has been completed.

In the redoubt at Thayet-myo both magazines are nearly completed. The ordnance godown is well advanced.

67. The commissariat depôt in the redoubt at Thayet-myo is nearly ready. — Commissariat.

At Rangoon the commissariat buildings in the town, including Godwin's Wharf, have received iron roofs. At Toungoo the commissariat buildings have been completed and roofed with shingle.

### CIVIL BUILDINGS.

68. A new court house has been built at Thayet-myo, and various improvements have been made in existing court houses at other stations. In gaols much has not been done, as other works were more urgent. — Court houses and gaols.

69. The Rangoon Custom House has been much improved. Spacious sheds have been erected in the custom house wharf to facilitate the landing of goods. — Custom house.

70. A bazaar is being erected at Bassein. — Bazaar.

71. Good progress has been made in the buildings at the dock yard at Dallah. A boiler and furnace shed, 258 × 45 feet, has been completed. The marine store godown is well on to finishing, and the winch-house of the patent slip has been completed. — Marine buildings.

### ROADS.

72. The mountain road leading from Arrakan to Prome has been kept in repair. The roads from Prome to Poungday and to Meeaday have also been maintained. — Road across the Arrakan mountain.

The roads of the town of Rangoon continue to be repaired with stone received from ships in the port.

73. The Chief Engineer notices with approbation the services of the undermentioned officers:— — Officers of the Public Works Department.

Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant S. T. Trevor.

Deputy Controller of Accounts, Captain Nepean Smith.

Executive Engineers, Lieutenant G. de P. Falconnet, at Thayet-myo; Lieutenant F. W. Pollock, at Toungoo; Captain E. Leeds, at Rangoon (cantonment); Lieutenant J. M. Williams, Rangoon Town; Captain S. J. Batten, at Bassein.

The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the continued excellent management of the Public Works Department in Pegu, by the Chief Engineer, Captain Newmarch.

## SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

74. No alteration has taken place in the conveyance of the mails by steamer to stations on the Irrawaddy. The mails are conveyed to Bassein and Toungoo (*viâ* Pegu) by boats. — No alteration in postal communication.

## SECTION X.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

75. The lines of electric telegraph for communication within the province are the same as were entered in Section X. of the report for last year. — Lines of electric telegraph as before.

Telegraph wire from Rangoon to Calcutta.

76. During 1860–61, a line was extended from Prome, across the Arrakan Hills, to the Island of Ramree, and thence to Akyab, brought Rangoon into communication with Calcutta.

To connect Rangoon with Moulmain desirable.

77. A line to connect Rangoon with Moulmain has also been projected—such a telegraph is very desirable in many respects.

## SECTION XI.—MARINE.

Reductions effected in the flotilla.

78. During 1860 the strength of the Irrawaddy flotilla consisted of five steamers and four troop boats. The Commissioners in their report upon British Burmah recommend a considerable reduction, which has been carried into effect. The steamers *Nerbudda* and *Diana*, together with the troop boat *Bhaugiruttee*, have been laid up. The steamer *Mahanuddy* has been paid off; but in order that she should be in readiness for any emergency, a small establishment has been retained on board to keep her in efficient order. A considerable saving has also been effected in the dock yard establishment, fewer artificers being required to keep the running vessels in repair.

Expenses of flotilla and dockyard for past year.

79. In Appendix M. is shown the total expense of the flotilla and naval dock yard for the year ending 30th April 1861.

The cost of each was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the flotilla | 1,86,215 |
| Dockyard | 2,46,599 |
| Total rupees | 4,32,814 |
| The receipts for private freight and passengers amounted to | 47,282 |
| And the *pro formâ* charge for Government freight | 1,38,239 |
| Total rupees | 1,85,521 |

The earnings of the flotilla are thus shown to have more nearly covered the expenditure in 1860 than in any previous year. The increase in receipts is chiefly owing to the charge for freight having been raised, so as to approximate to the charge made by boats of the country, as noted in para. 116 of last year's report.

Explanation of dockyard expenditure.

80. Of the whole amount shown above, as expended in the dockyard during the year, not more than one-third was on account of the province of Pegu. The expenditure for material and labour may be arranged under three general heads, as showing the objects for which it was incurred:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.—On account of private parties | 52,263 |
| 2.—On account of province of Pegu* | 85,474 |
| 3.—On account of Government service unconnected with Pegu | 1,08,862 |
| Total rupees | 2,46,599 |

Of the expenditure on private account the sum of 27,279 rupees is for building and fitting out the steamer *Emerald Palace* for the King of Burmah. Both this amount and the rest on account of work done for other private parties have been recovered and paid into the treasury.

The actual cash received on account of the dockyard was 29,731 rupees from private parties, (exclusive of the amount received from the King of Ava, which was paid after the accounts of the year had been closed,) and 3,363 rupees received from Government departments.

The following are the items included in heading No. 3 of this paragraph. They form no portion of the marine expenditure of the province. The funds necessary for executing the work have been supplied at Rangoon. The expenditure is therefore here noted as showing the transactions of the dockyard and the employment of the establishment; but the expenditure not being on account of the province, is excluded from the body of the Statement M. of the Appendix:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alguada reef lighthouse | 56,148 |
| Bengal marine | 43,629 |
| Tenasserim provinces | 8,912 |
| Fort St. George | 173 |
| Total rupees | 1,08,862 |

Port fund receipts and disbursements.

81. The receipts and disbursements of the port funds at the two sea-ports were as follows:—

| | Receipts. | Disbursements. |
|---|---|---|
| Rangoon | 37,728 | 47,980 |
| Bassein | 4,199 | 12,128 |
| rupees | 41,927 | 60,108 |

* A portion of this sum is debited in Statement M. to Port Contingencies for stores supplied, &c.

The increase in receipts over last year is owing to more ships having arrived during the last cold season. There is still, however, a heavy debt against the port funds.

The port dues claimable on Government sea-going vessels and not collected, amounted to 8,531 rupees.

82. The following table exhibits the number and the tonnage of vessels which arrived and departed during the year:— Vessels entered and cleared out.

| | Description. | Arrivals. | | Departures. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Vessels. | Tons. | No. of Vessels. | Tons. |
| Rangoon | Private vessels | 360 | 109,688½ | 359 | 104,649 |
| | Government ditto | 35 | 21,341 | 35 | 21,967 |
| Bassein | Private ditto | 45 | 18,069½ | 61 | 16,615½ |
| | Government ditto | 9 | 2,119 | 9 | 2,119 |
| | Total | 449 | 151,218 | 464 | 145,350½ |

In this return the total tonnage is entered, but all vessels noted as "private" do not pay port dues; small coasting traders are exempt; vessels returning to port within 60 days are exempted paying dues on obtaining a second port clearance; also, vessels that are driven into port from stress of weather, or having sustained damage, are, in certain cases, exempt.

83. The receipts on account of the Straits light dues was 89 rupees. Straits light dues.

During the year, the sum of 4,267 rupees was levied on account of wharfage from vessels unloading at the main wharf at Rangoon. The patent slip also produced 2,710 rupees.

## SECTION XII.—FINANCIAL.

84. In this section is shown the total civil expenditure of the province during 1860-61. The result is favourable when compared with that of the previous year. The regular revenue increased in round numbers five lakhs or 50,000*l.*, while the expenditure, allowing a lakh for the Post Office and Electric Telegraph (the returns of which departments have not been received) has been reduced upwards of half a lakh, and it is expected will in 1861–62 be reduced much further. The cost of municipal police has now been transferred from the regular disbursements, and is exhibited in a separate memorandum at foot of the statement. After deducting the disbursements for municipal police therefrom the expenditure for the two last years may be thus classified:— Expenditure reduced and income increased.

| | 1859–60. | 1860–61. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| Judicial | 11,28,113 | 10,21,916 |
| Revenue | 3,51,131 | 3,42,787 |
| Customs | 94,352 | 94,178 |
| Marine | 3,69,348 | 3,05,293 |
| Military | 1,39,041 | 1,27,263 |
| General | 3,99,407 | *3,83,049 |
| Total | 24,81,392 | 22,74,486 |

85. The expenditure in the marine department has been considerably reduced, and the reductions in the flotilla, as noticed in Section XI. "Marine," will show a much greater saving of expenditure next year. The expenditure in the forest department has been about one lakh over that of last year. That has been explained in Section XVII. "Forest," as arising from the expenses for much timber having been incurred, while the timber itself had not reached the depôt during the year. Explanations.

86. The financial results of the year may be considered as favourable, and with the reductions in expenditure completely carried out, while the increased rate of capitation tax will take effect in 1861–62, next year's report will, it is hoped, exhibit a still greater amount of surplus revenue. Financial results favourable.

## SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL.

87. Friendly relations have been maintained with the King of Burmah. Kingdom of Burmah.

88. The eastern frontier where the Karen-nee States lie has been generally quiet, though there have been reports of disturbances by the quondam embryo King mentioned in former reports. Karen-nee country.

* Exclusive of postal and electric telegraph expenses.

A Shan tribe takes refuge in the British territory.

89. In February 1861 an entire Shan tribe from the petty state called Tsaga, on the north-east quarter of the Toungoo district, being attacked by a Burmese force, fled into the British territory. They were led by their chief, who had offended the Burmese Government and feared for his life. The greater portion of the tribe have had lands allotted them in the district of Toungoo, and a portion have settled at Shwegyeen. About 8,000 of them entered the British territory.

Yunân.

90. Affairs in the province of Yunân appear to be still disturbed. Little or no communication now takes place between the Burmese capital and that country.

Coins struck in Burmah.

91. During the year a regular coinage has for the first time been issued as a currency by the Burmese Government. The coin is of silver, weighing about 252 grains troy. It has on the obverse a peacock, the device of the Royal Family of Burmah, and on the reverse the date of the present King's accession to the throne. It does not appear that a sufficient number of these coins has been issued for the entire currency of the kingdom; but if the measure is a move towards the gradual supercession of the present wasteful system of weighing and assaying all silver that passes from hand to hand, a great economical improvement will have been commenced.

## SECTION XIV.—MILITARY.

Reduction in the numbers of troops composing the division.

92. During the year 1860–61 a considerable reduction has been made in the strength of the native infantry force and of the artillery hitherto maintained in the province. These reductions were still in progress on the 30th of April.

Reduction of flotilla.

93. The Irrawaddy flotilla also has been materially reduced, as has already been noticed in Section XI. of this report under the head of "Marine."

Pegu light infantry broken up.

94. An organized constabulary having been established in the province, it was resolved to break up the Pegu light infantry.

Past services.

95. This corps was raised in 1852–53 by Lieutenant-Colonel Nuthall, of the Bengal Army. It was composed principally of natives of Pegu, with a few Malays. The men, whenever employed in the field, have shown themselves to be well suited for rapid movement, without the incumbrance of a baggage train, through hills and forests. Colonel Nuthall's management of the regiment has been that of a skilful and judicious officer.

Officers appointed to police.

96. The officers of the Pegu light infantry have, for the most part, been appointed to the police. Many of the men also took service in that force. The remainder are being gradually disbanded. On the 30th April there were 328 privates still retained, and since then the number has been reduced to 188.

Military force in three positions.

97. The troops will henceforth be massed at the three principal positions, Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo, having out no detachments, and will preserve their communications without any intermediate posts.

## SECTION XV.—POPULATION.

Population of Pegu.

98. The following is the return of the whole population for the two last years:—

| Races. | 1859. Number of Souls. | 1860. Number of Souls. |
|---|---|---|
| Burmese | 646,852 | 700,888 |
| Karens | 152,234 | 171,821 |
| Talaings | 92,854 | 104,499 |
| Shans | 16,080 | 17,123 |
| Khyengs | 10,158 | 13,548 |
| Yabaings | 6,000 | 8,141 |
| Indians | 11,000 | 13,818 |
| Chinese | 2,917 | 2,058 |
| Europeans and their descendants | 1,108 | 1,429 |
| Jews | 134 | 80 |
| Other races | 9,394 | 7,935 |
| Total | 948,731 | 1,041,340 |

Explanation of increase.

99. This shows a considerable increase. It is partly due, no doubt, to more complete returns than heretofore, but mainly to a great immigration from the Burmese territory. These returns do not include the population within the cantonments at military stations.

100. The number of adults and of youths and infants of both sexes was as follows:— Number of males and females shown separately.

| | |
|---|---|
| Men | 335,017 |
| Women | 316,419 |
| Boys under 15 years of age | 205,597 |
| Girls under 15 years of age | 184,307 |
| Total | 1,041,340 |

101. During the year a careful census was taken of the population of the town and suburbs of Rangoon. Too many days were occupied in making the census to render it acceptable as being absolutely correct. Still, as it was chiefly taken under the personal observation of European officers, it is probably as correct as any such return can be made in a tropical country. The permanent population of Rangoon and the suburbs of all races was shown to be— Census of town of Rangoon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Men | 19,850 |
| Women | 16,263 |
| Boys under 15 years | 10,097 |
| Girls under 15 years | 9,674 |
| Total | 55,884* |

These are included in the general return entered in para. 98.
The floating population of Rangoon is not included in the above return.

## SECTION XVI.—AGRICULTURE.

102. Cotton is produced in Pegu to some extent, but the native variety of the fibre is, in its present state, unfit for the English market. Dr. Brandis has continued his experiments with foreign varieties. At Rangoon all the seed failed, except the Texan, which yielded good cotton. In the Tharawaddy district, near Myodwen, about four acres were cultivated. Of three varieties of seed sown, the Sea Island yielded a few plants. Upland failed. The soil, which was a stiff clay, appeared unsuitable. Some New Orleans seed, sown at another spot, in light sandy soil, yielded a fine crop, equivalent to 125 lbs. the acre. Cotton cultivation.

103. The only agricultural product which the Burmese peasants have accepted as a welcome improvement on their own stock is a variety of paddy, from the island of Pelooguen. New Granada paddy has been condemned by them as unsuitable, and as requiring too much care. Cuba and Java tobacco they do not like so well as their own. Foreign cotton seed they will not accept; it is, they say, too uncertain in its results. To a mere peasant cultivator such an objection is all-powerful. Prejudices of Burmese peasants against foreign agricultural products.

104. The bulls from Nellore and Mysore, which were introduced some years ago, in the hope that the native cattle might, through them, be improved, have had no effect on the breed generally. The Burmese could with difficulty be induced to bring in their cows to them. Indian bulls introduced.

105. It is much to be regretted that the sheep-breeding establishment at Thayet-myo has entirely failed. Every possible care was taken of the animals, but since 1858 they have not thriven, and the numbers have gradually diminished by deaths. The establishment has been broken up. Failure of sheep farm.

106. During the dry season of 1860–61 a large embankment in the Henzada district, which had been destroyed during the rains of 1860 by an unusually high rise of the river Irrawaddy, has been restored. This work is intended to protect the fields from inundation, and about 10,000 acres of good land are cultivable only by means of it. Convict labour was principally employed in the work, but materially aided by the voluntary labour of the peasants of the neighbourhood. The embankment commences at the southern end of the town of Henzada, and runs southward. It is about 1,300 yards long, 7½ feet in average height, 25 feet broad at the base, and 8 at the top. The work has been constructed under the orders of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mr. T. J. Fallon, who is entitled to great credit for having accomplished it. The embankment protects about 10,000 acres of good land from inundation. Embankment at Henzada.

107. In the Prome district several works for the extension of agriculture have been planned under the directions of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Brown, and executed by the voluntary labour of the cultivators. They are as follows:— Works for extension of agriculture in the district of Prome.

A swamp to the eastward of the ancient city of Yathe'myo, a portion of which was connected with the old moat that formed the eastern defence of the city, has been drained, and about 800 acres of land recovered.

In the township of Mengala some former dams across streamlets in the upper part of their courses had become worn away. The dams have been renewed, and the water is thus stored up for irrigation. The surplus water now retained formerly filled a marsh some miles lower down the stream, and so rendered the land unfit for cultivation. About 1,000 acres of land have thus been recovered.

108. Useful and ornamental trees have been planted along the roads of the town and cantonment of Rangoon by the executive engineer and the cantonment magistrate, Captain Ford. Trees planted by roadside, Rangoon.

* The excess shown in Major Spark's return, para. 7, includes adult floating population.

## SECTION XVII.—FORESTS.

Work done during the year to facilitate forest operations.

109. During the two last years large tracts of forest have been examined, estimates have been formed from ascertained data of the number of teak trees of all sizes which they contain, the practicability of conveying away timber from each forest has been ascertained, rocks which obstructed several branches of the Beeling stream in the Tharawaddy forests have been blasted. The Thouzay stream, in the southern forests, has been cleared in the same manner. Dr. Brandis reports that about one half of the trees in the Tharawaddy forests cannot be floated away in consequence of natural obstruction, either of rock or silt, blocking up the streams. It is evidently therefore of primary importance to remove such obstructions wherever they exist. For this cause a canal has been dug to form a channel for the waters of the Shivelay stream, in the southern part of the Prome district. On that stream and its tributaries there are 140,000 first-class teak trees. Many other streams still require to be opened out, to render the timber grown in the country they drain available for the market.

Number of teak trees of Class I. Number to be girdled yearly.

110. The number of trees of class I., that is, trees having a girth of 6 feet and upwards, which may be girdled in each separate forest division, has been fixed after careful survey, with reference to the state of the growth of the trees therein, that is, of the numbers of trees of class II., and of the smaller classes there may be to attain to the superior class. The standard size of trees to be girdled has now also been fixed in those divisions, where the general girth of trees of the first class justifies the standard at 8½ feet in girth instead of 7 feet, as before. The total number of first-class teak trees in all the forests of Pegu is estimated at 1,500,000; of these Dr. Brandis considers that 30,000 may be girdled annually.

Number of logs brought down, and number sold; number in store.

111. The number of logs actually brought down from the forest during the past year was 13,947. But in addition to these 3,400 logs, which have been paid for, have been dragged to the water's edge, and only requires to be floated down when the water rises. The principal expense, therefore, has already been incurred and charged for them. The number of logs actually sold during the year, of those brought down by the department, has been 8,834 against 15,416 last year. But the logs of 1860–61 were superior in size to those of the previous year. The average rate realized by sale on each log was 25 rupees against 15 rupees during the previous year. About 4,200 logs remained in store at the depôts on 30th April 1861.

Number brought by permit holders.

112. Those persons who, it was stated last year, had received permits to bring away timber from the forests, brought in 1,179 logs. The remainder of the number entered above was brought down by contractors and the forest department.

Useful timber of various kinds brought down.

113. Besides teak, various other trees, which yield valuable timber, have been girdled and brought down to the depôt at Rangoon.

Receipts and expenditure during the year.

114. The total of revenue derived from the forests during the year, by sale of timber, permit fees, and other sources, was 2,49,752 rupees. The total expenditure was 2,76,753 rupees, that includes, besides payments to timber contractors and the establishments, expenses incurred in forest improvements, in establishing a station at Myodwen, in the Tharawaddy forests, and in the purchase of 40 elephants, besides other contingencies.

Explanatory remark.

115. Although the amount of cash realized on the year's transactions is less than the expenditure, yet the value of the stock on hand, and the improvements by which future operations are facilitated, render the year's transactions profitable. The value of timber on hand in the forests and at the depôt, and the value of timber sold, but of which the price had not been realized on 30th April 1861, amounted altogether to 1,08,000 rupees.

Permits issued to work some of the Sittang forests for three years.

116. In the last month of the year 1860, arrangements were made for granting permits to work some of the forests on the Sittang river, for a period of three years. The plan adopted was to allow permit holders to fell all trees girdled by the forest department before 1860, and to require payment for the same, when the logs were brought to the appointed depôt. The prices fixed were 10 rupees on all logs more than 4½ feet in middle girth, and 5 rupees on all logs less than that size. Each forest was to be tendered for separately, the tenderer stating what amount he offered as permit fee. This plan having been so lately brought into operation, no opinion can yet be expressed as to its success or otherwise.

Future arrangements.

117. Since the close of the year arrangements have been made for opening out additional forest tracts to permit holders. Should the working of certain forests now carried on by direct departmental management not prove to be sufficiently remunerative by the close of the season of 1862, it is proposed to carry on the working of those forests also by permit holders.

Services of the superintendent Dr. Brandis, during the year.

118. The superintendent of forests, Dr. D. Brandis, has been indefatigable in his exertions during the past year. The many difficulties which heretofore existed to the working of the forests have, for the most part, been overcome, and future operations, whether under the forest department, contractors, or permit holders, will be very much more easily accomplished than heretofore. There are now in the southern and Tharawaddy forests 90 elephants in the hands of forest contractors, so that the difficulties experienced two years ago from the want of those animals no longer exist.

## SECTION XVIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Work done during the year.

119. During the year ending 30th April 1861, 4,000 square miles of country have been surveyed, and 177 miles of river triangulation have been completed. The total area surveyed up to the above date has been 30,855 square miles. The total cost has been 3,01,056 rupees, being about 10½ rupees per square mile for the whole.

Explanation of apparent errors in computation of area.

120. The total number of square miles entered in former reports, as surveyed in each successive year, is considerably more than the area now shown. Lieutenant FitzRoy, the superintendent of the survey, explains, that this has resulted from the field-work having in former years been pushed on so rapidly as entirely to outstrip the progress of the maps. The annual estimates of the area surveyed were made roughly, and numerous gaps remained unsurveyed here and there. During the past season these gaps have been completed. They were found to contain altogether 4,000 square miles. The arrears of field-work plotting are now being brought up. Two sheets of the map on a 4 mile to the inch scale have been completed; they embrace about 10,000 square miles of the delta of the Irrawaddy.

What remains to be done.

121. The country still remaining to be surveyed consists of about 1,100 square miles on the western sea coast of the Bassein district, and about 2,000 square miles, chiefly of hill country, in Toungoo.

Officers employed on survey.

122. During the past year the survey was conducted by Lieutenant FitzRoy, with one assistant for the river survey. At the season when field-work cannot be carried on, the superintendent has been industriously employed in compiling the map from the field books of former years.

## SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

Vaccination attended with little success.

123. Very little success has been made in vaccination during the past year, even in localities where, during the previous year, the exertions of the civil surgeons had been amply rewarded.

Vaccination at Rangoon successful.

124. The success met with in Rangoon from virus introduced from Simla was very satisfactory among European children.

First success at Toungoo.

125. From a crust forwarded from Rangoon to Toungoo, 140 persons (chiefly Burmese and Karens) were vaccinated, of whom 73 per cent. took the disease well; this is the first season it has proved successful in the Toungoo district.

Vaccination at Prome failed.

126. Doctor Cowie at Prome vaccinated 423 individuals with Simla lymph, but in no one case did it prove successful. The failure is accounted for by there having been very little small-pox prevailing during the past year, whereas in 1859, when the disease was very prevalent at Prome, considerable success was met with.

## SECTION XX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Two dispensaries.

127. There are no hospitals maintained by Government in Pegu, except those which are required for the gaols. Charitable dispensaries, to which a few in-door patients are admitted, supported partly by Government and partly by voluntary subscriptions, are maintained in the towns of Rangoon and Thayet-myo.

Rangoon dispensary.

128. In the Rangoon dispensary 129 in-door and 592 out-door patients were treated during the year. The expenses of the institution were greater than the number of patients would appear to require. The expenditure where excessive will be reduced.

Thayet-myo dispensary.

129. At the dispensary of Thayet-myo 47 in-door and 642 out-door patients were treated. Considering the small amount of population at Thayet-myo, this dispensary has given relief to a large number of suffering poor persons, and the expenses have been very moderate. The institution has been under the care of Doctor Clement Williams, of the 68th Light Infantry, during the year.

## SECTION XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

City and port of Dalhousie.

130. In former years it has been reported that a site for a port near the mouth of the Bassein River, at the entrance to the gulf of Martaban, had been sought for. A position near Negrais Island was selected by naval officers of high repute, and appeared as if marked out by nature to be the emporium of the vast country drained by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries. A commencement was then made towards laying out a town, to which was given the revered name of Dalhousie. After several years' trial, however, it has been found that the situation is exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon, so that ships at that season cannot safely ride, and country boats cannot live. The harbour also is liable, in a remarkable degree, to periodical cyclones, which destroy all they strike. The trade of the Upper Irrawaddy tends more and more towards Rangoon, near to which there is a more extensive area of fertile land than is to be found within the district adjoining Dalhousie. The direct branch of the Irrawaddy leading into the Bassein River becomes each year more and more silted up. All these circumstances have

shown that, however desirable in many respects would be a port at Dalhousie, yet adverse facts pronounced against it. The custom house has now been withdrawn to Bassein, about 70 miles up the river.

Cantonment garden, Rangoon.

131. The soldiers' garden at Rangoon has, under the excellent management of Captain F. Harris, Assistant Commissary General, maintained its usefulness. The portion of the ground allotted to a kitchen garden has been cultivated by 120 European soldiers, who raised over 15,000 lbs. of vegetables. A considerable quantity, not less than 32,000 lbs., was also raised within the enclosure by the commissariat. The portion of the land which is laid out as a pleasure ground has been well kept and extended, no easy task in a place which was once a noxious swamp, and in a climate having an annual fall of 100 inches of rain. Thus have the objects proposed by the most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, in ordering the formation of this garden, been fully attained. These were:—

First.—To afford the means of raising vegetables for the European troops.

Second.—To give the men an opportunity of amusing themselves in the healthy occupation of gardening.

Third.—To afford a place of pleasant resort for the soldiers in common with the rest of the community.

River steamer for H.M. the King of Burmah launched.

132. During the year a river steamer, which was brought from England for His Majesty the King of Burmah, was put together and launched at the Government Dock-yard at Rangoon. The steamer now plies regularly between Mandalay and Rangoon.

Change in the route by which Burmah receives raw silk from China.

133. It may be mentioned among the remarkable deviations of route into which traffic may be forced, that in consequence of the trade between Burmah and Yunân having been interrupted, cotton, which formerly was exported from Burmah to Yunân, and for which raw silk was received in return, is now sent down, though in small quantities, to Rangoon, for export to the Straits and Bengal, while Chinese raw silk is imported by sea.

A regiment of volunteers embodied.

134. A volunteer regiment, which has been named the Rangoon rifles, has been formed during the year. The number enrolled amounts to 13 officers and 175 rank and file. The regiment owes every thing to the zeal and good management of the commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Sparks, and of the adjutant, Captain H. Nelson Davies.

Mission to Pegu of the Police and Finance Commissioners.

135. Two members of the police and finance commissions, Mr. R. Temple, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Colonel H. Bruce, C.B., visited the province of Pegu during the year, and embodied their views in a report upon the affairs of the four provinces of British Burmah. Nearly all the reductions and improvements in the administration which were recommended by them have either been, or are in course of being carried out.

Geological survey.

136. A geological survey of Pegu and the adjoining provinces was sanctioned during the year. The survey has been commenced by Mr. W. T. Blanford, in the district of Henzada, west of the Irrawaddy. The scientific results of the survey belong to the geological reports; but the observations, which possess an economic value, will be noticed here. Thirteen salt springs have been visited; they lie generally near the base of the Arrakan hills; all of them have been worked by the people of the country. A few are still worked. One of unusual richness is pronounced to be capable of yielding 920 lbs. avoirdupois of salt daily. Petroleum exists in the township of Myanoung, but apparently not in sufficient quantity to be profitably extracted. Traces of coal were found, but no indication of a seam of any value.

Steam rice mill erected at Rangoon.

137. During the year a steam mill for husking and cleaning rice, invented by Mr. Thomas Sutherland, of Melbourne, has been established at Rangoon. It is capable of turning out 250 tons of cargo rice daily. The establishment of extensive and ingenious machinery, so well adapted for extending the trade in the staple article of produce of Pegu, is an event deserving of record in a report of facts in the progress of the province.

Sanitaria in Pegu.

138. In accordance with instructions from the supreme Government, inquiries have been made to discover localities suited for sanitary establishments for European troops. The province of Pegu affords, though in a remote quarter, an elevated mountain position, and also a sea-coast locality, both of which, but especially the latter, may afford a valuable change of air for European constitutions where organic disease does not exist.

Position in the hills east of Toungoo.

139. Dr. D. Brandis, the superintendent of forests, reports that to the south-east of the station of Toungoo is a tract of country containing about 100 square miles, with an average elevation of 4,000 feet and numerous spurs of a much greater elevation. Here, at a distance of about 50 or 60 miles of travelling distance from Toungoo, one-half of which may be acccomplished by water, a site for a station can be found at an elevation of between 7 and 8,000 feet. It is in about the latitude of 19° north. From information derived from the Karen mountaineers it is believed that the fall of rain is much heavier in the mountains than in the plains. No roads except mountain paths now exist. It is doubtful whether, with reference to the great expense which would have to be incurred in establishing and maintaining a sanitarium in the position above referred to, as also with reference to the fall of rain, which probably would not be under 150 inches in the year, it would not be better in every respect to send those requiring a change of air from Pegu to a mountain station, to the Neilgherry hills in preference of a hill station in the damp atmosphere referred to.

Sea-coast sanitaria.

140. A sea-coast sanitarium might be found near the mouth of the Rangoon river, or better still at Amherst at the mouth of the Salween. At the latter place there is a thriving town, a point of some importance for procuring labourers and some articles of food. Formerly there was a sanitarium there for European troops. It was abandoned partly it is believed in consequence of the difficulty of providing occupation and amusement for the invalids and convalescents. That objection might be removed without much difficulty. It is not expected, however, that

a sanitarium at Amherst would answer more than a change of air for those who had no organic disease, or for convalescents to recover their strength.

141. Dr. J. L. Ranking, of the Madras medical establishment, has furnished an interesting report on Rangoon as a station for European soldiers. From the hospital statistics of three years, ending with March 1860, it is shown that the average admissions per 1,000 of strength of Europeans (artillery and foot) at the station into hospital was 10·20. The average of deaths per 1,000 of strength was 16·20. Dr. Ranking remarks upon these figures :— Rangoon sanitary statistics.

"These tables exhibit the climate of Rangoon in a most favourable light, not only as compared with stations in India, but even when viewed in relation to the mortuary rates pertaining to British troops in any quarter of the globe. With such a low death-rate as has pertained to this station for the last three years, it becomes a question whether any locality within the province will be found so deserving of the name of sanitarium as does the station of Rangoon."

## CONCLUSION.

142. The services of the following officers, during the year, are thankfully acknowledged :— Services of officers acknowledged.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Fytche.
Captain R. D. Ardagh.
Major T. P. Sparks.
Major D. Brown.
Captain E. J. Spilsbury.
Captain M. B. S. Lloyd.
Captain C. P. Hildebrand.
T. J. Fallon, Esq., Officiating.
Captain Horace Browne, Officiating.

CANTONMENT JOINT MAGISTRATE.

Captain B. Ford.

SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Captain A. R. McMahon, Officiating.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER.

Captain H. Nelson Davies.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain G. W. Sanders.
Lieutenant A. G. Duff.
Lieutenant C. W. Street.
P. B. Doyle, Esq.
D. F. Lonsdale, Esq.
Lieutenant W. C. Plant.

EXTRA ASSISTANTS.

H. W. Lewis, Esq.
C. Phillips, Esq.
J. Treacy, Esq.
Moung Khaing.

COMMANDANT, PEGU LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Nuthall.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTS.

Dr. D. Brandis.

SUPERINTENDENT, IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.

Captain A. Brooking.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

Captain H. Lewis.
Lieutenant T. W. Aylesbury, I.N.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

R. S. Edwards, Esq.
G. E. Barr, Esq.
W. DeCourcy Ireland, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. J. Cowie.
Dr. J. Davis.
Dr. C. Stewart.

LIST of DOCUMENTS used in drawing up the REPORT on the Province of PEGU for the Year 1860-61.

| Section. | Subject of Documents. | Author. | No. and Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| II.—JUDICIAL, CIVIL JUSTICE. | Civil Statements and Reports thereon for the Year 1860 from the Districts of— | | |
| | Rangoon - - - | Judicial Deputy Commissioner | No. 12, dated 30th Jan. 1861. |
| | Bassein - - - | Deputy Commissioners | No. dated 22nd Jan. 1861. |
| | Prome - - - | | No. 17, dated 1st Feb. 1861. |
| | Henzadah - - - | | No. 12, dated 7th Jan. 1861. |
| | Tharawaddy - - - | | No. dated 1st Jan. 1861. |
| | Toungoo - - - | | No. dated 17th Feb. 1861. |
| III.—JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE. | Annual Criminal Returns and Reports for the Year 1860 from the Districts of— | | |
| | Rangoon - - - | Deputy Commissioner - | No. 1829, dated 25th June 1861. |
| | „ Town - - | Magistrate - - - | No. dated 25th Feb. 1861. |
| | „ Cantonment - - | „ - - - | No. 1, dated 29th Jan. 1861. |
| | Bassein - - - | Deputy Commissioners | No. dated 6th Mar. 1861. |
| | Prome - - - | | No. 23, dated 7th Feb. 1861. |
| | Henzadah - - - | | No. 8, dated 5th Jan. 1861. |
| | Tharawaddy - - - | | No. dated 1st Feb. 1861. |
| | Toungoo - - - | | No. dated 22nd Jan. 1861. |
| IV.—JUDICIAL POLICE. | Rangoon District - - | Deputy Commissioner - | No. 405, dated 21st Feb. 1861. |
| | | | No. 1798, dated 22nd June 1861. |
| | „ Town - - | Magistrate - - - | No. dated 25th Jan. 1861. |
| | „ Cantonment - - | „ - - - | No. dated 1st May 1861. |
| | Bassein - - - | Deputy Commissioners | No. 53, dated 27th Mar. 1861. |
| | Prome - - - | | No. dated 7th Feb. 1861. |
| | Henzadah - - - | | No. 10, dated 7th Jan. 1861. |
| | Tharawaddy - - - | | No. dated 15th Feb. 1861. |
| | Toungoo - - - | „ „ - | No. 9, dated 6th Feb. 1861. |
| | | | No. dated 22nd Feb. 1861. |
| V.—GAOLS | Half-yearly Reports and Gaol Returns from the Districts of— | | |
| | Rangoon - - - | Magistrate - - - | No. dated 30th June 1860. |
| | | | No. dated 25th Jan. 1861. |
| | | | No. 479, dated 20th Mar. 1861. |
| | „ - - - | Dr. Dickinson - - | No. dated Jan. 1861. |
| | | | No. dated 11th Mar. 1861. |
| | Bassein - - - | Deputy Commissioner - | No. dated 5th July 1860. |
| | | | No. dated 31st Dec. 1860. |
| | | | No. 32, dated 21st Jan. 1861. |
| | Prome - - - | „ „ - - | No. dated 16th July 1860. |
| | | | No. dated 12th Jan. 1861. |
| | | | No. dated 1st Feb. 1861. |
| | „ - - - | Dr. Cowie - - - | No. dated May 1861. |
| | Henzadah - - - | Deputy Commissioner - | No. dated 30th June 1860. |
| | | | No. dated 31st Dec. 1860. |
| | | | No. 16A, dated 11th Jan. 1861. |
| | „ - - - | Dr. Griesbach - - | No. dated Jan. 1861. |
| | Tharawaddy - - - | Deputy Commissioner - | No. dated 30th June 1861. |
| | | | No. dated 31st Dec. 1861. |
| | | | No. dated 26th Jan. 1861. |
| | Toungoo - - - | „ „ - - | No. dated 30th June 1860. |
| | | | No. dated 31st Dec. 1860. |
| | | | No. dated 22nd Jan. 1861. |
| VI.—REVENUE | Revenue Reports and Demand Statements from the Districts of— | | |
| | Rangoon - - - | | No. dated 4th May 1861. |
| | | | No. 1349, dated 9th May 1861. |
| | | | No. 31, dated 10th May 1861. |
| | | | No. 1790, dated 22nd June 1861. |
| | | | No. 1880, dated 28th June 1861. |
| | | | No. 1746-90, dated 14th June 1861. |
| | Bassein - - - | Deputy Commissioners | No. 121, dated 14th May 1861. |
| | | | No. dated 10th May 1861. |
| | Prome - - - | | No. dated 15th June 1861. |
| | Henzadah - - - | | No. dated 1st May 1861. |
| | Tharawaddy - - - | | No. 1, dated 1st May 1861. |
| | | | No. dated 11th and 13th May 1861. |
| | Toungoo - - - | | No. dated 11th and 15th May 1861. |
| | Rangoon - - - | Revenue Settlement Officer - | No. dated 16th May 1861. |
| | Customs Returns and Reports from— | | |
| | Rangoon - - - | - - - - | No. 23, dated 17th May 1861. |
| | Bassein - - - | - - - - | No. 2, dated 8th May 1861. |
| | Meaday - - - | - - - - | No. 19, dated 10th May 1861. |
| | Toungoo - - - | - - - - | No. dated 1st May 1861. |
| | | | No. 1, dated 4th May 1861. |

List of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu—*continued.*

| Section. | Subject of Documents. | Author. | No. and Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VII.—EDUCATION. | Report on Rangoon Government school. | Major Sparks, President of Committee of Instruction. | No. dated 30th Sept. 1860. |
| | Amount of fees received - | Rev. Mr. Rose - - | No. 105, dated 5th June 1861. |
| | Report on the Karen normal schools at Rangoon. | Mrs. Vinton - - - | No. dated |
| | Schools for Pwo Karens - | Rev. Dr. Brayton - - | No. dated 30th Sept. 1860. |
| | Burmah female school at Rangoon. | Mrs. Brandis, Secretary to the Committee. | No. dated 1st Mar. 1861. |
| | Report on the Henzadah normal school. | Rev. B. C. Thomas - - | No. dated 2nd Nov. 1860. |
| | Report on the Karen normal school at Bassein. | Rev. J. L. Beacher - - | No. dated 10th Dec. 1860. |
| | Education among the Karens at Toungoo. | Dr. Mason - - - | No. dated 15th April 1861. |
| | Schools supported by the Catholic mission. | Rev. Dr. Bigandet, Bishop of Ava and Pegu. | No. dated 21st May 1861. |
| VIII.—DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS. | Report on the progress of Department Public Works in Pegu for 1860-61. | Captain C. D. Newmarch, Chief Engineer, Pegu, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces. | No. dated 6th June 1861. |
| IX.—POSTOFFICE. | No reports received - - | H. N. P. Grant, Esq. - - | No. 166, dated 11th July 1861. |
| X.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. | Telegraph communication between Rangoon and Moulmain. | Secretary to Government, Home Department. | No. 97, dated 14th Jan. 1861. |
| | | Commissioner of Pegu - | No. 13, dated 11th May 1861. |
| | | Secretary to Government, Home Department. | No. 1195, dated 15th June 1861. |
| | | Commissioner of Pegu - | No. 21, dated 29th June 1861. |
| XI.—MARINE - | Receipts and disbursements of the Irrawaddy flotilla - | Captain H. Lewis, officiating Superintendent, Irrawaddy flotilla - - - | No. 948, dated 1st June 1861. |
| | Receipts and disbursements of the Naval Dockyard - | | No. 982, dated 5th June 1861. |
| | Receipts and disbursements of the Rangoon Port Fund - | | No. 1611, dated 8th June 1861. |
| | Receipts and disbursements of the Bassein Port Fund - | | |
| | Earnings of the Irrawaddy flotilla - - - | | |
| | Statement showing the expenses of the Dockyard. | Captain Brooking, Superintendent, Irrawaddy flotilla. | No. 1148, dated 6th July 1861. |
| XII.—FINANCIAL. | Disbursement Statements from the Districts of— | | |
| | Rangoon - - - | Deputy Commissioner - | No. 120, dated 28th June 1861. |
| | „ Town - - | Magistrate - - - | No. dated 7th June 1861. |
| | „ Cantonment - - | „ - - - | No. 355, dated 10th June 1861. |
| | Bassein district - - | Deputy Commissioners - | No. 128, dated 11th June 1861. |
| | Prome - - - | | No. dated 15th June 1861. |
| | Henzadah - - - | | No. dated 1st June 1861. |
| | Tharrawaddy - - - | | No. dated 19th June 1861. |
| | Toungoo - - - | - - - - | No. dated 24th May 1861. |
| | | | No. 8, dated 27th June 1861. |
| | Revenue Settlement Officers - | Lieutenant McMahon - - | No. dated 11th June 1861. |
| XIII.—POLITICAL. | A Shan tribe takes refuge in the British territory. | Commissioner of Pegu - | No. 41-7, dated 22nd Feb. 1861. From Commissioner of Pegu to Secretary to Government, Foreign Department. |
| XIV.—MILITARY. | Annual report of the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion. | Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Nuthall, Commandant, Pegu Light Infantry. | No. 95, dated 29th June 1861. |
| XV.—POPULATION. | Population Returns for the Year 1860 from the Districts of— | | |
| | Rangoon - - - | Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - - | No. 142, dated 15th Jan. 1861. |
| | Bassein - - - | | No. dated 28th Feb. 1861. |
| | Prome - - - | | No. 124, dated 19th Jan. 1861. |
| | Henzadah - - - | | No. 126, dated 8th Jan. 1861. |
| | Tharrawaddy - - - | | No. dated 1st Jan. 1861. |
| | Toungoo - - - | | No. 60, dated 25th Jan. 1861. |
| XVI.—AGRICULTURAL. | Report on cotton culttvation - | Dr. D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests. | No. 222, dated 13th May 1861. |
| | Report on sheep farm at Thayetmyo. | Captain Harris, Assistant Commissary-General. | No. 1875, dated 11th April 1861. |
| | Embankment at Henzadah - | Deputy Commissioner, Henzadah. | No. 109, dated 6th Dec. 1860. |
| XVII.—FORESTS. | Receipts and disbursements for 1860-61 - - - | Dr. D. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests in Pegu - | No. dated 7th June 1861. |
| | Report on the Forests - - | | No. 331, dated 13th June 1861. |
| | | | No. 40, dated 27th Jan. 1861. |
| XVIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY. | Progress report of the survey - | Lieut. FitzRoy, Superintendent, Topographical Survey. | No. 16, dated 21st June 1861. |
| XIX.—VACCINATION. | Annual report on vaccination in Pegu. | Doctor Graham, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in Pegu. | No. 46, dated 1st July 1861. |
| | Ditto at Bassein - - | Dr. Davis, Civil Surgeon - | No. 38, dated 26th Jan. 1861. |
| | Ditto at Prome - - | Dr. Cowie, Civil Surgeon - | No. 29, dated 18th June 1861. |
| | Ditto at Thayet-myo - - | Dr. Williams, Civil Surgeon - | No. dated 1st Feb. 1861. |
| | Ditto at Henzadah - - | Dr. Griesbach, Civil Surgeon - | No. dated 26th Jan. 1861. |
| | Ditto at Myan-Oung - - | Dr. Stewart, Civil Surgeon - | No. dated 22nd June 1861. |
| | Ditto at Mengyee - - | Mr. Yarde, in Civil charge - | No. dated 1st Feb. 1861. |
| | Ditto at Toungoo - - | Dr. Gordon, Civil Surgeon - | No. dated 6th Feb. 1861. |

List of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu—*continued.*

| Section. | Subject of Documents. | Author. | No. and Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| XX.—HOSPITAL, DISPENSARIES. | Report on the Rangoon Charitable Dispensary. | Dr. Dickinson, Civil Surgeon - | No. dated 9th July 1861. |
| | Report on the Charitable Dispensary at Thayet-myo. | Dr. C. Williams, officiating Civil Surgeon, Thayet-myo. | No. dated 1st May 1861. |
| XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS. | Soldiers' garden in Rangoon Cantonment. | Captain F. Harris, Assistant Commissary-General. | No. 279, dated 8th July 1861. |
| | Regiment of volunteers embodied. | Commissioner of Pegu - | No. 32, dated 15th Nov. 1860.<br>No. 33, dated 17th Nov. 1860. |
| | Sanitaria in Pegu - - | Dr. Brandis - - - | No. dated 4th June 1860. |
| | | Dr. Ranking, Surgeon-Major of Artillery. | No. 64, dated 19th Feb. 1861. |

# APPENDICES to the REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the PROVINCE of PEGU, for 1860–61.

## A.—STATEMENT of AREA, POPULATION, and REVENUE of PEGU for the Year 1860–61, omitting Fractions.

| Districts. | Area in Square Miles. | Population, Number of Souls. | Number of Townships. | Land Revenue. | Capitation Tax. | Customs. | Fisheries. | Abkaree including Opium. | Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Rangoon - - - | 9,800 | 2,52,507 | 16 | 5,39,185 | 2,34,028 | 5,89,141 | 2,16,435 | 1,91,470 | 6,06,672 | 23,76,931 |
| Bassein - - - | 8,900 | 2,41,070 | 15 | 2,56,211 | 2,21,982 | 68,783 | 1,25,051 | 61,038 | 69,714 | 8,02,779 |
| Prome - - - | 5,500 | 2,34,128 | 17 | 2,60,576 | 2,28,840 | 5,65,696 | 8,415 | 19,350 | 65,735 | 11,48,612 |
| Henzadah - - - | 2,200 | 1,18,614 | 7 | 1,62,163 | 1,45,880 | — | 41,213 | 29,150 | 31,968 | 4,10,374 |
| Tharrawaddy - - | 1,950 | 1,28,248 | 7 | 1,01,558 | 98,578 | — | 12,328 | 3,240 | 12,910 | 2,28,614 |
| Toungoo - - - | 3,900 | 66,773 | 4 | 34,701 | 45,941 | 13,275 | 7,519 | 56,568 | 26,720 | 1,84,724 |
| Total - - | 32,250 | 10,41,340 | 66 | 13,54,394 | 9,7 2 49 | 12,36,895 | 4,10,961 | 3,60,816 | 8,13,719 | 51,52,034 |

The following Local Taxes are not included in the above:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Municipal fund - - - - - - - - | 94,729 |
| Bazaar fund - - - - - - - - | 47,610 |
| Ferries - - - - - - - - | 3,532 |
| Sale of land - - - - - - - - | 5,623 |
| Rent on town lots - - - - - - - - | 63,323 |
| Total - - - - - - | 2,14,817 |

## B.—STATEMENT of APPEALS and ORIGINAL SUITS, Regular and Miscellaneous, instituted, disposed of, and pending before all the Authorities, European and Native, in the PROVINCE of PEGU in the Year 1860.

| Districts. | Number of Cases pending at the Close of 1859. | | | | Number of Cases instituted during 1860. | | | | Number of Cases disposed of. | | | | Number of Cases pending at the Close of 1860. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Appeals. | Original Suits. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Appeals. | Original Suits. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Appeals. | Original Suits. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Appeals. | Original Suits. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
| Rangoon - - - - | 10 | 161 | 61 | 232 | 113 | 4,351 | 1,021 | 5,485 | 115 | 4,435 | 1,014 | 5,564 | 8 | 77 | 68 | 153 |
| Bassein - - - - | 115 | 91 | 8 | 214 | 143 | 5,660 | 592 | 6,395 | 238 | 5,669 | 591 | 6,498 | 20 | 82 | 9 | 111 |
| Prome - - - - | 119 | 116 | 17 | 252 | 179 | 4,328 | 915 | 5,422 | 285 | 4,397 | 930 | 5,612 | 13 | 47 | 2 | 62 |
| Henzadah - - - | *75 | 95 | 2 | 172 | 171 | 4,154 | 157 | 4,482 | 237 | 4,246 | 159 | 4,642 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Tharrawaddy - - - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 25 | 1,515 | 80 | 1,620 | 26 | 1,516 | 81 | 1,623 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Toungoo - - - - | 10 | 21 | — | 31 | 109 | 1,357 | 361 | 1,827 | 116 | 1,345 | 361 | 1,822 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 36 |
| Total - - | 331 | 487 | 89 | 907 | 740 | 21,365 | 3,126 | 25,231 | 1,017 | 21,608 | 3,136 | 25,761 | 53 | 244 | 80 | 377 |

* The excess as here shown over the number entered in last year's report consists of cases transferred.

## C.—STATEMENT showing the RACES of the LITIGANTS in the several Courts of the DISTRICT of RANGOON, during the Year 1860.

| Courts. | Number of Suits instituted between | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Suits instituted in 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans only. | Europeans and Burmese. | Europeans and Natives of India. | Europeans and Chinese. | Burmese only. | Burmese and Natives of India. | Burmese and Chinese. | Natives of India only. | Natives of India and Chinese. | Chinese only. | |
| District - - - | 167 | 75 | 164 | 5 | 10 | 9 | — | 45 | — | 1 | 476 |
| Assistant Commissioner | — | 1 | 1 | — | 24 | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | 30 |
| Extra Assistant Commissioner - - | — | — | — | — | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | 28 |
| Tseetkay - - | — | — | — | — | 455 | 172 | 20 | 732 | 4 | 5 | 1,388 |
| Myookes - - | — | — | — | — | 2,332 | 46 | 33 | 18 | — | — | 2,429 |
| Total - - | 167 | 76 | 165 | 5 | 2,849 | 227 | 54 | 798 | 4 | 6 | 4,351 |

Under the head of "Europeans" are included Eurasians and Armenians. Under "Natives of India"—Bengalees, Madrassees, Suratees, Parsees, Moguls, and Asiatic Jews. Under "Burmese"—Talaings, Karens, Shans, and other cognate tribes.

## D.—STATEMENT showing the RACES of the LITIGANTS in the several Courts of the DISTRICT of HENZADAH during the Year 1860.

| Courts | Number of Suits instituted between | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Suits instituted in 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Europeans only. | Europeans and Burmese. | Europeans and Natives of India. | Europeans and Chinese. | Burmese only. | Burmese and Natives of India. | Burmese and Chinese. | Natives of India only. | Natives of India and Chinese. | Chinese only. | |
| District - - - | — | 2 | 1 | — | 8 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | 15 |
| Assistant Commissioner | — | 1 | — | — | 19 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | 24 |
| Tseetkay - - - | — | — | — | — | 590 | 33 | 16 | 23 | — | 3 | 665 |
| Myookees - - | — | — | — | — | 417 | 20 | 2 | 19 | — | — | 458 |
| Total - - | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1,034 | 57 | 18 | 46 | — | 3 | 1,162 |

## E.—RETURN showing the WORKING of the CIVIL COURTS of the several DISTRICTS of the PROVINCE of PEGU during the Year 1860.

| District. | Number of Cases disposed of during the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Duration of Suits disposed of during the Year. | | | | | | Longest Period any Case on the File has been pending. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Appeals. | | | | | | Original. | | | | | | Miscellaneous | | | | | | Appeals. | | Original. | | Miscellaneous. | | Appeals. | | Original. | | Miscellaneous. | |
| | Decided on trial. | Withdrawn. | Compromised. | Dismissed in default. | Transferred. | Total disposed of. | Decided on trial. | Withdrawn. | Compromised. | Dismissed in default. | Transferred. | Total disposed of. | Decided on trial. | Withdrawn. | Compromised. | Dismissed in default. | Transferred. | Total disposed of. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. |
| Rangoon - - | 105 | 1 | 3 | 6 | — | 115 | 2,142 | 366 | 796 | 1,130 | 1 | 4,435 | 783 | 55 | 97 | 79 | — | 1,014 | — | 18 | — | 11 | — | 8 | — | 27 | 3 | 28 | 2 | 22 |
| Bassein - - | 214 | — | 24 | — | — | 238 | 3,075 | 314 | 1,377 | 901 | 2 | 5,669 | 571 | — | 20 | — | — | 591 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 4 | — | 19 | 12 | — | 5 | 3 | 4 | — |
| Prome - - | 205 | — | 15 | 65 | — | 285 | 3,332 | 70 | 631 | 364 | — | 4,397 | 917 | — | 13 | — | — | 930 | — | 20 | — | 5 | — | 2 | 8 | — | 10 | 6 | — | — |
| Henzadah - - | 205 | — | 9 | — | 23 | 237 | 1,929 | 11 | 1,534 | 772 | — | 4,246 | 129 | — | 30 | — | — | 159 | 2 | 12 | — | 18 | — | 4 | 10 | 23 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 5 |
| Tharrawaddy - | 19 | — | 2 | 5 | — | 26 | 667 | — | 849 | — | — | 1,516 | 81 | — | — | — | — | 81 | — | 17 | — | 7 | — | 12 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 10 |
| Toungoo - - | 99 | — | 8 | 9 | — | 116 | 1,229 | — | 102 | 14 | — | 1,345 | 319 | — | 41 | 1 | — | 361 | — | 7 | — | 15 | — | 3 | — | 10 | — | 25 | — | 4 |
| Total - - | 847 | 1 | 61 | 85 | 23 | 1,017 | 12,374 | 761 | 5,289 | 3,181 | 3 | 21,608 | 2,800 | 55 | 201 | 80 | — | 3,136 | 2 | 15 | — | 15 | — | 8 | 12 | — | 10 | 21 | 4 | — |

## F.—ANNUAL RETURN of REGULAR APPEAL and MISCELLANEOUS SUITS pending, instituted, and disposed of by the COMMISSIONER of PEGU during the Year 1860.

| Nature of Suits. | Remaining on the 31st December 1859. | | | | | | Instituted during the Year 1860. | | | | | | Grand Total. | Disposed of during the Year 1860. | | | | | | Number of cases decided. | Number in favour of Appellant. | Number in favour of Respondent. | Number of cases settled by Razeenama. | Number in favour of Appellant. | Number in favour of Respondent. | Remaining on the the 31st December 1860. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rangoon. | Bassein. | Prome. | Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. | Toungoo. | Total. | Rangoon. | Bassein. | Prome. | Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. | Toungoo. | Total. | | Rangoon. | Bassein. | Prome. | Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. | Toungoo. | Total. | | | | | | | Rangoon. | Bassein. | Prome. | Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. | Toungoo. | Total. | |
| I.—SUITS AFFECTING LANDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage - - - | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Houses - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shops - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gardens - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fields - - - | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dams - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other cases - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| II.—PERSONAL SUITS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debts - - - | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 9 | 7 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 9 | 9 | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hereditary rights - | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Marriage - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Adoption - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Divorce - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Illegitimate children - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other cases - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| III.—MISCELLANEOUS SUITS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous cases, including application for special appeal - | 9 | 4 | 1 | 16 | — | 2 | 32 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 13 | — | 3 | 44 | 76 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 25 | — | — | 64 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | 12 | |
| Total - - | 13 | 4 | 1 | 21 | — | 2 | 41 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 13 | — | 3 | 49 | 90 | 33 | 8 | 6 | 30 | — | — | 77 | 13 | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | 13 | |

CHAP. XIX. Pegu.

## G.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED on CRIMINAL CHARGES (including those under Trial at the beginning of the Year) and how disposed of in each DISTRICT of the PROVINCE of PEGU during 1860, also the Value of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED.

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | | | | | | | | | | | | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Detention of Witnesses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District. | Number of Persons supposed to be concerned in Crimes of every description committed in 1860. | Number of Persons arrested and brought to trial. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Died, escaped, or transferred. | Awaiting Trial or committed to Sessions. | Proportion of Convictions to Arrest, omitting Fractions. | 1 Day. | 2 Days. | 3 Days. | 4 Days. | 5 Days. | 6 Days. | 7 Days. | 8 Days. | 9 to 15 Days. | 16 to 22 Days. | 23 to 30 Days. | Above 30 Days. | Total. | Amount of Property stolen, omitting Fractions. | Amount recovered, omitting Fractions. | Proportion of Amount recovered to that stolen, omitting Fractions. | Remarks. |
| | | | | | | | Per Ct. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Per Ct. | |
| Rangoon district | 2,535 | 2,505 | 1,523 | 937 | 32 | 13 | 60 | 1,683 | 190 | 78 | 20 | 32 | 8 | 3 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 2,019 | 21,694 | 7,344 | 33 | |
| Rangoon town | 1,854 | 1,732 | 928 | 780 | 16 | 8 | 53 | 755 | 26 | 33 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 816 | 39,165 | 3,267 | 8 | |
| Rangoon cantonment | 903 | 893 | 747 | 104 | 42 | — | 83 | 89 | 16 | 9 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 116 | 2,073 | 634 | 30 | |
| Bassein | 5,089 | 5,088 | 3,577 | 1,462 | 1 | 48 | 70 | 2,118 | 536 | 316 | 179 | 142 | 33 | 29 | 6 | 76 | 74 | 53 | — | 3,562 | 23,085 | 7,111 | 30 | |
| Prome | 5,305 | 4,735 | 2,858 | 1,815 | 15 | 47 | 61 | 3,981 | 658 | 219 | 25 | 30 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,924 | 35,068 | 3,452 | 9 | |
| Henzadah | 3,666 | 3,324 | 1,966 | 1,332 | 11 | 15 | 60 | 1,234 | 297 | 122 | 32 | 11 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1,699 | 11,412 | 6,613 | 58 | |
| Tharrawaddy | 1,500 | 1,282 | 746 | 456 | 27 | 53 | 59 | 725 | 129 | 59 | 31 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 18 | — | — | — | 978 | 10,624 | 3,787 | 35 | |
| Toungoo | 1,440 | 1,037 | 553 | 471 | 6 | 7 | 53 | 619 | 174 | 65 | 33 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 903 | 22,374 | 4,120 | 18 | |
| Total | 22,292 | 20,596 | 12,898 | 7,357 | 150 | 191 | 62 | 11,204 | 2,026 | 901 | 322 | 234 | 56 | 37 | 10 | 100 | 74 | 53 | — | 15,017 | 1,65,495 | 36,328 | 22 | |

## H.—STATEMENT of the NATURE and NUMBER of CRIMES ascertained to have been committed in the several DISTRICTS of the PROVINCE of PEGU during the Year 1860.

| Crimes. | Rangoon. | | | Bassein. | Prome. | Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. | Toungoo. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deputy Commissioner. | Magistrate. | Cantonment Joint Magistrate. | | | | | | | |
| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All crimes attended with murder or wounding with intent to murder— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Murder | 10 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 22 | |
| 2. Gang robbery and river dacoity | 2 | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | 12 | |
| 3. Highway robbery | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | |
| 4. Burglary | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | |
| 5. Theft | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |
| 6. Cattle stealing | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | |
| 7. Wounding with intent to murder | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 45 |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Culpable homicide | — | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 6 | |
| 2. Gang robbery with wounding | 1 | — | — | 2 | 23 | 9 | — | 1 | 36 | |
| 3. Highway robbery with wounding | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | |
| 4. Burglary with wounding | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | |
| 5. Theft with wounding | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | |
| 6. Cattle stealing with wounding | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 7. Assault with wounding or great injury | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | 3 | 27 | |
| 8. Arson and incendiarism | 1 | — | — | 5 | — | 9 | — | — | 15 | |
| 9. Rape | 8 | 2 | — | 6 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 41 | |
| 10. Affray or riot with violent breach of the peace. | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 139 |
| THIRD CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Gang robbery on land | 14 | — | — | 3 | 40 | 29 | 6 | 15 | 107 | |
| Do. do on river | 11 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | 22 | |
| 2. Highway robbery | 11 | 11 | — | — | 16 | — | — | 2 | 40 | |
| 3. Burglary | 6 | 36 | 1 | 3 | — | 36 | 12 | 5 | 99 | |
| 4. Theft | 125 | 147 | 50 | 600 | 293 | 423 | 185 | 195 | 2,018 | |
| 5. Cattle stealing | 36 | 6 | — | 16 | 34 | 32 | 19 | 25 | 168 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2,454 |
| FOURTH CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Receiving stolen property | 4 | 12 | — | 4 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 56 | |
| 2. Child stealing for selling into slavery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 3. Do. for other illegal purposes | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | |
| 4. Importation of slaves | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 5. Counterfeiting coin or uttering base coin | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 6 | |
| 6. Forgery | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 6 | |
| 7. Perjury or subornation of perjury | 2 | 3 | — | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 30 | |
| 8. Adultery | 1 | — | — | 1 | 18 | — | 6 | — | 26 | |
| 9. Attempts to commit any of the above | 11 | 7 | — | 19 | 9 | 11 | 7 | — | 64 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 191 |
| FIFTH CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Disorderly conduct | — | — | 226 | 1 | — | — | 5 | — | 232 | |
| 2. Breach of local regulations | 55 | 120 | 156 | 90 | 40 | 72 | 31 | 55 | 619 | |
| 3. Nuisance, public or indecent exposure of person. | 5 | 2 | 55 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 64 | |
| 4. Neglect of duty by police | 16 | 33 | 37 | 103 | 77 | 37 | 33 | 9 | 345 | |
| 5. Disobedience of orders by Government servants. | 77 | 7 | 13 | 144 | 274 | 298 | 3 | 9 | 825 | |
| 6. Abusive language | 262 | 56 | 8 | 604 | 596 | 194 | 205 | 201 | 2,126 | |
| 7. Petty assault | 242 | 270 | 37 | 281 | 538 | 194 | 82 | 119 | 1,763 | |
| 8. Gambling | 68 | 29 | 10 | 227 | 90 | 171 | 62 | 29 | 686 | |
| 9. Fraudulently appropriating property found | 2 | — | — | — | 52 | 5 | — | — | 59 | |
| 10. Other cases | 169 | 317 | 127 | 388 | 738 | 209 | 76 | 116 | 2,140 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 8,859 |
| Total | 1,149 | 1,079 | 723 | 2,523 | 2,897 | 1,763 | 748 | 801 | — | 11,688 |

I.—STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles of IMPORT and EXPORT at the SEA and INLAND FRONTIER CUSTOM HOUSES of the PROVINCE of PEGU, for the year 1860–61, ending 30th April 1861.—Fractions of Rupees omitted.

| No. | 1. Articles Exported by Sea. | 2. Value of Articles Exported by Sea. | 3. Articles Imported by Sea. | 4. Value of Articles Imported by Sea. | 5. Articles Exported by Land, (river included) beyond Frontier. | 6. Value of Articles Exported by land, (river included) beyond Frontier. | 7. Articles Imported by Land, (river included) from beyond Frontier. | 8. Value of Articles Imported by Land, (river included) from beyond Frontier. | 9. Grand Total. | 10. Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1 | Timber | 3,92,924 | 1 Cotton piece goods | 24,94,821 | 1 Cotton piece goods | 7,58,745 | 1 Cotton piece goods | 3,87,242 | | |
| 2 | Rice and paddy | 29,69,938 | 2 Silk do. do. | 19,90,708 | 2 Silk do. do. | 4,70,611 | 2 Silk do. do. | 3,71,153 | | |
| 3 | Cutch | 7,19,806 | 3 Twist | 13,65,753 | 3 Twist | 4,08,056 | 3 Wheat | 20,759 | | |
| 4 | Sticklac | 94,886 | 4 Woollens | 3,69,615 | 4 Woollens | 91,800 | 4 Gram | 1,04,678 | | |
| 5 | Hides and horns | 67,358 | 5 Timber | 93,533 | 5 Rice and paddy | 12,67,735 | 5 Raw cotton | 39,312 | | |
| 6 | Lead | 1,19,520 | 6 Wines, beer, spirits, &c. | 5,44,904 | 6 Salt | 1,80,717 | 6 Ponies | 87,475 | | |
| 7 | Petroleum | 1,42,573 | 7 Tobacco | 3,60,707 | 7 Betelnut | 2,00,836 | 7 Tobacco | 63,284 | | |
| 8 | Yellow orpiment | 27,481 | | | 8 Ngapie, dried fish, &c. | 14,20,606 | 8 Timber | 1,22,139 | | |
| 9 | Copper | 33,796 | 8 TREASURE. | | 9 All articles not enumerated above | 3,30,111 | 9 Cutch | 1,39,596 | | |
| 10 | Raw cotton | 1,32,839 | *a* for Government | | | | 10 Sticklac | 57,171 | | |
| 11 | Tobacco | 13,852 | *b* for Private parties | 1,23,000 | | | 11 Dyes | 13,294 | | |
| 12 | TREASURE. | | 9 All articles not enumerated above | 21,60,712 | | | 12 Lead | 7,849 | | |
| | *a* for Government | — | | 40,35,839 | | | 13 Copper | 15,088 | | |
| | *b* for Private parties. | | | | | | 14 Gold-leaf | 19,023 | | |
| | Silver and Gold Bullion | 5,01,077 | | | | | 15 Petroleum | 1,95,119 | | |
| | Coin | 12,91,130 | | | | | 16 Jaggery and molasses | 4,82,867 | | |
| 13 | All articles not enumerated above | 19,56,838 | | | | | 17 Lacquered ware | 2,00,756 | | |
| | | | | | | | 18 Sesamum oil | 4,29,176 | | |
| | | | | | | | 19 Hides, bullock and buffalo | 16,841 | | |
| | | | | | | | 20 Hardware | 37,537 | | |
| | | | | | | | 21 Metalware | 37,192 | | |
| | | | | | | | 22 Tea (dry) | 7,983 | | |
| | | | | | | | 23 Tea (wet picked) | 1,35,761 | | |
| | | | | | | | 24 All articles not enumerated above | 4,39,770 | | |
| | Total | 84,64,018 | Total | 1,35,39,592 | Total | 51,29,217 | Total | 34,39,465 | 3,05,63,292 | |

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Value of Exports and Imports by Sea | 2,20,03,610 | Value of Exports and Imports by Land, (river included) to and from the frontier | 85,59,682 |

J.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the VALUE of all IMPORTS and EXPORTS by SEA and RIVER to and from the PROVINCE of PEGU, during the year 1860–61, and AMOUNT of DUTY realized thereon, ending 30th April 1861.—Fractions of Rupees omitted.

| Names of Port or Custom House. | Value of Exports. | Value of Imports. | Total. | Amount of Duty realized. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Sea — Rangoon | 78,30,274 | 1,32,31,623 | 2,10,61,897 | 5,88,565 | |
| Sea — Bassein | 6,33,744 | 3,07,968 | 9,41,712 | 68,776 | |
| River — Meaday | 45,24,844 | 29,80,727 | 75,05,571 | 5,58,603 | |
| River — Toungoo | 6,04,374 | 4,49,738 | 10,54,112 | 13,148 | |
| Total | 1,35,93,236 | 1,69,70,056 | 3,05,63,292 | 12,29,095 | |

*Principal Imports by or on account of Government.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Agricultural implements | 228 |
| Coals* | 29,000 |
| Treasure | 1,23,000 |
| Military and Ordnance stores | 4,05,866 |
| Naval stores | 76,020 |
| Commissariat stores | 4,04,082 |
| Timber | 3,978 |
| Electric Telegraph stores | 8,932 |
| Machinery | 1,565 |
| Opium | 1,57,000 |
| Stationery | 1,965 |
| Total | 12,11,686 |

Amount of Fines and Confiscations during the year 1860-61, not included in the Amount of Duty — Rangoon 499, Bassein 7, Meaday 5,904, Toungoo 52 — Savings of pay not shown. Total 6,462

* Coals for stock were also purchased on account of Government from private Importers.

K.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of GRAIN (Rice husked and unhusked) EXPORTS by SEA and RIVER, from the PROVINCE of PEGU, during the Year 1860-61, ending 30th April 1861.—Fractions of Rupees and Tons omitted.

| No. | Port or Custom House, and Nature of Grain. | To United Kingdom. Quantity. Baskets. | Tons. | Value. Rs. | To all other Ports. Quantity. Baskets. | Tons. | Value. Rs. | Total Quantity. Baskets. | Tons. | Total Value. Rs. | Total Value of Rice and Paddy Exported from each Custom House, in Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rangoon — Rice | 1,331,302 | 37,442 | 14,32,785 | 791,589 | 22,263 | 9,38,289 | 2,122,891 | 59,705 | 23,71,074 | 23,85,348 |
| | Rangoon — Paddy | 2,050 | 47 | 1,025 | 25,210 | 585 | 13,249 | 27,260 | 632 | 14,274 | |
| 2 | Bassein — Rice | 545,113½ | 15,331 | 4,52,718 | 138,082½ | 3,911 | 1,17,610 | 683,196 | 19,242 | 5,70,328 | 5,84,589 |
| | Bassein — Paddy | - | - | - | 29,750 | 684 | 14,261 | 29,750 | 684 | 14,261 | |
| 3 | Meaday — Rice | - | - | - | 288,375 | 7,338 | 2,90,761 | 288,375 | 7,338 | 2,90,761 | 12,67,735 |
| | Meaday — Paddy | - | - | - | 2,184,421 | 45,833 | 9,76,974 | 2,184,421 | 45,833 | 9,76,974 | |
| 4 | Toungoo — Rice | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Toungoo — Paddy | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Total — Rice | 1,876,415½ | 52,773 | 18,85,503 | 1,218,046½ | 33,512 | 13,46,660 | 3,094,462 | 86,235 | 32,32,163 | 42,37,672 |
| | Total — Paddy | 2,050 | 47 | 1,025 | 2,239,381 | 47,102 | 10,04,484 | 2,241,431 | 47,149 | 10,05,509 | |

## L.—Abstract Statement of the Amount Demand of Revenue for the Year 1860-61, omitting Fractions.

| Items of Revenue. | Districts. | | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rangoon District. | Rangoon Town. | Bassein. | Prome. | Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. | Toungoo. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Land | 5,39,185 | - | 2,56,211 | 2,60,576 | 1,62,163 | 1,01,558 | 34,701 | 13,54,39 |
| 2. Capitation tax | 2,34,028 | - | 2,21,982 | 2,28,840 | 1,45,880 | 98,578 | 45,941 | 9,75,24 |
| 3. Fisheries | 2,16,435 | - | 1,25,051 | 3,475 | 41,213 | 12,328 | 7,519 | 4,10,96 |
| 4. Salt | 41,313 | - | 14,423 | - | 140 | - | - | 55,87 |
| 5. Forest Produce | 50 | - | 702 | - | 273 | 123 | 75 | 1,22 |
| 6. Excise | 1,91,470 | - | 61,038 | 19,350 | 29,150 | 3,240 | 56,568 | 3,60,81 |
| 7. Sea Customs | 5,89,141 | - | 68,783 | - | - | - | - | 6,57,92 |
| 8. Inland Customs | - | - | - | 5,65,696 | - | - | 13,275 | 5,78,97 |
| 9. Port dues and marine receipts | 1,19,271 | - | 4,237 | - | - | - | - | 1,23,50 |
| 10. Timber and miscellaneous proceeds of Forest Department | 2,40,279 | - | - | 683 | - | 33 | 8,757 | 2,49,75 |
| 11. Fines and fees on criminal processes | 29,693 | 12,508 | 21,889 | 24,214 | 15,008 | 5,473 | 5,381 | 1,14,16 |
| 12. Sale of unclaimed property | 2,109 | 160 | 1,628 | 2,339 | 443 | 421 | 398 | 7,49 |
| 13. Postage stamps | 13,592 | - | 1,050 | 2,699 | 600 | 204 | 1,665 | 19,81 |
| 14. Stamps on civil suits and law papers (only stamps) | 54,953 | - | 18,347 | 7,096 | 7,093 | 2,412 | 3,450 | 93,35 |
| 15. Income tax demand for nine months up to 30th April 1861 | 84,552 | - | 6,944 | 28,704 | 4,586 | 1,874 | 2,704 | 1,29,36 |
| 16. Miscellaneous | 8,193 | - | 494 | - | 3,825 | 2,370 | 416 | 15,29 |
| 17. Karen Chiefs' Tribute | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,874 | 3,87 |
| Total | 23,63,264 | 12,668 | 8,02,779 | 11,48,612 | 4,10,374 | 2,28,614 | 1,84,724 | 51,52,03 |

* During the year 1860-61, land to the amount of Company's rupees 5,313 was sold in Rangoon; this is not included in the regular revenu
Do. do. do. 310 do. Bassein; do. do.

## Statement of Local Taxes for the Year 1860-61.

| — | Rangoon District. | Rangoon Town. | Bassein. | Prome. | Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. | Toungoo. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Municipal fund | 4,019 | 37,639 | 14,659 | 19,816 | 14,934 | - | 3,662 | 94,72 |
| Bazaar rent | - | - | 6,596 | 19,503 | 13,650 | 421 | 7,440 | 47,61 |
| Ferries | - | - | 525 | 1,245 | - | 311 | 1,451 | 3,53 |
| Rent on town lots | - | 63,323 | - | - | - | - | - | 63,32 |
| Total | 4,019 | 1,00,962 | 21,780 | 40,564 | 28,584 | 732 | 12,553 | 2,09,19 |

## M.—Disbursement on account of Salaries of Establishments and Contingencies in the Province of Pegu for the Year 1860-61, omitting Fractions.

| No. | Items. | Rangoon. | Bassein. | Prome. | Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. | Toungoo. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Judicial. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Civil and criminal courts and office establishments | 1,03,869 | 65,557 | 60,759 | 49,897 | 24,291 | 30,619 | 3,34,482 | |
| 2 | Rural police | 32,702 | 36,960 | 13,698 | 19,656 | 18,102 | 4,928 | 1,26,046 | |
| 3 | Police battalions and frontier guards | 11,400 | 56,606 | 1,16,363 | - | 64,465 | 61,894 | 3,10,728 | |
| 4 | River police | 22,954 | 8,028 | 4,545 | 2,700 | 3,257 | - | 41,484 | |
| 5 | Gaol establishment (permanent and temporary) | 23,987 | 18,849 | 11,173 | 8,595 | 7,883 | 6,823 | 77,315 | |
| 6 | Prisoners' maintenance | 46,414 | 10,433 | 9,143 | 9,023 | 5,874 | 3,553 | 84,440 | |
| 7 | Contingent expenses | 14,911 | 8,312 | 12,014 | 4,578 | 3,473 | 4,133 | 47,421 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 10,21,9 |
| | Revenue. | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Office establishments | 31,488 | 13,200 | 10,140 | 8,658 | 6,336 | 9,320 | 79,142 | |
| 9 | Contingent expenses, including commission to Thoogyees | 91,274 | 54,658 | 40,550 | 38,375 | 20,669 | 12,095 | 2,57,621 | |
| 10 | Income tax establishment and contingencies | 4,359 | 300 | 600 | 400 | 65 | 300 | 6,024 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 3,43,7 |
| | Customs. | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Establishments (sea customs) | 36,204 | 12,088 | - | - | - | - | 48,292 | |
| 12 | Contingent expenses | 18,041 | 839 | - | - | - | - | 18,880 | |
| 13 | Establishments (inland customs) | - | - | 18,968 | - | - | 5,536 | 24,504 | |
| 14 | Contingent expenses | - | - | 2,337 | - | - | 165 | 2,502 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 94,1 |
| | Marine. | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Port establishment | 21,870 | 9,408 | - | - | - | - | 31,278 | |
| 16 | Port charges and contingencies | 26,118 | 2,720 | - | - | - | - | 28,838 | |
| 17 | Dock yard establishment, including day-labourers' wages, &c., debitable to this province | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26,202 | |
| 18 | Contingent charges, including day-labourers' wages, &c., debitable to this province | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,096 | |
| 19 | Naval stores, timber, &c., including day-labourers' wages, &c., debitable to this province | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50,970 | |
| 20 | Superintendent Irrawaddy flotilla and office establishment | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18,792 | |
| 21 | Flotilla contingencies, including wages of fuel peons | - | - | - | - | - | - | 976 | |
| 22 | Cost of coal and wood fuel | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43,653 | |
| 23 | Salaries of commanders, officers, and engineers of flotilla vessels | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,05,121 | |
| 24 | Contingent charges | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,993 | |
| 25 | River pilotage establishment | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,680 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 3,25,5 |
| | General. | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Commissioner's court, office establishments and travelling allowance | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67,816 | |
| 27 | Contingent expenses | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,312 | |
| 28 | Topographical survey | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23,343 | |
| 29 | Pegu light infantry battalion | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,27,263 | |
| 30 | Forest department | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,76,753 | |
| 31 | Post office | - | - | - | - | - | - | Not given. | |
| 32 | Ecclesiastical and educational charges | 12,025 | - | - | 600 | - | 1,200 | 13,825 | |
| 33 | Electric telegraph | - | - | - | - | - | - | Not given. | |
| | | | | | | | | | 5,10,3 |
| | Total, rupees | 4,97,616 | 2,96,722 | 3,00,290 | 1,41,972 | 1,54,420 | 1,40,566 | 22,95,792 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 22,95,79 |

STATEMENT of DISBURSEMENTS from FUNDS not debitable to the REGULAR REVENUE of the PROVINCE, during 1860-61.

| Items. | Rangoon District. | Rangoon Town. | Bassein. | Prome. | Henzadah. | Tharrawaddy. | Toungoo. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Municipal police establishment, contingencies, and roads, &c. | 2,449 | 75,985 | 8,174 | 12,530 | 10,901 | - - | 3,360 | 1,13,399 | |
| Bazaar establishment, &c. | - - | - - | 980 | 2,352 | 2,013 | 133 | 11,398 | 16,876 | |
| Total, rupees | 2,449 | 75,985 | 9,154 | 14,882 | 12,914 | 133 | 14,758 | 1,30,275 | 1,30,275 |

The following expenses are not debitable to the Pegu expenditure of 1860-61, and are not included above:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Dock yard expenses debited to the Alguada reef lighthouse | 56,148 |
| Do. do. do. Bengal marine | 43,629 |
| Do. do. do. to private parties | 52,263 |
| Do. do. do. to the Tenasserim provinces | 8,912 |
| Do. do. do. to Fort St. George | 173 |
| State (Delhi) prisoners | 8,332 |
| Total, rupees | 1,69,457 |

The following items of expenditure not debitable to the "Marine" of Pegu are not included above:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Coal purchased for stock | 70,763 |
| Coaling Her Majesty's Indian navy, &c. | 2,004 |
| Contingencies for do. do. | 294 |
| Pilotage, &c. | 2,571 |
| Total, rupees | 75,632 |

*Note.*—The expenditure of the Rangoon Municipality exceeds the receipts; but it has been recommended that the funds shall be raised by additional means than those now existing.

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